THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

MY FRIENDS,

Having disposed of the question of Finance. and having satisfied the Committee upon that subject, by not only assenting to, but by seconding, the appointment of an accountant, to be appointed by the Committee, to go into the whole money question, from the establishment of your Company, the next branch of the subject to be submitted. is that of our power of reproducing the funds that have been expended VOL. XI. Nº 558. upon Land : and all argue as if an estate, once purchased and enriched by Labour, became a purchased and enriched by Labour, became a dead letter, and never could be changed into money; although, where houses are built for the noble and the great, the builder raises the first story and mortgages it to complete the edifice; although the manufacturer buys raw the noble is story and mortgages it to complete the edifice is although the manufacturer buys raw cotton and wool, and by Labour converts it what of the losers? If the prizes be the right of working, into a commodity exchangeable for more to live and pay rents hopelessly exorbitant, what are the into a commodity exchangeable for more money; although the grocer buys a hogshead of sugar, retails it, and converts the amount into more sugar; yet it is IMPOSSIBLE for you to buy land, enrich it by labour, erect houses at wholesale prices upon it, and then convert it into more land and houses, always bearing the fact in mind, that land is the only raw material upon which labour can be expended with a certainty of a remunerating re-ward ; and, still further, that land is the Mint which, taking the figures from Mr O'Connor's own in which the Labourer can coin his sweat into statements on divers occasions, is below the mark-a gold, which he can exchange for every neces-sary and luxury of life. And, yet further, that while your land is uncultivated, and you are looking to foreign countries for food, the page scheme for destroying the Land Plan is. new scheme for destroying the Land Plan is, Company' as investments. They do not look for any by expending fifteen millions upon the trans-

But, my friends, as the object of the Select to get an allotment is the hope, the promise of an allot Committee to inquire into the Land Plan, was to damn the project, by damning the character how all the 49,700 members are to be provided with allot. of its propounder, the Government and its ments when all the capital of the company is required to of its propounder, the Government and its tools have signally failed in their attempt. As there is not upon record one single instance of the same honest integrity, industry, and per-severance, that has been, and shall be, made manifest in the management of your affairs. And, although unsupported by the Press, but, on the contrary, opposed and denounced by the on the contrary, opposed and denounced by the Press for a quarter of a century, I challenge in the same neighbourhood let for from £22 to £30. It and dare the Government to appoint a Select and dare the Government to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into my conduct during the whole of that time, and I will allow them to constitute that Committee of their mercenaries, their tools, and their prostitutescenaries, their tools, and their prostitutes— and I tell them more, as I seek no favour nor lenity at their hands, that I will carry this inquiry into their own camp, as I am not a bauble with which even a Ministry shall play at its pleasure. $\frac{1}{2}$ a year for four acres without a house. Now, estima-ting four acres, that would have brought that rent, at $\frac{2}{2}$ a year for four acres without a house. Now, estima-ting four acres, that would have brought that rent, at $\frac{2}{2}$ ber acre, or $\frac{2}{300}$ for the lot, it would have left the capitalist nearly seven per cent. in laxd and labour secu-rity, the land becoming every day better and more valuable — and therefore every day increasing his

You will bear in mind the proposition that



by expending fifteen millions upon the trans-portation of able-bodied men, who, if located upon the Land at home, would constitute a market of producers and consumers at our own door.

'many parties with a little capital, but not sufficient security.'

Without professing to understand exactly this not very

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

calumniating its advocates in France. Let it also be BROTHERS,-As one of those who have been remembered that the 'insurgents' fought with fair thought worthy to suffer in a great and holy cause, and honourable weapons, while the ruthless govern-I am desirous of seizing the last opportunity of ad- ment burrowed like moles in the dark, undermined dressing you before my trial. I am aware that the whole streets, and suddenly blew up the houses, eyes of our opponents are ever watchful, but this crowded as they were to the roof with their gallant shall not ceter me from expressing, without reserve, defenders, while showers of bombs and shells rained the sentiments I always held, still hold, and never from above ! Be it also remembered, that they deliwill abandos. berately shot women-ay ! as the papers of the 26th

The aristocracy of money and land are now of June state, a strong body of National Guards engaged in their last struggle against the middle when attacking a barricade defended by two young 2 and working classes; the capitalist and land-owner women and a boy, deliberately shot the women, and against the shopkeeper, farmer, and working man. not till then ventured to scale the barricade. And The middle class are lending themselves blindly, as be it also remembered, that Larochejacquelein acinstruments to government, in crushing us; as cused the Assembly of acting on the principle of blindly as the rural communes marched on Paris to 'Woe to the vanquished !' Well might he do so, assist the Republican Despots against the Repub- when that horde of assassins, after the insurrection lican Democrats. was put down, and the people were escaping into the

But the time is rapidly, very rapidly approaching, country, sent cavalry and flying artillery after them when the democracy of the middle class will join to exterminate their bleeding wreck! Woe to the the working classes, and that very middle class will vanguished !

imbue the Chartists with the spirit of republi Chartists Weither the Times calumniates the class canism. The time is rapidly, very rapidly approachof which it is the organ, or we may expect the same ing, when the victors of to-day will be the van- relentless spirit here. [Prepare!] Read the quished of to-morrow; and if Russell and Grey leading article in the Times of June 6th, where it i escape the transportation I promised them on the stated :-

4th of June, it will only 'be because a Chartist 'The moment has not yet arrived, we repeat it, for government is more merciful than a Whig such a course : but if it does come, the gangs of rufoligarchy. fians who are now engaged in a systematic violation Meanwhile, Chartists, what is our duty ? It is to of public order will have nothing to hope, and everyorganise. I tell you, we are on the very verge of thing to fear, from the exasperation of the military triumph. and police, backed as they will be by thousands and

The government are without funds-their expen- tens of thousands of the inhabitants of the metropoditure is increasing—they will probably be plunged into a foreign war, and if not, must, at least, pre-authorities to suppress these disorders in the course into a foreign war, and if not, must, at least, preof a single afternoon.' the working class despise them-and the Whigs and

[What! a Parisian butchery! Thank you for the their aristocratic opponents are putting the climax hint ! Forewarned is forearmed-then, working on their own ruin, by deliberately disgracing themmen, PREPARE !]

selves in the House of Commons-giving each other It may be said I act unwisely in letting this letter the lie, and charging each other with palpable dis- | be published before my trial; but I go to that trial honesty. not to deny a sentiment or conceal a feeling.

And have you not read how the harvest grows in have defied class-government on the platform-I Ireland? Do you not hear how the husbandmen are now defy it in the Criminal Courts of Law; I never sharpening their scythes ?- how America threatens | joined the movement without foreseeing the conseacross the Atlantic-how it says, Ireland must be quences, and I am not the man to shrink from the free, and mutters something about Canada and the result. I am their enemy-they have got me in Indies ? their power-let them keep me so [as long as they Do you reflect, that the Dictators of France must can!

now seek foreign war, to divert the French mind But it is of little consequence to the movement from domestic retribution; and have you considered what the government do with their prisoners. that no war would be so popular as one with The Premier thinks to crush the movement by taking

what, then, is the moral of all this? That the mistake, he thinks the leaders have created the body, sharing heavy personal responsibilities, and scorn, on the people: but why? Because its service for the commissioner-England? I laid before you last week.—It is this,—that, if it will cost a builder 2001. to erect a cottage that I can erect for 1001. ; and if he can en-sure a good tenant at a rent of 51. per cent. interest unon his outlay. I can give the same day of the people has arrived; that aristocracy has movement—No! it is the movement that has put entrusted, in a great degree, with the management ship of its proprietor. The CHRONICLE, too, has re-brought a mighty empire to the brink of ruin, and forth the leaders! Let him think of Mitchel; he of the people's political interests and future desticannot be saved without the Charter-for, without field to take his place; and here, in England, he the Charter, the Chartists will not fight for their will not lack imitators as he has found admirers. that cost 331. 6s, 8d. an acre, for the same amount of rent. Aud, by this calculation, I am enabled to sell the house and three acres of of the political machine; and, if we make our democracy-and the prisoners in Newgate raise our share of danger or treuble without a murmur, why the plunderers are kept in countenance, and why power tell, we can dictate our own terms, and force phalanxes beyond its walls. wery other class to the recognition of our sovereign ights. To effect this, let us perfect our organisa-law, it may be asked, 'Why should I expect convic-ion Norther than be appended in our designs, or rendered abortive in action, by the want of the necessary doomsday book of the people's o every other class to the recognition of our sovereign rights. tion. You have a plan for that purpose laid tion?' Let the Times of June 6th answer, where it support. We are for the people, and, to be successbefore you, which is as near perfection as pos. says :- 'There can be no difficulty in obtaining a versible. If you carry it out, you are invincible. Do dict from a jury of London merchants and tradesnot let any local interest, or party feeling, induce men. you to swerve from its details. Once organised-Again, my case is pre judged-has not the TIMES fully organised-according to that plan, you can m's-reported my speech (as proved by the correct re- will do so now, without further delay, remembering step forward in the political arena, and command all classes. Let me implore you-most earnestly quoted passages from speeches, held months back ?-implore you-to carry out that plan of organisation has it not withheld the context on which the meaning hinges ?--- and has not the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, to the letter. Remember, it commits you to nothing ; when my wife accompanied me to the north on occat risks, it endangers nothing, and may win-the sion of my late visit, tried to asperse my character CHARTER! But, above all, hasten its complewith an infernal calumny ? tion ! [The entire Chartist body may be fully orga-[And what does this import ? that fear, prejudice, nised by THE AUTUMN-do not delay beyond that and falschood will sit in the jury box on Monday next -and that I shall have the gratifying spectacle of time!] During the same period, endeavour to spread the | hearing a jury pronounce condemnation on its own movement. Let every district-council take a note of olass, and a class-made judge ratify the sentence.] [If, therefore, I am convisted, Ishall go to my priall places in their district that do not contain a Chartist locality. Let them send missionaries to in-quire into the local circumstances; hire a room, hold we have the Charter-at least, if there are MEN in interests that prevent them coming to your aid. It a lecture, and use every means to establish a branch. England. If otherwise, I may as well be in their is melancholy to read the nightly disputes and If but one man is converted, the seed is sown-he gaols as not, for all England is but a prison for the wranglings within the House of Commons ; but even will bring others. How was Christianity and all its people.] Meanwhile, let me exhort you, if you really wish sects, how were Emancipation, Teototalism, Freetrade, propagated ? By missionaries-by its propaganda: whereas Chartism has proselytised less than any other great principle or dogma in the world. Certain point, till the government, desperate through We have not of late years taken much pains to fear, attacked a few public meetings, broke a few make converts; lectures have been given-but heads, and imprisoned a few leaders, and then the mostly in obscure places and to the same audiences. people grew disheartened, at the very moment when Send missionaries to the politically fallow districts- they should have redoubled their exertions. Just at particularly to the agricultural ones :- (It was the the crisis when the government are exhausted-the ignorant agricultural population that ruined the people draw back. Look through the history of your is the varies of the same fault? Hear Lord John a few works have the same fault? Hear lord John a few works ba k, opposing a repeal of the rate-paying inevitably produce these results, and, my word for clauses, and n w about bringing it forward himself! it, they will soon have proselytes enough. But let Hear Lord John a few weeks back, laughing at the questions. Few minds are elevated enough to strug-gle for a thing, merely because it is right. Let them show must the Charter of the strug to strug the strug of the strug to strug to strug the strug of the strug to s tair and honest mode of dealing with the ques-tion, and I direct your attention to this one pithy sentence:—" Let us ask any hard-headed ter will be won. Above all, let them turn their at-pithy sentence:—" Let us ask any hard-headed ter will be won. Above all, let them turn their at-police! See a ministry that exts its own words, and tention to the trades; these men are the pith of the is dying of a surfeit. I ask you, then, is this a time to be provided with allotments, when all working classes; they are already directing their at- to rolax? tention to politics; show them how the Charter will In your agitation maintain peace, law, and order,

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

MISSIONERS. According to the return of the localities, the fol owing members of the National Charter Association, are elected as the Executive Council of the

opponents will endeavour to stigmatise our cause, by ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE, AND COM.

boay.	
	O'Connor
John M [.] Crae	Ernest Jones
P. M. M'Douall	Samuel Kydd
C. MM	iefioners,
1 Alfred Fussell	11 Alexander Sharp
2 Charles M'Carthy	12 James Shirron
3 James Leach	13 David Lightowle
4 John West	14 William Vernon
5 Father Pilling	15 Daniel Donovan
6 Thomas Tattersall	16 - Brook, Leeds
7 James Adams	17 George White
8 James Sweet	18 Joseph Linney
9 Isaac Ironside	19 Wm. Cuffay
10 Thomas Wheeler	20 Robert Burrell
	-

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

feel it necessary to assure you that candid and plain adapter of others' ideas, dressed in motley, to bring speaking, open and straightforward acting, shall ever in the pence. The TIMES is his text-book, and the and all we may do in your behalf.

available power within the metropolis, constitutionally at our command, is brought to bear efficiently a commissionership. At what price? The fixing in support of the people and the people's cause. tion; sincerely resolved that it shall also become the emporium of Chartism, and the great centre of social and political knowledge. The trades, a nu-law. Another commissionership may be the reward mercus and influential auxiliary in the cause of of further ridicule on your bold, holy, and fervid political and social emancipation, are every day ap demands to be socially and politically equal with proaching nearer to us-not alone by an acknow edgement of principles, but also by a practical or sporting with great and serious questions led to a gaussation, aiming at the full entranchisement of prostitution, and insincerity of mind-a total want mind and the true security of all the members of of feeling, of heart, and love of mankind and the commonwealth. ganisation, aiming at the full entranchisement of the commonwealth.

It is with regret that we are obliged to inform you, that we have not of late received at your hands the encouragement or pecuniary support re be responded to by you without delay. By such a misrepresented-why their woes are scoffed at-why response, we are willing to test your confidence in their aspirations are smothered in raffianism-why vious addresses, pointed out to you the means to be struggle it is inestimable. adopted in the collecting of the Liberty Fund ; and have no doubt that those of you, who have not seriously thought of the urgency of our circumstances. that good works are the effect of a sound belief and the surest test of a sincere conviction. It is impossible to look at society, as now existing without being impressed with serious thoughts on the future prospects of the British empire. Internally there are evident signs of dissolution and destruction to existing interests. Our workmen are idle, our shopkeepers bordering on bankruptcy-our commercial and monied classes look round them with doubt and dismay. The disturbed state of the continent prevents even a temporary improvement in our foreign trade, and increased pauperism at home is a sure index of a long continuance of the depreshese are ominous of the future; they show, in a manner not to be misunderstood, that the difficulties of to have the Charter, not to relax in your agitation. the Minister of the day rapidly increase, and a The great fault in the movement appears to me change of ministers cannot avert the evil, or shun always to have been, that it has been worked up to a the day of trial, and the hour of difficulty. A correction. an improvement, or it may be, an entire reconstruction of society, is clearly inevitable. It is, therefore, the more imperative that you shall be represented in the councils of the state, and your interests cared for in the future legislation of this country. Men of all classes are moving towards you ; and it is pleasant to know, that as old prejubased on the ignorant assumption of privileged or-It is the evident intention of the rulers of the day legal expenses; and there is a cruel feeling of re- Fund, venge and rapacity manifested in the state prosecutions now going on. The government is weak and desperate, they never again can command the respect or support of any important section of the compolitical cowards There is a vast difference between munity; their weakness will become your strength, and their imbecility your source of power and final never themselves disorderly, and have sufficient victory, provided you be true to yourselves. energy to prevent disorder in others. Stand by the

'THE 'TIMES,' THE BULLY, AND 'PUNCH, THE BUFFOON, OF THE ENGLISH PRESS." Dublin Tory Paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. ME EDITOR .- Nothing has been more gratifying to me than your late onelaught on the base, brutal, and lying press of this country. The words I have quoted above I read with sorrow, because of the conjunction and similarity of sentiments in the two publications-both now struggling in their several ways to keep the people in social and political bondage. The TIMES has always been notorious as a merce-nary slave, and as such, as brutal and blood-thirsty as it is vile ; But the recreancy of my once great avourite, PUNCH, conveyed pain to my feelings, and shame to my bosom, for accursed must that country o when the most 'talented and patriotic writers are ound to have their price.

Seven years have elapsed since the birth of Punon. rom the ratural soberness of the English mind, the incessant pursuit after only that which could lead to wealth, whereby to satisfy the cravings of a cormo-rant government—and education making virtue despised and Mammon loved-it was thought a work of jokes and puns-unsuitable not impossible to succeed. But the excellence of point-the seriousness of motive-the patriotism of the under current, nobly expressed in its pages, soon made Puxon hailed as a benefactor in the struggle of progress. The writers were well suited to the duty. They had emerged from a school of adversity-they had felt the pains and penalties of poverty-they had suffered from the injustice of the social institutions-and they entered, heart and soul, into the service of their depressed fellow countrymen. Great public approbation lad to great success, and its consequent reward was fully reaped. With this amplitude of means, a change came over the spirit of the writers. PUNCH grew mighty genteel. He loved to ta'k of wines, and manners and customs of aristocratic life, as if familiar to himself, and sneer at those who could not obtain them. Genteel philanthropy-Larrow, crippled, and charitable-respectable reform-delu-FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, We are the Executive body of your choice and election, and are your servants, and our success rests, not with us as the elected of the people, but in reality with the support and efficient unison of thought and action that pervades the entire body. thought and action that pervades the entire body. his loss of principle, has departed his originality ; Pledging ourselves to be faithful to our trust, we and now he is but a poor player upon and and now he is but a poor player upon and be the leading feature in all our relations with you, people his demons to be cursed. Baseness stops not at the mere gratification of its evil actions, it reeks the editors of PUNCH has received from government another rivet, where a keen file was promised, in Therefore it is that we are at present directing our the people's political chains ; for stretching forth attention to the events of the great emporium of another hand to pour upon the impoverished masses wealth, and luxury, trade, commerce, and legisla revilings, jarrings, mockery, insult, and lies. A second editor has taken the preparatory step, to a sop

your fellow-countrymen. I have often thought the country. The problem is solved, and in sorrow do I see the result.

The once patriotic EXAMINER deals out from the cauldron of infamy its tribute of falsification, cruelty,

tenant a better cottage and three acres of land another, land for the same amount of money that the builder can sell the house alone for. And yet terioration of the numerous cottages, in respect of which

farmers is admitted, while I bring mechanical genius to bear upon the cultivation of the soil, gained of the utter absurdity of the attempt to borrow and I convert old ditches and fences into good the Duke of Buckingham has been doing through life, arable ground. But let me set this question and we see to what end that unthrifty process has at rest. I will undertake, upon forfeiture of brough his grace. Why should Mr O'Connor's Land this Land Plan, which is dearer to me than Company-that is, Mr O'Connor himself-follow the this Land Plan, which is dearer to me than same course and fare better ?

Now, if this won't prove the value of labour, Ind, and the erection of buildings, &c., shall be repro-I don't know what will. But I think I hear duced, the property of the Company being security for all the sceptic exclaim, "This is but assertion— vague assertion." Well, then, sporting men invest their capital upon the chances of a invest their capital upon the chances of a invest their capital upon the chances of a horse race, and I will undertake to back my assertion with a wager of five hundred pounds, to be placed in the hands of an umpire. And I tell you more, that all that I have written, it is asking the working men to subscribe to a mortgage and all that I have said, as to the capabilities debt. Talk of the property of the Company being secu and all that I have said, as to the capabilities of the soil, falls immeasurably short of the reality. But of all plans that ever were pro-pounded, the traffickers in hired wages hate this the most. And now I would ask you whe-ther you ever heard of any other man, gentle or simp e, prosecuting his labours in behalf of the poor with the same determination that I have

could not live upon it? My friends, I tell you, that the opposition I

have received, would have killed any other man, while it but confirms me in my determination to go on.

The process that every plan has to go through is, first, ABUSE ; then, that it is UNTRUE; and, at last, when it triumphs, that it is NOT NEW. My plan has been abused, it has been declared not to be true; but no man will be hardy enough to declare that it is not new. Mr Cullingham, a master builder, and my overseer, has been examined by the Committee, and he has declared that he could not build one of my houses-that is, a single house-for less than 2001. Nor could he ! He declared that no gentleman, spending his private fortune, could be more diligent, attentive, and careful, than I have been in the management of your funds. Mr Doyle is to be examined; Mr M'Grath has been examined; some of the Allottees are to be examined; and, after being cautioned by the Chairman, I submitted myself for examination, and my observation was, "That I cared not what penalties, either personal or pecuniary, my evidence may subject me to; that I separated the question of legality from the

most rigid and searching examination. Mr M'Gowan, who receives the money from the Directors and lodges it in the Bank, was examined, and he proved that I had repeatedly told him to be at all times careful that the Land Fund should not be confounded with my private accounts; and that now, rather than pay ready money for stamps for the Northern Star, that I was paying from 4. to 5. per week by taking credit, which makes to me a difference of between 2007, and 3007, a year. The Committee further wished be more happy peeping through my prison bars, than he would be at large." But I defy both him and his Government. The Press will now give up the question of Daily News, of Monday last. Here it is :-Doubtless there are many of our over-worked mecha-nics and artisans who must be attracted by the glowing descriptions given by Mr Peorgus O'Connor of the terres-trial paradises he is about to create. They turn from the their various labours to contemplate the ideal happiness

their 'land' and their 'labour' to raise money to establish

we are told, that the whole funds of the Com-pany will only locate so many of its members. But, more than that, the backwardness of formers is admitted while I bring mechanical such securities, and a tolerably correct notion may be

this Land Flan, which is dearer to the than life itself, to rent twenty acres of grass land at 50l. a year, or 2l. 10s. an acre, and to purchase it out and out, the fee simple of it, and leave it in a better state than I found it, in three years from the day I take possession. Now, if this won't prove the value of labour.

the cash deposited in such bank. That the depositors

simp e, prosecuting his labours in behalf of the poor with the same determination that I have evinced, and opposed, as I have been, by the Press, the Government, the employers, the middle-class, the rascals and vagabonds, who vested, and recovered it. The projectors proposed to extract 'eil out of radishes,' and professed to give as 'land security' property which cost £28,000, and re-mained charged with all the purchase money, and £57,000 besides.

> Now, I have no objection whatever to this fair and honest mode of dealing with the quesworking man, how all the 49,700 members are the capital of the Company is required to provide allotments for three hundred ?"

Now, in reply, let US ask any soft-headed printer's devil, how a hundred thousand pounds. the amount which the Daily News has cost to establish it, can be returned to the projectors? And from the above you learn, that when the but not against democracy! It is a warning not but impress, above all things. a respect for life and subscriptions of the members are once expended to let yourselves be nursed by half measures. property. Let the shopkeeper feel he need not close expended becomes a dead letter and will not kering of Hume and Co. It is a warning the Charties heart against the Charter. He knows that reproduce anything-not even rent. which, at ______ that none but the labele a warning the Charties deater and will not heart against the charter. reproduce anything-not even rent, which, at - that none but the labourer can legislate five per cent. upon the outlay, would be over for labour. The French people elected only about who begin a riot. Teach him that you are 5.000l. a year.

Now, let me ask, are the funds paying three tives, and you see the result : Labour uncared for a war of the poor against the rich, but of the people and a balf per cent., or railways which presently will pay little or nothing, or other bub. which it is ignorant. ble speculations, a safer investment than land, and does our contemporary believe that any question of honour, and that I submitted my-self, not only willingly, but cheerfully, to the holders of money from investing their funds in holders of holders o the best security? I have been busy this week-as I generally am-or I should have gone deeper into the subject, which, however, shall be continued until all understand its value; and if all the members are of my mind, they will

produce home trade, (as it inevitably must, well. respect life and property, but do not-oh ! do not be applied)—and then they are ours.

Our opponents will doubtlessly make a handle of courage and violence. A truly brave people are the anarchy now reigning in France. The TIMES forty working-men out of about 900 representa- not for a 'division of property ;' that it is not

-labour starving-prejudice legislating for that of against class-government. The British people would not have acted thus. their kindness who have exerted themselves in my The British people are sound political economists behalf, The Executive have been indefatigable in their efforts for my fellow-prisoners and myself; nor obtain that end. They have sound political mea- true-hearted Chartists who have subscribed so libesures ready to carry into effect, when the Charter rally to the defence fund. My thanks are also espegives them the power; therefore revolution has cially and personally due to those kind friends from no terror here, and life and property will be secure. | Halifax and Keighley, who came up from Yorkshire Not so in France ; the government there should to bail me, when they found what a mockery the have raised a compulsory loan at fair interest from right of bail was in the hands of the government-

Onward and we conquer ! Backward and we fall !'

Do your duty, and we are prepared to de ours. FEARGUS O'CONNOR JOHN M'CRAE ERNEST JONES P. M. M'DOUALL SAMUEL KYDD

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICERS .- The Select Committee, in their report on the new Houses of Parliament, just delivered, give the result of their inquiries into the duties of the Sergeant at Arms of the In conclusion, let me thank all those friends for House of Commons, and make several rea view to the regulation of the same before the Deptford. ccupation of the new Houses of Parliament. The Sergeant at Arms, it appears, has to attend on the Dean-street. Soho square. peaker during the sitting of parliament, and on her lajesty at such times as parliament is not sitting. He is the 'housekeeper,' and has the control of the porters, and the salary is £1,500, and a residence is to the support of the victime of Whig tyranny, will be prepared for him. His patronage consists in various received. ppointments to situations connected with the house.

This then shows why the people of England are

The NORTHERN STAR alone speaks truth ; it is the doomsday book of the people's oppressions and oppressors. Knowing then its value and importance. ful, the people must be for us. We have, in pre- let us appreciate it accordingly-in the present

I am, sir, yours &c., EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

The Council (of twenty-one) of the Davis Club, are carrying out the organisation in carnest, already the foundation of several new clubs has been formed, and in a few days there will not be a district in or around this large metropolis, but will have its Confederateclub. The transportation of Mitchel, and the imprisonment of bis co-patriot Looney, has done more to complete the organisation of clubs, than all the manifestations issued by the Council of the Confederation in Dublin.

BRIEN BORD CLUB.--- A large meeting of Confederates and Chartists were held on Sunday evening last, at the Druid Arms, Greenwich. Among those who addressed the meeting was Mr John Lindsay, (Davis Club, London), on the great benefits that would result to democracy by organising themselves into classes. Subscriptions were entered into fer the defence of Mr Looney, making from this district the sum of £1, 12s. The meeting then adjourged.

KENSINGTON .- A meeting was held on Sunday evening last, at Jenniugs Buildings. Mr M'Carthy in the chair.

JOHN MITCHEL CLUB,-A crowded meeting of this club was held at their rooms, Crown, Gravel lane, Southwark. Mr Perry addressed the meeting at great length. Several members addressed the meeting, and many members were enrolled.

A large meeting of the Mazo Club, was also held at the Bull's Head, Bull's Head-court, Tooley-street, when several persons handed in their subscriptions to the defence fund for Mr Looney.

THE DAVIS CLUB .- A meeting of this club was held on Monday evening last, at the Assembly Rooms, Deanstreet, which was crowded to suffocation. Mr Matthewson in the chair. The meeting was addressed by spring a new era of social and political salvation, not Messrs J Lindsay, Dowling, Maher, and Nolan. The subscription for the defence of Mr F. Looney, was most liberally entered into, and the meeting then broke up.

Large meetings of the 'Theobald Wolfe Tone,' and he 'Robert Emmett' Clubs were held in the early part of the week. The rules of the New Irish League were to ruin the people's cause, by the old Whig dodge of adopted, and subscriptions entered into for the Defence

> THE WALLACE BRIGADE, -A crowded meeting of this locality was held on Monday Evening last, at the Charter Coffee House, Strutton-ground, Westminster : Mr Henry Wilkes in the chair, who opened the business of the evening by reading the letter of Mr M.Manus, referring to the brutal treatment he received from the police, from the Northern Star; and Mr J. D. Reilly's letter from the Irish Felon, which were loudly cheered. A resolution was passed adopting the petition which appeared in the Star of Saturday last, and which is to be presented by C. Lushington, Esq., M.P.

> The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening next, giving three cheers for the victims, and three for the Charter and Repeal.

On Sunday evening a lecture will be delivered at the Charter Coffee House; the subject is-- The Charter. Whiggery, and Emigration.

Confederate meetings for the ensuing week :-

Sunday Evening .- Cartwright's Coffee House, Red Cross-street ; Crown, Gravel-lase, Southwark ; Druid Arms, Greenwich; Jennings' buildings, Kensington; commendations with respect to the office, with Bull's Head, Bull's Head.court, Tooley.street; Victory,

Monday and Weducaday Evenings .- Assembly Rooms,

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings .-- Washington Temperance Hall, Cable-street, Wapping.

At which subscriptions towards the Defence Fund, and received.

All appouncements of Confederate meetings to be sent

sheet furnished by the Directors, which brought our affairs to the 25th of March; but I answered, "No: I'll bring them down to last if I should be convicted of illegality, and person nal responsibility, for having violated the tech-nealities of the law, in my holy and God-like undertaking, as I told the Chairman, I would liberty, and the British Constitution.' Mr Merri-DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES .man seconded the motion, which was carried unani-mously. Mr W. Salmon moved the adoption of a The MONMOUTHEBERE MERLIN contains the particulars of an awful accident which took place at the petition embracing the spirit of the foregoing resolu-Black Vein Iron-stone Pits, at the Victoria Iron ACCIDENT ON THE STAGE.—A painful accident oc-shaft the weight in the descending bucket is so ad-wired to Mr Pritchard, the lessee and manager of justed as to raise to the surface mathematical method. Mr John Savage ably When the eleven men in question had descended to thanks to the chairman, and the meeting quietly some depth from the surface the chain attached to lispersed. DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF WILLIAM THOM .-- We are sorry to have to record the death of Mrs Thom, the vidow of the bard of Inverury, which took place on Pritchard was able to retain his place on the stage created speed of the descending bucket, soon brought after the death of her husband. A cold which she had to the conclusion of the scene, and he could not to the created speed of the descending bucket, soon brought after the death of her husband. A cold which she had suppressed the insurrection. The rural guards, the till the conclusion of the scene, and he could not to the surface the cross pieces only, by which the as-Line contributes. Frusting that such may be the case. I am, sir, yours, to., Thomas WEBB, Stockport. -[We cannot doubt but that justice will be done every victim by the Defence Committee. ED. N.S.] WASHINGTON BRIGADE. A general meeting of the members of the working classes for members of the working classes for eccation to show that the occupation of two, three, er four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant proprietor, eren if he had been so fortunate as to buy the infort and out and out, or to hold it as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant proprietor, eren if he had been so fortunate as to buy the infort and out, and out, and out, and out, or to hold it as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant proprietor, eren if he had been so fortunate as to buy the infort and out and out, or to hold it, as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant infort and out and out, or to hold it, as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant infort and out and out, or to hold it as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant infort and out and out, or to hold it as his own, subject to a four acress of land as a means of livelihood by a pesant infort and out and out, or to hold it as his own, subject to a four acress of he washington Brigade will take place inforts efforts effo their liberty. I have digressed thus far, for freedom is not a field-place. An harmonic meeting in aid of the French question alone, but a universal one, and our Victim Fund, will be held on Wednesday, July 12th.

-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR .- SIR -Having been informed that the Victim Fund Committee did not intend appropriating any of the funds yet received by them to the defence and sup-The Press will now give up the question of port of the provincial victims; and the people of face finance, and will apply itself to the question Stockport having subscribed their quota with the force. of re-production ; indeed it has commenced conviction that all should be treated alike. I should the new tactics already, as you will learn from wish to know whether there is any truth in the the following article, which appeared is the rumour or rot; particularly as we have some money on hand which we are determined to keep until we are aware of the intention of the committee. It is not my intention to enlarge upon the injustice of such a course, if it is adopted. Let it suffice that we consider your remarks in a late leading article, that justice should be done to all, should be the their various labours to contemplate the nember for of peasant proprietorship—as painted by the member for Nottingham. But, though we may destroy some pl. asant Foud Committee. Trusting that such may be the Nothing fail. But, though we may destroy some pressure pressure round Committee. Trusting that such may be the illusions, demolish, as it would seem, some thousands of case. I am, sir, yours, &o., Thomas WEBB, Stockport. Sir. built 'contagets and small farms,' it is our duy to the -[We cannot doubt but that justice will be done working classes to show that all these highly-ornamented every victim by the Defence Committee.

The Times is also using the late events in Paris to increase the fear of that bugbear, a standing army, when it says, Paris has proved that a populace ever vainly endeavours to resist a military

Does the Times suppose that it was the regular army that triumphed in Paris, or the National Guard? The regular army was beaten-the insurrection spread in its face, as facts incontestibly prove. The National Guard were afraid to come out, and scarcely acted till the last day, when the insurgents had been defeated, as M. Ducoux stated in the National Assembly. The Garde Mobile-

right of public meeting in the open-air-(maintained

I am, Brother Chartists, Yours faithfully, ERNEST JONES.

curred to Mr Pritchard, the lessee and manager of our theatre, on Wednesday evening, while he was playing the part of Macduff to Macready's Macbeth. In the fight represented in the last scene the point of the bucket in which they were descending began to Mr Macrosdy's sword unfortunately struck Mr run down the shaft with such rapidity that they were Pritchard on the face with such force as to cut precipitated to the bottom with a tremendous crash.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PLAS, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nozious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been perma-nently cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all eases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Olatmont, after years of acite suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Aber-nethian Prescription has been the means of healing a was number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Pro-metator's circles of firends, most of which cases had been under Medical care. and some of them for a very considerprieter's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very consider-shle time. Abernethy's Pile Untment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its in roduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the healed by its application, and since he is a school of this ontinent has spread for and while; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them-selves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Unitment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a selves, do now freely and frankly addite that overletty of that appalling malady. Sufferers from the Piles will not repeat giving the Ointinent a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might

be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been sured, unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d pots in one for 11s., with full directions or use, by C. KING (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of reputs, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six at a time.

. Be sure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard scalist noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. Ed., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Faironised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.,

Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annovances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike ell other remedies for corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times daugerous, and has been frequently attended with lamenta. ble consequences, besides its hability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate cerns and bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Arny and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full

directions for use of C. KING, No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns. Ask 'or ' Paul's Every Man's Friend.'

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respect-

Aberneinis and Dealers in Patent Medicine:-Barciay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 63, Cornbill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Ezde, 89, Goswell.street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 65, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London. COUNTRY AGENTS.-Meyler and Son. HEBALD Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew,

Brighten ; Ferris and Score, Briatol ; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Chalteninam ; Brooke and Co., Doncaster ; Sim monds, Dorchester; Scawis, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Ezster; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernecy Berry, Halifex; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huldersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidd-rminster; Baines and Newsome, Leeds ; Aspinal, Liverpool ; Drury, Lincoin ; Jewsbury, Mauchester ; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; Satton, REVIEW Office, Nottingham ; Fletcher, NOBFOLK NEWS Office, Norwich ; Menuie, Plymouth ; Clark, PiLor Office, Preston; Heckley, Putney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mezcuar Office, Sheffield ; Watton, CHEONICLE Office, Sbrensbury ; Randail, Southampton ; Mort, Stafford ; Bagley, Stamferd ; Sime, Stockport; Vins and Carr, HEBALD Office, Sunderland; Sounders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Card-them to others, but are unwilling to publish their narset; well, Wakafield; Sharpe, ADVERTINE Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder and Co., Kolverhampton; Deighion, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmonth; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Haunder All Haun York ; John King, Bridgend ; Ballard, Cowbridge ; Evans, Carmarthen ; Williams, Swansea ; Raines, Edinburgh ; Allan, Greenock ; Marshall, Beifast ; Bradford, Cork ; Butler, Dublin ; Thompson, Armagh ; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom.

The following

ents :---

From Mr Brens, Agent for Derongert.

Gentlemen,-Fou will doubtless be glad to hear of the

and also of the consequent daily increasing demand for them. We hear of their great elSeacy from all classes,

and from persons of all ages ; from officers in the Naval

and Military Service, artisans, gentlemen in the govern-ment establishments, agriculturists; miners, labourers;

post brings fresh orders from the neighbouring towns and villages. We aroubliged to keep several gross on hand

to meet the extraordinary demand. Many persons have

expressed their gratitude after recovery, but for some

it is at your service for the public good .- I amy. gentle

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT. THE GLOBE.

men, yours, &c., W. Brins.

and dignified bis list of cures."

To Messra PETERS and TILLEY,

June 7th, 1817.'

FAKES WETMOBE,

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS'

STANDING.

DISEASED BONE.

CURE OF THE PILES.

June 17th, 1817.

fac simile of the

on the Directions.

The extensive practice of Communicated by Mr W. WIIITE, Agent for Circa-cester. Co., the continued demand for Gentlemen, --Euclosed is a statement made to me in their work, entitled, the "StLENT FRIEND," (one hundreg and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to us-sume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of 'I had the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is as to ultimately prevent me walking across the floer of 1845. hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way the house. I applied to a medical man for his advice, but connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of his skill proved to be all in vain. At last I was recomconnected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do Lot visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establish-ment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on steel.

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and

Impediments to Marriage. new and improved edition, enlarged to 195 pages, price 25. 68.; by past, direct from the Establishment, 35. 64. cester, May 8th, 1847. in postage stamps,

THE SILENT FRIEND;

NORTHERN STAR. THE

PERFECT FREEDON FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

And a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and a Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, is insured by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. CURES IN NEWCASTLE.

Read the following Testimonials from Mr Mawson, 13

Mosley-street, Newcastle :-Gentlemen,-I find an extraordinary demand for Dr Locock's Wafers, which is the best proof of their real utility. I can speak of them with confidence, as I have recommended them in many cases with astonishing suc-cess. To asthmatic and consumptive patients, who are generally nauseated with medicine, they are invaluable, friends, I found a large open space of ground filled not only on account of the relief they afford, but from the pleasantness of their taste, Yours, &c., (Signed) J. M. MAWSON .- Dec. 5, 1844.

The following has also been received :-CURE OF COUGH, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, &c. Dear Sir, -I think it due to the proprietor and yourself station, and was directed to cross the Market place. I to state that I have received the greatest benefit during the short time I have taken Dr Locock's Waters, so much so that I would not be without them on any account. Their wonderful efficacy in immediately allaying the irritability and tickling of the throat, together with cough not be allowed to pass. I remonstrated with the obstrucand soreness of the chest, makes them truly valuable to tives-explained to them that I was a stranger, and they any one affected like myself with that painful disorder, could have nothing to fear from allowing me to pass, a (Signed) HINTON WILLIAMS .- No. 4, Rilley Villas, Newcastle, Dec. 5, 1844.

CURES IN SUNDERLAND. From Mr G. Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-street,

Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemen. — I have an abundant mass of oral testimony in favour of your invaluable medicine. The fol-lowing particulars I send at the request of the party, and though he does not wish his name to be published, I can refer any one to him, and also many others who have been cured by the wafers, (Signed) JOHN YELLOWLY.- cerd, Bir. I am Mr Bennett, the chemist;' bristling Oct. 15, 1845.

CURE OF COUGHS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, &c. Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, High-

Communicated by Mr Yellowly, Bookseller, 57, 11991-street, Bishopwearmouth. Gentlemeny,—I have a son who was afflicted with pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and distressing cough—and having had one of your bandbills presented to me by your agent, Mr Yellowly, jon., induced me to try two small bozes of Locock's Wafers, which have pro-duced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under duced an almost immediate and substantial cure. Under duced an almost immediate and substantial cure. similar symptoms, I, myself, tound almost instant relief from taking only two wafers. I do not wield my name to side en be made public; but if you think proper to publish this, mises. yon, agent has my permission to refer all inquirers to me, Sunderland, Oct. 13, 1845.

CURES IN DARLINGTON.

Extractof a letter from Mr W. Oliver, Bookseller, Blackwellgate, Darlington.

Gentlemen,-I never sold' a medicine for asthma, cough, withezing, &c., that has been so much incalred after, and so well spoken of as Locock's Wafers, many parties who have been cured by them have recommended.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsell, Esq., of her Majdaug's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen, -A'lady of distinction having pointed out to methe qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced # we much bo longer speak of public meeting as a right; to methe qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced e make a trial of gebox, and from this trial i am happy prostituted in a nation composed of slaves, swindlers, to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allow- and military despots. Bow down, you starved, enslaved, person, by a female who requests that her case may be ing a few of the waters (taken in the source of the day) made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive benefit as she has done, through the use of PARR'S LIFT bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They put a country where being the use of PARR'S LIFT bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

are decidedly the most edicacions of any. I have ever glorious constitution, that you live in a country where used. (Signed) SANCEL PEARSALL.-Lichfield, July 10. you are not allowed to grumble, but by the consent of 'I had been affiicted with a severe weakn'ss, so much

> The purticulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the Kingdom; and on the Continent.

Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthmas, consumptions, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as

in a few hours they remevo all hoorseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most PARR'S LIFE 'ILLS.' By applying to me, I have the liberty to refer any one to her at her residence. I remain, Geatleman, your obedient servant, W. WHTE.-Circh-

Torrespondence.

LOUGHBOROUGH - LIBERTY OF THE SUB- seen the flags which these very men sanctioned thin, JECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHEEN STAR.

tary. On entering, from Leicester, with a small party of proposing three groans for the Queen of the realms ? with the yeomanry cavalry, who were riding round the united, and every district to send in their subscriptions licemen, who seized our horse, but no farther obstruc-

the uneufranchised millions. passed through a number of policemen, but, on arriving at the Market.square, I found it defended by a numerous body of special constables, and I was told that I could

noonday, and in an open market-place. My request was made in vain, and I was grossly insulted for my pains. I never shall forget a short, stumped-looking little fellow, who was particularly officious. I wish I could out. line his previous little body. He is a short-necked, porky looking apothecary, built almost like a jug, and possessing all the pomp and order of office. I felt so interested in this curiosity of natural history, that I up, staff in hand, as if Mr B. nnett was known to the world as a man of consequence. I asked them to direct ms some other road, but was again obstructed, and was

house, although they admitted any one to enter by a side entrance, leading off the street to the back pre-

The shops were all shut, and business suspended, and, I must say, the conduct of the specials was far two of the mills all that time, and I never was compelled from honourable. I was loughed at, and mock d; al-

hestial kind. All this display was kept up throughout

Lieloestershire ; and for what purpose, think you, reader ? For no other than to overawe the poss, starving peeple, and destroy the privilege of public meeting in England! We must no longer speak of public meeting as a right;

glorious constitution, that you' live im a country where

And it is my board that I was born beneath a British

Chartist speaker, as would probably consign him to the THE LAND COMPANY AND THE 'WEEKLY Byrmudas. I see by the press that there has been a DISPATCH.' Byrmudas. I see by the press that there has been a great noise made about a few fisgs bearing motices, &c. THE 'SPECIAL' LOYALTY AND MORALITY OF not palatable to the aristocrats, but they should have

SIR,-Looking over that sink of scurrility and A picture of a coffin, and the devil putting the Duke of in that confused mass of turgid phrases, called the Wellington into it ;' Queen Adelaide in breaches, and leading article, the following elegant and fasteful

Wednesday of last week, and, to my surprise, I found a similar description. Above all, had we not at one of The murder will soon all be out. The scenes which Commons are too rich to bear no fruit. Sir B. Hall, and its officers through 'the devil' in such a style, as and giving the shareholders powers to call Feargus to account, with the Bill introduced by that worthy character, it appears that he has inserted a clause making that contract of no force or validity whatever! On being cross-questioned as to the steps which he took to get his accounts examined and passed, he set the whole room in a roar of laughter by stating that the auditor of his transactions was-who think you, gentle reader ? SIE-Ia locking over your paper of the 10th ult., we see a paragraph dated Ripponden, May 3, 1848, stating

fact after fact is wrung and squeezed out of the plotters an exposure of such a kind will be the result of making Chartism so stink in the nostrils of the working classes dersigned, positively and sincerely declare the above that the very name will become a symbol of reproach to

ment of the investigation by the Select Committee, E here publicly give the most decided contradiction to every statement contained in the above extract. ful and deliberate falsehoods. We are told of the scenes which occur daily in the committee.room. Now the inference which the deluded readers of the Dis-PATCH would draw from this is, that the Committee sit every day, the fact being, that that body has sat the last twenty-seven years, and I have kept a shop up. only on Friday in each week since its appointment.

> The rhetoric of some portion of this 'morgeau' is admirable. If Master Sidney was as expert in the right use of metaphor, as he is in the blackarts of lying, calumny and misropresentation, he would not seek to chasten popular taste by writing about 'scenes BEARing FRUIT.' Bot who expects to find either taste or scholarship displayed in the filthy columns of the degenerate DISPATCH? Time was when its pages evinced, in no mean degree, these essentials of able journalism ; but the mantle of Lieutenan" Williams does not grace the barly shoulders of the valgar Sidney Smith.

Let us not, sir, loss sight of the scenes ; they will certainly produce a grand result; they will' exhibit to the world that while rigid economy has governed the expenditure of the Company's funds, firm' devotion; and strict integrity have guided the general management of their affairs.

In the quotation above there is another malignant falsehood. It is there set forth, that the Bill introduced by Mr O'Connor will, if passed, render him altogether irresponsible to the Company. Now if this inflated scribe has read the deed of the Com. pany, is very doubtful matter,) and the bill introduced by Mr O'Connor, and then puts forth the above wilful perversion of truth, we can arrive only

falsehood, the WEEKLY DISPATCH, of last week, I find

the town in possession of the special constables and mili- our public reform meetings, an editor of the Whig organ occur daily in the Committee room of the House of Then the only way to accomplish, is for all to be Stuart Wortley, and Mr Hayter, put the Land Company square, in front of the Wheat Sheaf Inn. On reaching for the Defence Fund, and show both Sir George Grey can only end in its being completely cut to pieces. On the door of the said inn, a rush was made by some po- and Lord John Russell that their political power is at an comparing the original deed constituting the Company. end, and that they must make way for others who are more able and more willing to do justice to the claims of I remain, a hater of humbug, VEBAX REPLY TO ALLEGED TYRANNY AT RIPPONDEN.

Why, no other than our old saponaceous friend, the illustrious Mr Cuffay! Considering that thousands of very poor, but very frugal, industrious, saving individ. uals, have entrusted their all into the hands of this that the men at three mills in the neighbourhood were patriot from Cork, the members of the Committee, as compelled to sign a document, and one of the masters walked round crecking a whip whilst they were signing of this precious scheme, are seen and heard visibly and Also that they were compelled to take a portion of audibly to shudder-and it is our firm conviction, that their wages to tommy shops, to the great injury and dia. advantage of the Ripponden shopkcepers. We, the un.

statement to be nutrue ; as for tommy shops, there is no its professors. Now, sir, having been present from the commences John Schofield, George Firth, Matthew Ackroyd, John That short paragraph contains no less than five will Bamford Cross, Thomas Thomas, John Haistend, Joseph Halstead, William Ackroyd, William Berry, John Gauk. N. H .-- As a proof of the adove statement, I. T. Thomas work at one of the mills alluded to, and have done

wards of seventeen years within a few hundred yards of except the last, when there were two sittings.

such thing in the neighbourhood, neither direct or indirect, nor ever was, belonging to the mills alluded to, as indebtod to a friend for being allowed to make my way our wages are paid to us in money, to go with it where we think proper. As witness our hands, James Parson,

though asking questions in the civilest manner possible, and was eye and car-witzess to sights not the most seemly, and to expressions of the most coarse and

the day, although Mr O'Conner had gone to London by the forenoon train; and all idea of an open-air meeting

magistrates and rulers.

Sing your scuys, and be logal to the law, ye liberty. loving Englishmen. Above all, be proud of your country. Be sure you sing before you go to bed'chie night-Our forefathory were Englishmen - an Inglishman am I

sky !"

neither directly nor indirectly to go to any shop. From yours, A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER. Ripponden, June 16:h.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR.

A public meeting was held at the Literary and Solenti.

fie Institution, John-street, Filmroy-square, on Tuesday evening, June 27th; On the platform we observed Councillor Brook, of Lieeds, the members of the Chartist Exocutive, and many leading members of the numerous Confederate clubs established in London.

Mr STURGEON was unabimously called to the chair. Mr LINDSAY moved the first resolution :-- ? That the conduct of the English government in arresting Francis Dooney for merely ascerting the right of Ireland to self. legislation, is a gross and iniquitous act of tyranny, and calculated only to augment our disaffection, and inercase our exertions to precure for Ireland her inalienable ight-a native parliament."

Mr Samuel Kidd was then called forward amidet the must hearty cheering, to second the resolution, . He said he hardly anticipated such a traly Irish welcome; there at this conclusion-that he is one of those abandoned was a wide difference between the cold palegmatic wretches who, having repudiated the obligations of Scolebman, and the Connaught peasant, or the blue-eyed truth, and thrown off the restraints of conscience, abundance, and mork that writing on a small painted lassar of Kildare. (Applause) England and Scot. (submit to more they rule of conduct than the prompte pleasant taste. Price is 11d, 22 9d, and lie per box; or sent free by post for 18 3d, 3s, or lis 6d, by Ex Silva 55 Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet street, Loudon. Sold by all Medicine Wenders. ence existed between the Saxon and Colt-ay, as deep as that between France and Algeria. (Load cheers.) O'Connor's bill is, the legalisation of the Company, The resolution he held in his hand condomned the go. | and, therefore, the legal as well as the moral respongeon will silence your opinions ; take of the wealth that vernment as tyrannical, in prosecuting Francis Looney, you have helped to creatu, and you are a thief; shoot a for simply declaring the right of the Isish to self-govern Unwincipled persons, tempted by the extraordinary have nelped to create, and you are a poacher; lay claime to the earth, or its introduced that a country was known by her success of Dr LOCUCK'S PULMONIC WAPERS; pro-produce, and you are a robber; ask for justice, and you will be sented to create and you will be will be answered by law; sue for law; and you will be brilliant remedy. The public will be answered by law; sue for law; and you will be brilliant remedy. brilliant zenius-(loud cheers.)-and if her peasantry (to put through the Devil) every circumstance connec-were not quickly cared for-her aristocracy must fall. ted with the Company? What does this imply ?-It might fairly be asked how many of her children were A shrinking from investigation ? The coward ice of born who never came to manbood, but who werestricken. guilt? Or does it evine a consciousness of rectidown by premature decay. He was fond of facts, and tude, and a dee . desire to have it' tested by the he should like to know was it Goo's dispensation that a ordeal of public scrutiny ? million of her obildren should be stricken down with id. mine ? . (Great applause) This was wrong. (Hear, shades of the mighty dead-look down and honour us ! hear.) He had, when in Ireland, in the space of a trief walk, witnessed, and counted forty. five families, who had neither house, home, nor bed, save the hard turnpike road. (Hear, hear, and cries of 'Shame.') With all eing an immoderate one of laughter ! I tell this our ills, here in England we have nothing equal to this; Had John Mitchel said much more than he did says woes and wronge of his countrymen, (loud cheers), and ony. Ho said, the auditors of his accounte were a in the language of John Mitchel- The death of a pea-It appeared that he was a bankrupt in Faris in 1835; intention of all this display of physical force. Mr O'Con- sant was as much to be feared as the death of a peer, -(Great applause.) If the land of a country be neglected, we might have external grandeur, but at the same time are produced to that body, by whom an auditing be cursed with internal disease. (Hear; hear.) It might committee in appointed to examine his balance be said that you can leave such a country and go to more sheets, and report thereon. Such was the informa-congenial climes, bet like Diaraeli he did not like to tion upon this head, which Mr O'Connor gave the leave the land of the Hampdens and Sidneys. A man, Committee, and not that Mr Cuffay was his auditor. who was a traitor to his country was a thief to his own, as the truth-todling DISPATCH has it. Mr Cuffay is. good name, and a vagabond to all oteralty. (Local however, one of the auditors of the Company's quarsional governors of the metropelis, for issuing their officiences.) Heltook Mr Looney, of whom the resolution terly balance sheets, and although book-keeping is cial mandate against the proposed demonstration in Ban- spoke, for he (Mr Kydd) did not know him, to be an not his profection, those who know him are aware ner's fields; previous riots, petty disturbances, were at honest, straightforward man, who thought his country, that his ability; as a careful scarching audit r, is badly done by, and that he had said he hated Lord unquestionable.-John Russell's government of Ireland; now presuming. clously advised the people to disparse. This is the first being; but even here, again, the public thoroughfares for argument take, that Mr Looney had said so-let him lingsgate consists in the monstrous statement, that (Mr Kydd) ask, were there zone to be found in the the Committee were seen and heard to shudder at House of Commons who hated Lord Joun's government a she disclosures made during the investigation ! I not a very likely subject for Chartlet discussion. The common meeting, had just separated. During the rives and bound of the other night, and shall take a very direct mode of rebutting this, by at what said Mr Disraeli on the same occasion ? (Reitz once stamping it as a base and brazen lie ! And let rated cheezing.) Well, then, why did not the Attorney. those strangers who attended the investigation, every corner, and skirmisbing between the women and General seize on them ? He held, if it was wrong in together with the hon, members of the Committee. Looney to bate, it was equally, wrong in Bentinck and, say who is in the right, I, or the 'leader' scribe of Disraili, and, therefore, these two gentlemen should be the WEEKL DESPATCE. placed at the bar of Newgate, to take their chance with. There is one circumstance connected with the Looney, or Looney should be set free. It might be conduct of the Press-gang towards this investigaof pit able ignozance, armed with the pewer of law, and said that Looney spoke strongly. True; but, if he (112, tion, which deserves our notice. Several of the daily Kydd) found people warring egainst his country, re-sisting all appeals in her behalf, he should be induced to ceedings of the Committee, and in doing so have speak, and perchance act strongly, also. (Loud cheers.) Was this not the case of Ireland ? But if Looney spoke strongly, and from the bottom of his beart, his convic last few days much conversation and surprise have ba: if Loughberough lav, be English law, then I have tions, ho was no conspirator; for such a one spoke preveiled among the inhabitants of Tottenham, in been dreaming these past twenty years, and have forested slowly, dreasing himself in other men's clothes, taking consequence ct. the death of the Rev. De Thomas, my countrymen have enjoyed a right which is discovered | care to keep bimsolf out of danger, whilst be placed Pawell, a minister, of the Church, of England, when to be purely fictitious. I cannot unriddle the slege of other men in the foremest ranks. For his part, he (Mr Kydd) knew not why Eegland, Ireland, and Scotland, should not each have governments of their own. In cumstances. He lived mear the High, Cress, and hin, blood, is panted for by the hounds of despotic authority; fact, he was not half pleased that Scolland had not put attendant was a little boy, who was the only person. It is not enough that thousands of men, women, and fact, he was not half pleased that Scolland had not put who, had any control over him. He aveided all come children, shall be offered up every day at to chrine of ment, elected by her whole people, sitting in Edinburgh Mammon.; slow death. will not do much longer; the right that the Duke of Sutherland never would have been allowed to have turned so many honest cottiers from their homes, wanderers over the land. (Loud choers.) sleek-coated, well-fed horses trample over the lean forms This , the question was not merely a local one, affecting only honest Looney, but a national one. He owed hord John, Russell no grudge, but looked on him as being entirely ignorant of the principles of good government,





Leeds, June 31st.

rodger, Joseph Mitchell.

medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the conse-quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured enpravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford street, Lou-don. Published by theauthors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster.row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxfordstreet; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Sordon, 140, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll.street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, Sarket-place, Manchester.

s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly er indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, pro-duced by over indulvence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man ner in which the banefal consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nerveus and sexual debility and incapacity, with their ac-companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and Coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of the world. Full directions are given with each hox. physical decay.

Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury ; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the tory, primity and inflammation of the eyes, discase of the bones, gonor-rhoz, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease

in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the rus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself n one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease n its most frightful shape, not only on the individual who had been bad for there years and a half, and has re-himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot had loft a large collection of matter in the chest, and ail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obvinted. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemi- thing it took. Your pills and obstment had the effect of cally, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young his strength and firsh are also restored, his appetite keen, Man entering into life.

Part the Pifth

Fart Be Fitth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of matried couples are traced to depend, in the majority of the Device of Maharajah Bissoneth Size who may and the trace tract --The Prince of Maharajah Bissoneth Size who may and the trace tract --Entrien countes are traced to depend, if the imajority of the Prince of Maharajah Bissonath Sing, who was tem-instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfec-tions and errors, and the means for their removal are porarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenlytaken ill with shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation Spasmodic Colic, and during his illness His Highness of certain disqualiscations is fully examined, and infeli- often asked for Holloway's Fills and Ontment, as he had citous and unproductive unious shown to be the neces. heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, sary consequence. The causes and remembers to, this in fortunately loses a certificate which would have greated form an important consideration in this section of unfortunately loses a certificate which would have greated the nut.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of dislife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary enses in India. indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamie: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nerous and serual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, barrennoss, and debilities arising from vekereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou-eands of cases. To those persons who are prevented enering the married state by the consequences of early rrore, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for \$35.

THE COACENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secon ary symptems, such aseruptions on the skin, blotches en the boad and face, enlargement of the throat, tossils, and uvula ; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersire, end its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable.

for a packet.

PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhæa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price

75. 9d., 46. 6d., and 11s. per box. Consultation fee, if by letter, 1L-Patients are re-21. du, fail, fail

letter, just received by the respected Proprietor of the DEVONPORT INDEPENDENT newspaper, street, Newcastfe. clearly demonstrates the general utility of this much prized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received

rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Office. Testimonials are printed and may be had, gratis, of all

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

opularity of PARR's LIFE PILLS in this neighbourhood, terfeits, and not purchase any 'Wafers,' unless the words as and for monoy, but you have none : what next f Bless teriets, and not purchase any whiers, unless the route the church-honourthe crown-respect these in cutho. Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each i rity over you-dift your hat to the squire-fight for Box. omestic servants; dec. The best proof of their success s that we have issued from our establishment here 1752 boxes, various sizes; during the past quarter ; and every.

MORE LIES OF THE PRESS.

We give the following from the MOBEING HEBALE Of Saturday last :--

BANKRUPTCY COURT, JUNE 23. (Before Mr Commissioner Holiogd.) IN RE GIRWI N. A. BEYNOLEAR

None are genuice; unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE BILLS, are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Gevenment Stamp; pasted round each box ; also on the Signature of the Proprieters, ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, applied to, and was cleared by the Insolvent Debtors' nor on Tuesday entered Sheffeld, a most important Sold in boxes as is 15 d, 25 9d, and family packets at 118 csch, by all respectable medicine venders throughout

falgar square, to potition against the Income-tax, which meeting is abandoned to its face and the police. Mr least a protext on which to hang the cloak of power, Reynolds addressed the assembly, and we believe, judi- and cover the gavernment from shame for the time knowledge we have of Mr Reynolds as a public speaker, were net closed against passengers. I crossed Blackand it might here be, remarked that the Income-tes is friare bridge in a cab with others, when the Kenningtonbrutality of the police on this, as on all occasions where in Bradford, when the military were stationed in everythey are engaged, gaze some motoriety to the meeting. inn and tavern, and constables on duty meeting youras charged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to! Public meetings were held in the Mutropolis, as wall as try your pills and ointment, at this date he was appr. the provinces, to elect delegates to the Convention. Atone f these, and immediately after the Trafalgar square meet. ing, Mr Baynolds consured the police for their violence; be. out the town untroubled, no poor apothecary or starved atterwards addressed other meetings, and was elected, at a tallow chandler ordering me off, or laughing in the pride public meeting held in Derby, to represent that town in the Convention. Mr Reynolds took his seat in the Con- and being great in brief authority. I have hithorto vention, but left hefore their business terminated. So.

DAATH OF A MISER AT TOTTENEMM - During the washighly connected, and who, it was supposed, from Loughborough, but it impressed my mind seriously his penurious habits, was far from being in good oir. with some thought that I will not forget. Bleod, more The native Princes are now using Holloway's celebrated PiHs and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, pany. He died on the 9th ult., upon which his rela-tives made search for his will. Serjeant Butcher, of the N division, and a soliaitor, proceeded to the to; the sword unsheathed must reek red in the sun, and I. George Bourne, Butcher, of Stockton-upon-Tees, house. They entered the room, which he occupied, but they were unable to remain in it from the ef. of starved men, women, and children-too true! too sad do hereby certify, that my wife had a bad log for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were in-tense, she had been under the sare of most of the eminant fluvium that prevailed there, and they were obliged a thought. to have it fum gated before they were able to look medical men in the neighbourbood, but to no purpose, sud for the will. This was discovered, upon which it was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Hollo-way's Pills and Ointment.-(Signed) GEOLOG BOURSE.was assortained that his roal and personal property the rights of creans. and sceptres, gold and capital: and Britania's sons shall enlighten him, and cauge our amounted to between £50 000 and £60,000. Of this, he had bequesthed £1,090 to the boy who attended CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED upon him, £600 to his brother, a legacy to each of heart sad, and hetill hope for the best, but cannot say Extract of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847. his executors, and above £30,000 to the London that the day of deliverance is at hand. A love of costs Hospital, having disinherited the whole of his rela- and rank has caten into the very heart of Inglish eoclety ixes. The landed property which is aituated at [adopkceper , hawkere, and gypeles, stand in rank as one, GENTLEMEN,-I teel it is but due to Professor Holloway Tottenham is estimated at £10.000 value, the right two, or three ; tradesmon, manufacturers, merchants, to inform you, as his Agent for this Province, of a re-markable cure performed on my sen. He had been af to which, it is stated, will be disputed by Sir Henry bankers, lawyers, doctors, parcons, farmers, squizes, Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I street, London; whereby there is a saving of 12.122, and tried several medical men in St John's, but all to no pur, the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, pose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and which advantage is suplicable only to those who remit 53. Ointment, which made a complete cure. Several months OFFENCES UNDER FACTORIES ACT. - It appears from that in the last half-year ending the 30th April last.

tories Acts, of which 117 resulted in convictions. ance of the cure not being the most complete,-(Sigaed amounted to £84 12s. 4?.

Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated the go ds of the undermentioned members of the ing the steps that will bring the first contest to an isau --

fore your eyes! Resolve to beg for bread, and remember Wholesale and retail agent; Mr.J. MAWSON, 13, Mosley. the laws of vagrancy-ask for brand, and you are a Agents for Sunderland, R. Vint and Carr, HEBALD, Sriminal; meet and complain, and you are a felors; resolve to discuss your wrongs, and a policeman's blud. your country-pay the taxes-help to make all the turn. pikes and railways, woolens and calicoss, factories, and churches ; in a word, work like a slave, and die of hunger, and you are an excellent Christian, and a true-born Englishman. Oh! what a glorious land of libertyand may you, and soon, too, enable us to bless the lest of the Russells. God bless Lord John! Blessed reader, answer- ' Amen ?'

I can hai div conceive in these momentous times, that the local magistrates acted unadvisedly in these matters; tist leader, came up on his own petition to pass his last, it's not a stretch of imagination, to conclude that Sir 6; he would then have said much too little to represent the Grey and been consulted, and approved of the course adopted ; but even then, I am at a loss to conceive the and, therefore no disturbance occurred; meetings were held in Yorksbire, Lancashire, and the Midland In London, there may have been some reasons to justify

> specials going on at Manchester-road, groups of onlookers were seen in every street, and I walked throughthought that in England, whilst we suffered from the clayery of wealth over labour, and gold over capital, we at least had a good deal of personal liberty, not pestered by the passport system of our continental neighbours;

> divine of kings and princes must be once more appealed

Gunpowder and printing were inventions of the same age : on printing rests the rights of man ; ongunpowder and looked forward to the time when Hibernian, Seotia, native land to be really the admiration of the world. which of the two primitive impulses are most powerful in Eugland, reader, I cannot tell; hope maketh the

commoners and peers, all rise in their degree, and are labourers; there is not a bawker of old clothes in this dealer in bottles and old shoes, who does not see in the The amount of fines inflicted van £365, and the costs old clath s hawker - the mere zag collector - an in. ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL. - SEIZURE OF CHURCH of a day, it is one of ages and years. There is however RATES.-A seizare was made a short time ago, on one good reason to rejoice, the Russell cabinet are adopt.

the starving many will be obliged to meet face to face,

(Prolonged cheering.) The resolution was then pat, and carried unanimously.

Mr HANLEY then came forward, and paid some high compliments to the NORTBERN STAR, and said, if no ready. (Loud cheers) He had no great ambition to leave his wife and family for the walls of Newgate, but prepared to do battla to the desth against laboux and chould feel himself recreant did he not come forward to support honest Lyoney, even at the risk of Newgate or vast metropolis, who does not look on the scarences Bermuda-(loud cheers)-he had, therefore, much with pride and disdain ; there is not a broker, a mere ; pleasure in moving the following resolution :- ' That it every other honest man who may fail within the meshes. ferior. The battle to be fought in England, is not one of the law, while advocating the libertine of our nativa land, by every means in our power, pecuniary and other. wise,

Mr M'CLAR in a foreible speech, seconded the resolution, and said, in his visits to Newgste he found that Mr the applicants, and he did not care for Mr Tyrwhitt. goods value with heraldic rank and plethoric wealth; they have long Locney, by his wit and patriotism, made even the gleom The worthy magistrats said that is was really

pient Sidney, Pasy that the simple object of Mr sibility of all its officers.

Why should Mr O'Connor fear responsibility? Has he ever attempted to shirk its penalties? Has he not obtained, at his own solicitation, a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into

There is in this fithy, foul fabrication, a statement

to the effect that, on being asked who was the auditor of his accounts, Mr O'Connor replied, that Mr Coffay was, and that the information relieved the Committee from a cold fit of shuddering ! by induwould-be ascassin of honest reputation, that Mr O'Connor was asked no such question. I' tell him further, for Lis information, what Mr. O'Consor did special committee appointed for the purpose, at the annual Conference. The accounts of income and expenditure, upon the score of Land and huilding,

The crowning villany of the above piece of Bil-

given such a latitude to their predilection for lying and misrepresentation, that on Friday, June 16, it was unanicaously resolved, by the members, to exolude them altogether from the committee-room. Trusting that you will give these few remarkspenned to defend truth, and to unmask brazen mendacity-a place in your columns,

I remain, yours,

A MEMBER OF THE LAND COMPANY. [The abave letter was received last week, but want of room prevented its insertion in last Saturday's STAB.

Police Repart.

Statistics of the second s

CLERKENWELLI,-THE WBONGS OF THE POOD,-AF soon as Mr Tyrwhitt arrived at the court, Nisbett, the office Leeper, brought before his attention three miserable-looking females, having with them their families, consisting of nine children under eight years of age. He said from inquiries he had made of the wretched applicante, they were married females, whose husbands are working men, but unfortunately having been out of em. ploy for a lengtheued period, they had, in the hope of finding work, gone on what is called the 'tramp' in search of it. Being reduced with their children to a other paper was prepared to do its duty that was always food for thirty-six hours, they had sought for relief at. state of starvation, neither of them having tasted any Fancras workhouse, which parish they are residing in, but they could obtain no food, and they now requested the interference of his worship,-Mr Tyrwhitt, after hearing their distressing complaints, directed Mr Nisbott to furnish them instantly with nouristment, and is our firmdetormination to support Francis Looney, and them to St Pancras work house with a request from him that their wants should be attended to. Shortly afterwards. Cole returned with the unfortunate familice, and stated that he had introduced them to Mr Coulthard, the overscer, and explained the wishes of the bench, to which he replied that he would have nothing to do with

reasons they feel a delicary in having their cases and names published. Should this letter be deemed useful, 'THE CHARTIST ' LEADERS.'- This binkrupt, the Char." examination. He owes about £2,600, and the assets are £315. The expenses exceed the profits by about £ 370.

Court in 1838; and was again a bankrupt in Paris in town, in public procession, and was in no 7787 obstructed, 1840. The present firt is dated the 12th of May, 1848."

No opposition was offered, and the bankropt passed. Now it must have been well known to the scribe of the Counties anmolested, on Whit-Monday, but, in London HERALD, as it is to the world generally, that Mr Roy- and Ecoghborough; the right of the citizen-was destroyed. nolds never was a leader of the Charlists, and that what. ever publicity might be attached to his name, it is ab-a the conduct of Cisizens Rowan and Mayne, the provi-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. public writer, and not as a Chartist orator. CURE OF FITULOU O RES AND PLEERISY. In Murch last, Mr Cochrane called a mosting in Tra-Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist tokesley, dated, September 3rd, 1847... To Professor Hollowsy. Siz,-Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this town, desires me to send you the particulars-of his son

this eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, and ended in three fistulaus, sores which dis. rently in a dying condition ; the stomach rejected every. completely curing both the cough and stemash affections, and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little further continuance of your medicines will fuish the cure

much for the leadership of Mr Reynolds.

London, from eleven to two, and from the to eight, on	and never was there a greator sufferer with piles than	s. d. £. s. d.		or Newpare Dearable. He had looked in at a London	make one's heart bleed to know that this is the way the
Sundays from eleven to one. Sundays from eleven to one. Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed-	mrself.	7 0 demanded of J. E. Veale, taken 1 7 6	for Lord John and Sir G arga to haston the conflict	the state will and tought of Kenteman. I baild to t	mindo one o meast proce to Hubw that this is the way the
Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Fale, while wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard ; Barclay and Sens,	(Signed) JOSEPH MEDCALF.	5 1 ,, R. Veale, 1 12 0	Instinct and conventionality must wrestle, hunger and	be an editor of the TIMES.) declaring that England thad	unfortunate pour are too. often treated by parish authori-
wards, 67, St. Paul's Churce, Tard , Darony Laboration, Farring don-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside;		2 0 ,, W. Veale, ,, 1 5 0	death will not be for ever quiescent. Mr Bennett, of	R TIGHT TO DOLD ITAIDED BOAD TO A DA ADD	ties. For the present he must instruct Mr Nisbett, the
Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, I, Onoupsid,	OF SKIN DISEASES.	12 0 , W. Veale, 1 5 0	death with hot de for ever guiescent. Mr Bennott, of	()I'm M'(maa) at the assolution of the unquered her. He	
R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B.	OF SAIN DISEASES,	12 51 ,, W. & A. H. Veale 2 0 0	Loughborough, is a type of English society. An apothe.		to perish in the streets; but he regretted to say that the
R. Johnson, 65, Commin, In Arris, Egham; S. Smith, Jenes, Hingston; W. J. Tagner, Egham; S. Smith,	Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M.D., 16, Blessington.	7 1 ,, W. Clemes, , 2 10 0	cary with a card-on it should be written, ignorance and	asked, 'if that was the case, how much more right	fonds of the norm has not up to the to be that the
Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-	street, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1847. To Professor Holloway.	The sale (for the purchase of sacramontal mine tro)	rank are England's eures Shall gunnowder and mealer	would Ireland have if she re-conquered Epgland ?'	funds of the poor box were totally inadequate to do ball
	TO PROICESSOF ROLLOWAY,	was to have taken place on the 17th ult., but when	conquer printing and the rights of man ? the question is	(Tremendous obsering.) The resolution was unani.	what was required in such cases.
Go., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford	DEAB SIE,-Having dvoted my attention for some	the articles were offered for commutition and a L'II.	not and goally asked has maker different	mously adopted.	WESTMINSTER,-THE RIGHTS OF THE RICH,-Mr
of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.	years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right	Wag found amongst the serently on his a bidder	port and easily asked, but rather difficult to snawer.		
والمحاجبين فشجيته ويتعرب والمتحر ومرجع والمعرف والمحمد والمحمد والمحمد والمحمد المحمد والمحمد والمحمد	to inform you that I have in various cases recommended	was follow amonget the assembly, and the things were	Reader, reason, resolve and act-that column of true	Mr CRow in a most enthusiastically eloquent speech,	
	the use of your pills and ointmont, and invariably found	Again louged in the Market House. Refore the colo	dignity in man.	described in melting Dathas the burning groups of the	anom a cumike nad bett made by marbe cohura storest
	them to have the most perfect effect in removing those	1 198 people assembled, and were addressed by M.	A LEAF PROM THE ANNUAR OF A	ISBO, from the time of the pitch cans down to the ported	a Jourg Liener gomen of not an photom R net meBenning
	diseases.	Barlow, on the principles of the Charter, which	SHOLMAKER'S GABBET.	when the transport ship sailed to Bermuda with the kero	ouild, of which he was the father Mr Ballantyne intr-
	(Signed) W. E. POWELL, M.D.	seemed to give general satisfaction, and it is believed	Tondan Tune Olah 1010	and patriot' John Mitchel The Dermada with the Bero	mated that if there was a child there would be no resa
	The pills should be used conjointly with the ointment	that if a losturow more cost inte Out and It is Delioyed	London, June 21st, 1848.	and patrior, sonn mitchol. His speich was received	
	most of the following cases :-	that if a lecturer was sent into Cornwall, much good	TO THE OHARTISTS.	with the most nebounded applause. Ho concluded by	neuel angeliter bet at the part of Big Grant to millions
ARE ACENOWLEDGED TO BE	Bad Logs Cancers Scalds	would be effected.	P.S Without organisation you are powerless, and to	maying the following resolution, which was most able	sonable objection on the part of bia client to make the usual provision, but at present there was not sufficient
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.	Bad Breasts Contracted and Sore Nipples	BONNER'S-FIELDS At a special sessions of the	allow your organisation to be broken up or rour Deser	secondid by Mr BARRY and operind most abiy	proof that such was really the case. The child was
	Burns Stiff joints Sore throats	I MARISTANCE, HEIN IN USUOTNE-BITERL, Whitechonal on	tive to fall in places for mont of summer the	That this monting holds with paids on housing the	said to be in France; but there was no legal proof their
This medicine has been before the British public only a	Bunions Elephantiasis Skin diseases	Sainrday, My Brigg oburghworden of Dethal	bers or funds, is to secure for the government a triumph.) That this meeting halls with pride and gratification the	
few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was	Bite of Moscheto's Fistulas Scurvy	green odd used the Bench warden of Beinnal-	bers or funds, is to secure for the government a triumph,	proposed union of the Repeaters of Ireland in a National	and the second second second second ber ES
never scen success equal to their progress ; the virtues of	and Sand-flies Gout Sorcheads	I B. COM, MUULV SCU UND DENCH. CAMIND FRA ATTANTIAN AT	A WORD TO THE WISE IS ADOUND	[League'; and being convinced that such a union will be	and the ground extrem, bate to those the late
his Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tricd,	Coco-Bay Glandular Swel- Tumours	the justices to this most notorious place. He said it		most essential to the success of our movoment, we	to Bo the the current met meters bare to bare to
and recommendation followed recommendation ; hun-	Chiego-foot lings Ulcers	Was the receptacle of vice of the worst description		pledge ourselves to use every exertion in its support,'	I DATE AND THE IN THE IN THE WAY AND AND AND ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD ADD
dreds had soon to acknowledge that PALE's LIFE PILLS had	Chilblains Lumbago Wounds	both by day and sight, and the peaceable inhabitants	WHITE CLUDING LYD - COMPANY	A solo of them he was the section in its support,	lonel, unless sufficient proof should be given that the
isted them, and were loud in their praise. The startling	Chapped hands Pfles Yaws	were continually in a state of alarm for their lives		A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to the chairman who solvouried the complimation to	
acts that were continually brought before the public at	Corns (Soft) Rheumanism	and proporty The months the and I'r their lives			
once removed any prejudice which some may have felt ; the	Sold by the proprietor, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar,)	and property. The worthy chairman (Josiah Wilson,		this crowded and highy-respectable meeting quietly dis-	
continual good which resulted from their use spread their	TIDERON, AND DY AN TESUECISDIE VANDORS of mator to the	I M. V. I SULV SUG CHINES WAS KWATP DE LOO DIDEORAA AND	TRUTH VERSUS HUMBUG.	persed in the most orderly manner,	The MINISTER of Horton, Oxon, and Studley,
ame for and wide at this moment there is scarcely a	i caroughout the civilised world, in pots and hoves is 11d	Would very readily render any assistance that it		prove in the most orderly manner,	Bucks, has signified his intention of providing bats,
country on the face of the globe which has not heard of	145 50, 15 00, 118, 448, and 003 each. There is a worm non	UUUU - Mr Drigg remarked that the only Fratual			balls minister the Conthe normal of providing the
their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever	siderable saving in taking the larger sizes.	remedy would be to enclose it After some further			balls, wickets, da., for the young men to play at
might be the cost of transmission. The United States,		approximation it man desided the Alter some further	SIB,-I beg to hand you the enclosed amount cant h	CONFLAGRATION OF THE BITTON PAPER MILLS	cricket after service on Sundays, and also on other days. The scence of 'pitch and trustle,' and other
Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quan-		convertation it was decided that the chairman	a few haters of oppression and transmission	The Bitton paper mills, near Bristol, which word	days. The scenes of pitch and trustle,' and other
tities shipped to their respective countries, and with the		enouge communicate with the lerd-lieutenant of the	SIE, I beg to hand you the enclosed amount sent by a few haters of oppression and tyranny, who have not yet forgotten the speeches made by some of our saintly legislators project to the speeches bards by some of our saintly	partially destroyed by fire about three months since	gambling tricks on Sundays, have been very annoy
same result as in England-UNIVERSAL GOOD.	at Hiton Richon on Saturales and Suppy & Weading	Gunty, and likewise the Secretary of State with	some of our spectres made by some of our spintly	Trong on Palanta at a	
The sale of PARS's LIFE PILLS amounts to upwards of	at Upton Bishop on Saturday, and we are informed	view to induce the Commissioners of Weather and	regulators previous to the passing of the Reform Bill	Artonsing on Banation (BL at a full 1008)	ing to many in the parish and to strangers; and 15 is in a great measure with the view of preventing them i that the reverend gentleman has determined on in- troducing the healthful recreative gar. a of cricket
82,009 boxes treekly, more than allother patent medicines	that the parents of the bride were enabled to give	Found to all other and other and woods and	(Brougham, Evans, &o.,) in which appechas they tolland	extensive connagration. The erigin of the fire is	In a great measure with the view of preventions me
put together. This imple fact needs no farther commont;	her the handsome fortune of four thousand pounds	Durant and D	about foot Dalls, and going to the Honge of G	I THE THE TO HAS DISCOVORED BY THE INHTOIDED IS O	I that the reverend gentleman has determined on the
ttells plainly that the pills of Old Parris The Best Medi-				the villagy shortly after miduight. Messengers were	troducing the healthful recreative game of oricket
cinain the World.	reight of that smoont this is a domen and	trae, and particular accounts of trials, surders, &c., without the printer aname are light to a far for	massure onite the the the toroing the house to pass a	despate und to Bristol for the fire opringe which on	e troducing the healthful recreative game of cricket amongst those who have bitherto spent their time in
The following, with many others, have been recently re-	to nor for indeed of the induction of Buch as falls	trae, and particular' accounts of trials, Eurders, &c., without the printer's name, are liable to a fine of 25	The A DUILAULO LO FUEIT VIGWE,	Hyad promptly on the anat, but not mithetandly.	- 1 among a anos mos and a manage of and manage
rie tonowing, with many cintre, have been recently re-	for very ien inueed of the indus rious olasoos Here.	without the printer's name, are liable to a fine of 25 for each copy, and also to penalties for unstamped	Liven in our town of Leeds we had the Reverand This	rived promptly on the spot; but, netwithstanding	a much worse way. I.033 of PLUNDER.—The Messre Rothschild are re-
TC1.C7.	Jora Journal.	Dema	and Reverend That helding forth from one floth H-11	ing utmost exertions being used, the whole of the	8 LOSS OF FLUNDER The Messre Rothschild are
	•	a watthe	stops in language such if it was only analy	re naining pertions of the buildings, which were left	LOSS OF PLUNDER.—The Mesars Rothschild are re- t ported to have lost upwards of £8,000,000 by the re-
	,		stops in language such, if it, was only spokin now by a	I from the last fire, were entirely destroyed.	cent continental revolutions.
				and and and and and and and and	/
					•

JULY 1, 1848.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Boetry.

THE FELON. AIR -Soots wha hac.

Who is he would shrink with shame. Who'd despise the Felon's name, Now 'tis link'd with matchless fame-Death to tyranny. Honour'd is each sacred link, The mind unshackled still will think. And from freedom's fountain frink,

Immortal liberty. B tter far the Felon's chain. Better bear its woes and pain. Than a willing slave remain, In went and misery.

Who would bow to class made laws. Who'd support oppression's cause, What bold Briton would not pause, T' live in slavery !

By your murder'd martyrs' sight, By your starving children's cries, L-t your oaths of freedom rise, Y - patriot band : Stand crect in God-like form, Treat the bireling press with scorn, Liberty shall yet adorn Oar fatherland,

EDWIS GILL

Reviews.

CHARTISM.

1. A Few Words on the People's Charter. By Mr T. J. Paillipe, Londou: Whittaker and Sullivan. Chancery-lane.

- 2. A Letter on Chartism, addressed to the Operatives of Dartford.
- 3. A Reply to a Letter on Chartism. By the Council of the Dartford Brauch of the National Charter Association,
- 4. A Letter in Reply to a Hawd-bill, published by the Curate of Rotherham Church.
- 5. The New Reform Movement. By Henry Hamlet Dabney, Maidstone: W. Sycklemoore, HEBALD Office.
- 6. The Unit, Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, Ten and Hundred Thousands, and Millions of the Constitution of England. By a Nottingham Middle-class Man. London : Simpkin and Co.
- 7. The Political Rights of the People. By the Rev. Alexander Duncanson, Falkirk.
- 8. The People's Charter and Household Suffrage Con. trasted. By Robert Burrell, Greenock.
- 9. The Charter ; what it means ! The Chartists, what they want ! Explained in an address to the Middle Classes of Great Britain. By P. M. M.Douall, Surgeon. London: E. Dipple, 42, Holywell-street, Strand.

1.-Taking into second the price of this pamphlet, it might be not unaptly christened Twopenny Trash. The author is a Liberal, but objects both to the Charter and Hume's scheme of Reform ; the former, in his opinion, 'going too far,' and the latter, 'not far enough.' He appears to regard the Ballot as of primary importance, and which, together with 'Equal Electoral Right,' he places in advance of the Suf. frage. His objections to the Charter are of the weakest possible kind; in fact, it is plain that he is unsequainted with the provisions of that measure, otherwise he would know that the enfranchisement of vagrants forms no part of the Charter. A right of voting to any man beyond the age of twenty-one, renting house or spartment for the space of six months, at a yearly rental of £5, whether payable weekly or not, is the scheme proposed by Mr T. J Phillips. The result would be an electoral body, not differing widely from the national constituency the Charter would create; but the Charter has the advantage of not being ' a brick and mortar suffrage ;' but, on the contrary, a suffrage founded upon the intelligible principle of man's natural right to selfgovernment. Mr Phillips objects to Annual Parliaments, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and Payment of Members-the three points of the Charter of the greatest importance next to Universal Suffrage. He tells us that there are thousands of patriotic men of wealth who would gladly accept the honour of being returned to represent a constituency. Thank you for nothing,' as the Irishman said. We have been too long governed by such patriotic gentlemen. No dorot that even, under the Charter, a majority of 'men of property' would be elected; but it would be all-important that a goodly muster of working men should be returned to represent the rights of industry. Any extension of the Suffrage, unaccompanied by the Abolition of the Property Qualification and Payment of Members, would be an aimest harren boon.

publication, we now extract the following admi- a law whereby estates would drop into the common respected lady who fills the throne with so much CHARTISH Conceives that all men are born with equal rights.

velopments to rule, the remainder have constructed organs to obey. Chartiem conceives that all the children comprising

rable exposition :---

children of one,

Establish an opposite principle, then it becomes right for the eldest to tyrannise over the soungest, and for a fraction to make laws for the whole.

Carries conceives that the aim and object of uniting families into society was to reduce to practical utility the mental and physical differences in men, to enable one to contribute by mind that which he could not do by labour, another to off ot by contrivance that which be could not achieve by strength-all to do something so as to increase the wealth, strength, and resources of the nation; all receiving in return common benefits and enjoying common rights. Establish opposite principles, then the strong have

a right to enslave the weak, the cunning to outwit the simple, the wise to tax the witless, and all to defend their injustice on the plea of possessing superior rights to their neighbours. Chartism conceives that as each family would be na-

turally free and independent when it joined the social union, it would not associate to receive less but to acquire greater benefits from co-operation, therefore it could not egree that one family out of the many should make laws for the remainder.

Prove an opposite principle and you establish the right of one family to declare a privil-ged class, and to make all others an oppressed class; and as it increases in numbers you have constituted a law making and a law obeying, a tax imposing and a tax paying class-a class with rights and a class without rights ; two distinct races, one forming the white rulers and the other the white subjects of class.governed society. Chartism conceives that no union could originally have

een formed or ought now to exist without all being eligible to elect or be elected as law-makers, because all have a paramount interest and natural right in drawing up a constitution, and establishing a form of governmen:,

If the opposite is right, then the habits and customs of early tribes are fables, the records and traditions of our country are unfounded ; and society without a constitution recognising the rights of all must be a palace home to the few, a prison purgatory to the many.

Chartism conceives that the enactment of laws and the imposition of taxes must originally, and ought now to be made either personally in public meeting by all, or in Parliament through representatives chosen by the free voices of the majority of the people.

If you submit to an opposite principle, then the existence of an electoral class makes the will of the minority the law of the majority. Oppression becomes a right, obedience becomes a duty, and taxation a fine upon industry. It is then justifiable to make the poor support the government of the rich, and draw the supplies, not from those who have most, but from those who have least to giva.

Chartism conceives that as society did not apparently commence by making all produce common property, but rather afforded opportunity and protection for each to senetit by his skill, industry, and perseverance, it was not designed that the successful should forget all duties, and the unsuccessful lose all rights. On the other hand it was ordained, that the more property a man acquired the more duties he owed to society for the protection it gave him, and the more the poverty of a man the more claims he had. In other words common sense and interest imposed rates and taxes as just fines upon exorbitant wealth and undue accumulation of property. If such principles are wrong, then we may have excessive wealth on the one hand and equally extensive poverty on the other. The rich may refuse to have their surplus wealth taxed-may enjoy all rights and perform no duties; and throwing the social burdens on their less fortunate brethren, commit a tax robbery of the most unjust character, and ruleous consequences to the middle and working classes,

fand on the demise of their present posses: e ". The advantages accruing from such a change must be Again : 'The idustribus lady who fill, the throat has very great. Land is the stronghold of the aristocracy, ever found it lined with rose blossom ; hallowed by E tablish an opposite principle, then one portion of mankind must be born to be mastere, the remainder to bower almost omnipotent, and from them the people Lastly, the author recommends the people of France bave received every species of tyranny and oppression Destroy the landed property, and away goes the Law of It is not often that Mr Wilson puts his name, as Primogeniture, Parson's Tithes, Laws of Entail, Game one family have equal claims upon their parents, and Laws, etc. Landlord and Tenant Right would at last paper. are all entitled to the enjoyment of equal privileges and be settled. Ejeotments would be an impossibility. protection; therefore, as society consists merely of a union of families, the same citiz n rights should be en-joyed by the members of millions of families as by the citizen of the members of millions of families as by the speedily disappear, when each man must be the producer English government, and other matters, are of his own fortune. All this would certainly take place treated of in this rather disjunced production. with the descruction of landed property. But there is something more. All taxa'ion might cease, the rental of the land being ample to meet the expenditure of any cheap form of government.

> 3. The contents of this pamphlet, written by a native of Great Britain, but a resident in France, had been widely circulated in Paris, when about two months ago, a translation was published by Mr COOPER, 'the Chartist.' 'This paper,' ags Mr COOPER, 'is esteemed to be the consistent consoquence of the policy pursued by the Provisional Government ; which it is presumed will not be ne-gatived by the National Assembly.' We presume that long before this time, Mr Cooper has discovered his mistake. A viler crew of profitmongering and labour-plundering scoundrels, than the majority of the National Assembly, never gathered together to plot away the liberties and hopes of a people. This un-happy result of the victory of February, is no doubt largely owing to the ignorance of the mass of the French people; but much is also to be laid to the account of those MODERATE fools and villains who have headed the state since the overthrow of Louis Philippe. We know that Mr Cooper greatly adupon the Republic. LAMARTINE, largely imbued with wide unto thy brother, thy poor, and thy needy in the thesentiments of the author of 'the orations against land.' the taking away of human life under any circumstance,' made it his first business to release the aristocratic brigands from that terror which was

necessary for the people's salvation; yet within the last few days this same humanity-monger has directed a hideous massacre of the people-a wholesale slaughter of the men who made the revolution. True the victims had revolted against ' the Republic.' But who had driven them to revolt ? The miscreants whom LAMARTINE protected in February. Oh! men of the people, beware of ' philan. thropists,' beware of sentimentalising humbugs; in a state of revolution look upon that man as your foulest enemy, who would indoctrinate you with the fatal poison of 'moderation.'

At page 5 of this pam blet the author says, ' Whatever may be the political constitution which we adopt, we must have civil war if government attempts to maintain the present system of industry. The government has declared it will maintain the present system even at the mouth of the cannon, and civil war has commenced !

This pamphlet is well worthy the careful study of all true democrats. That the new industrial system suggested, or any modification of it, will now be adopted in France cannot be hoped for, unless, indeed, a new revolution should give to a second BABRUF the authority of another ROBESPIERRE.

MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS.

1.-A Sermon for the Times. By the Rev. S. Oliver. Vicar of Calverton, Nottinghamshire. London: Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

2 .- The French Revolution of 1848, viewed in the fight of prophecy. A sermon by the Rev. R. S. Smith. Dorchester : W. Barclay.

credit to herself and advantage to the nation." to unite with England under the crown of Victoria ! publisher, to such a lamentable waste of type and

7.-Although the author of this essay avows him. self a moderate Republican, his 'evidences' rather tell against than for Republicanism. The position of the Canadas, an abstract of the expenses of the English government, and other matters, are also gravely to those who did not fear it-'You may be.

8 -The numbers for April and May last of 'The Reformer's Companion to the Almanacs,' which we have before noticed and recommended to our readers. Royalty, Aristocracy. Pareon-craft, State-jugglery, and Middle-clase desposism, are bravely exposed in this publication. The ' Companion to the Almanacs' should be every poor mau'e companion.

following illustration of

THE RADICALIAM OF MOSES. To prevent overgrown wealth on the one hand, and hopeless pauperism on the other, the Jewish lawgiver instituted a redivision of the land every fifty years, and thus, at every jubiles the children received again the fields which their fathers by misfortune or extravagance had lost. To the poor, the labourer, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, the laws of Mosre paid a special regard. If money was lent to the poor, no interest was to be required. If his garment was taken for pledge, it was to be restored before the sun went down. Every soventh year the land was to rest and lie still, that the peor might eat. The corners of the field were not to mires LAMARTINE-to whose imbecility, must, to a be resped but were to be left for the poor and the stranger. great extent, be imputed the evils which have fallen It was a divine command 'Thou shalt open thy hand

> It will be seen that these 'tracts' are not of the order of rubbish usually circulated under that name. We wish Mr Parsons success in his efforts to enlighten the people and promote the cause of universal justice.

10 .- This is an admirable and elequently-written defence of Physical Force, in reply to the drivelling twaddle and cowardly calumnies of the Press-gang.

11 - ' Military Discipline made easy' is the heading of this pamphlet which professes to unfold the art and mystery of military defence and offence, by a practical writer, 'late of the British Army in India,'

12 -This tract is from the pen of Mr W. H CLIFTON, Bristol, where letters have often appeared in this journal. Mr CLIFTON ably decends the rights of his order, but we are afraid that to Lord John Russell he has written in vain. We recommend our West-country friends to purchase and circulate Mr Clifton's Letter.

13 .-- A penny sheet, containing a report of the trial and sentence of John MITCHEL, embellished with a portrait of the exiled patriot.

14, 15, and 16 -Radical Rhymes for the Times, good in principle but possessing no claim to the title of 'Poetry.'

17.-A history of the origin of the Marseilleise Hymn from Lamartine's 'History of the Girondists ;' together with copies of the hymn in proce and postry ;

' Mourir pour la patrie.'

Facts and Fancies.

'We cull the choicest.'

Astronooists.-It is still less astonishing that so many men, raised in other things so far above the valçar; so many princes; so many popes, whom it would have been impossible to mislead in the smallest affair of interest, have been so ridiculously Beduced by this astrological nonsense. They were very proud

and very ignorant. The stars were for them alone hold it without concern; you are not princes." The had been made on purpose for him. He never tesiezed a tawn, nor fought a battle, until he had beld a council with the heavens; but, as this great nan was very ignorant, he placed at the head of this

council, a rogue of an Italian, named Seni, keeping him a coach and six, and giving him a persi n of 9.-Another of the excellent 'Tracts for the Fus-tian Jackets and Smock Frocks.' We extraot the saw that Wallenstein would be assave inated by order of bis most gracious sovereign, and that he himself

would return to Italy on foot.- Voltaire. SINGULAR PETITION, -A most singular petition was presented a few days ago to the French Amembly from Cit zon Barete, residing at 36, Faubourg Montmartre, demanding that a plurality of wives should be permitted in marriage. It is almost unno cessary to add that the committee passed to the order of the

> SLAVE.—A human epitaph of human feelings. FAME .- A glass castle erected by public opinion for the better observation of its inmates. CITY .- A human hive without its hosey coub. SHIP. - The telescope of the world.

> MONEY .- The largest slaveholder in the world. EXPERIENCE .- The sears of our wounds. WINE .- Bottled fever.- A friend who seidom die

without tortuing us with his ghost. DEBT.-A slice out of another man's leaf.

COAT .--- A check drawn on society by your tailor. PAUPER .- As animal so like a man as to make us eel uncasy.

PALACE .- A guillotine which cuts off the head of a nation from its body.

SAVAGE .- An individual who goes to war with his enemies, like a heathen, and takes their scalps, instead of going to law with them, like a Christian, and taking their goods.

SOLDIER.-A live target, set up by one nation for another to shoot at.

BEE.-A self-taught botanist, whose works command a ready sale.

HAROLD IN COUNCIL.

(From Sir E. B. Lytton's Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings.) All within the Palace of Westminster showed the

confusion and dismay of the awful time;-all, at least, save the council chamber, in which Harold, who had arrived the night before, conferred with his Thegus. It was evening: the courtyards and the balls were filled with armed men, and almost with every bour came rider and bode from the Sussex shores. In the corridors the churchmen grouped and whispered, as they had whispered and grouped on the day of King Edward's death.

In the council hall, debate waxed warm-which

was the wiser, to meet William at once in the battlefield, or to delay till all the forces Hareld might expect (and which he had ordered to be levied in his rapid march from York) could swell his host ? to which is added the chaunt of the Girondists;

'If we retire before the enemy,' said Gurth, leaving him in a strange land, winter approaching, his forage will fail. He will scarce dare to march upon London; if he does, we shall be better prepared to

(From the Times.) RETIREMENT OF MR J. O'CONNELL FROM PUBLIC LIFE. Dublin, June 21 - The Irish Confederation heid a meeting at eight a'clock this evening in the Musichall. convened by advertisement. The building was

Ercland.

densely and respectably filled in every part, more than 3,000 persons being present. Shortly after eight o'clock the chair was taken by

Mr Denny Leyne (Cork). The SECRETARY (Mr Llalpin) read a letter from Mr the rest of the wor'd were a rabb'e, with whom the stars had nothing to do. They were like the mince who trembled at the sight of a comet, and said New Repeal League be establishe ', he would pledge bimself not to compromise its principles by the use famous German leader, Wallenstein, was one of those of language calculated to create dissension or bring infatuated by this commera; he called himself a down a prosecution on any of its own members. At prince, and consequently thought that the zolias the same time he wished it to be distinctly understood, that outside the League he would continue to state and enforce the opinion that the national wil could not prevail unless the neople were armed ; and being armed, were prepared to put an end to foreign

rule. (Cheers.) Ninety five members of the John Mitchel Club, Cloamel, were admitted members of the Confederation ; also seventeen members of the Hugh O'Neill Ciub. from the same town; twenty-eix from Dublin; ninety two members of the Carlow United Repeal

Club formed within the last few days. Mr J. DILLON then addrossed the meeting. He proceeded to lay before the meeting an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Confederation, from the day it was founded to the 21st day of the present month. The sum total of their receipts was £016 8s. 1d. £400 of this sum was paid in by members of the body, so that the country at large centributed little more than £500. He would, therefore, boldly ask the meeting whether the Confederation had not given the country full value for thei movey? (Loud cheers.) He might eafely accort tha for every pound they had received the enemies o Ireland had bren put to an expense of £1,000. (Cheers.) The Confederation had made the Monarch of England feel somewhat insecure on her throne; it had been mainly instrumental in driving the British government to bring into parliament a bill to se-cure more permanently the Crown and Government of Esgland; and it had cost Lord Clarendon-(hisses)-not a few sleepless nights. He might also add, that it had planted in that ocurry a principle of great value, namely, that every man in Ireland had a right to have a weapon, and that when a British Minister told the people of Ireland that he would resist their will by force, and rule this country by force in their despite, they had a right to tell him that he should not do so. (Cheers.) Besides the regular fund of the Confederation, there was another recently got up for the purpose of defending Messrs O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchel, in the late state prosecutions. This fund amounted to £400, of which, after the payment of all expenses, £200 still remained in hand. He had then the pleasure of proposing that £150 of this balance be added to the fund in course of being raised for the wife and family of John Mitchel. (Deafening applause.) The ro-mainder was reserved, in order that they should be enabled to contribute something to support the infancy of the New League. (Hear.) He then proceeded to state what had transpired at the recent conferences of Repealers. At one of these conferences Mr John O'Connell was asked whether, in case the League was formed, he would permit the members of the Confederation to call on the people to arm. and he said he had no objection ; but at the subsequent conference he stated that he could not abide by what he had formerly pledged himself to ; and that he now viewed with apprehension the movement that was rapidly progressing for the purpose of arming the people-(hisses)-and that, should the members of the League be called on to arm he would feel it his duty to protest against it. (Renewed hisses.) The members of the Repeal Association who were present at that conference then and there protested most strongly against the retractation made by Mr O'Connell. He (Mr Dillon) told Mr O'Connell that he had no objection to the introduction of the subject of resolutions that amounted in substance to the old peace resolutions of Conciliation Hall-(greans and hisses)-and stated that he could not consent to be a member of any association which would not place these resolutions on its books. (Hisses) Under these circumstances, when Mr O'Connell made this announcement, they told him that all understanding between him, as an individual, and the Confederation was at an end. ('Hear, hear,' and 'Bravo,' &c.) He could not discover the real causes of this retractation on the part of Mr O'Connell, but that gentleman had himself assigned as the reasons of his conduct a leading article in the last number of the NATION, and a letter of Mr Smith O'Brien, in the same number. There was one passage in the latter ing the members of the Irish Confederation, not those of Conciliation Hall; and he only wanted to show them that there had been no principles of theirs abandened-the principles he alluded to being twoviz, those that had been conceded them, the antiplace-begging principle and the anti-sectarian prin-ciple. (Cheers.) Was this union, then, after all, to take place? ('Yes, yes.') He, for his part, said 'yes.' and on behalf of the Confederation he would also say 'yes'-(cheers)-a proof of which would be given that evening by the proposal of a resolution to adjourn the Confederation sine die, for the purpose of facilitating the union of the Repeal parties. The Rev. THADDEUS O'MALLEY next addressed the meeting, urging the formation of armed clubs, and stating his intention to take an active part in their formation, Moral force, he said, was a very good thing in its proper place, but they knew that the government they had opposed to them was not a government of moral force-(cheers)-and when they had to contend against a physical force government he knew but one mode of argument that promised success, and that was to give it a dose of its own physic.

'Not so, I am sure, would have chosen thy father; not so the Saxons of Kent. The Norman is laying he consented that he and his brother Confederates he consented that he and his brother Confederates he consented that he and his brother Confederates waste all the lands of thy subjects, Lord Harold; should be allowed to reply to him; but at the last living on plunder, as a robber, in the realms of King Alfred. Dost thou think that men will get better hears to fight for their country by hearing that their resolutions that amounted in substance to the old 'Thou speaketh well and wisely,' said Haco, and all eyes turned to the young son of Sweyn, as to one the skill of its chief. 'We have now with us a force flushed with conquest over a foe hitherto deemed invincible. Mon who have conquered the Norwegian upon ardour more than numbers. Every hour of delay damps the ardour. Are we sure that it will swell the numbers? What I dread most is, not the sword of the Norman Duke, it is his craft. Rely upon it, that if we meet him not soon, he will march straight to London. He will proclaim by the way that he comes not to seize the throne, but to punish Harold, and abide by the Witan, or purchase by the word of the Roman pontiff. The terror of his arms, is a second peculiarly offensive to him, which ran as ment, unresisted, will spread like a panic through the land. Many will be decoyed by his false prefexts. Mr O'Brien, when he wrote this letter, was address.

3

In Lubour's ranks The only hope of freedom dwells.

2 -This denunciation of Chartism is, according to the printer, the production of 'A Working Bee;' but we strongly suspect that, in truth, it is the production of an idle drone, or a sucking slug. This pamphlet is another specimen of twopenny trash, and that, too, of the most garbage-like kind. When we inform our readers that this drone or slug has the assurance to talk of 'our mild and forbearing government,' and to assert that the taxes press least upon the working classes, we have said enough to show the combined knavery and stupidity of this precious pamphleteer. Without wasting space upon this clamsy tool of tyranny. We will proceed at once to the next publication in our list.

3.-This is an answer to the idle drone's trash. We are sorry we have not had an opportunity of earlier noticing a production, which does infinite credit to the intelligence and public spirit of the working men of Dartford. The authors of this pamphlet show that they possess an intimate knowledge of the history of the movement for Radical Reform; a perfect comprehension of the evils, political and social of the present system ; and intellectual power more than enough to silence the buzzing of a hundred fuch tole drones as the enemy they have so effectually answered and convicted of ignerance and falsehood.

The wide circulation of this pamphlet in that awfully benighted districts the county of Kent, could not fail to be of great service in advancing the good course of truth and justice. We may add, that both the bane and antidote-the productions of the sham bee,' and the real bees, may be had of Mr Reeves, bookseller, High street, Dartford.

4 .- The Chartists of Rotherham having announced a political mating to be holden on a Sunday, were met by an outburat of scurrility, in the shape of a hand-bill, from the curate of Rotherham Church. The Reverend gentleman held forth in this wise :-

These Chartiets are practical Infidels. The French profanity-the French licentiousness-the French injustice and robbery-the French Revolutions-the French bloodshed of the last sixty years, teach us what fruits such principles produce in practice. Let those then who have any love for their Country or their Queen, any reverence for their God, any hope of Heaven or any Gread of Hell, let them set their faces against

The CHARTISTS' Desecration of the SADBATH.

This reverend libeller seems to be all unconscious of the great lesson of his master. 'It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath.' He seems, too, to be blind to the great fact, that it is the treason of himself, and such as him, to Christianity, which has made Sunday political meetings indispensable. Were the parsons the answerving preachers and assertors of the great principle, 'Do unto thy brother man as thou wouldest he should do unto thee,' Chartism-founded gpon-that sublime principle-would be in the ascendant, and the crimes of the 1ich and the wrongs of the poor would be unknown. " These parsons are practical infidels.' The 'letter' in answer o the curate's hand-bill, is a smasher for his reverence. Hie 'practical infidelity is admirably demenstrated. In this contest the black slug has decidedly come off

Chartism conceives that as labour is the only source of wealth and produce, one great aim of society ought to be to give it such encouragement, protection, and remuneration, that it may become more valuable in itself, and more fruitful to all.

Parsue an opposite course and it becomes the passive tool of the selfish, the goose with the golden eggs. Its claims to good wages may be denied. Its rights to self. direction may be disputed. Its demand for self-government refused. Bad direction, evi! treatment, become the rules of the workshop, and competition, idlences, and misery, the order of the day, mitigated feebly by a partial organisation and almost inoperative Trades' Uniens.

Chartism conceives that a tax upon the necessaries of life is an embargo upon ludustry as much as a tax upon . ncome is a tariff upon enterprise. Both ought to be bolished. If this is wrong then it becomes right to tax the man who is struggling to acquire property, and untax the man who has got it, Spending then becomes a merit, saving a loss, and both a benefit to government. Chartism conceives that from all well directed labour surplus should remain over and above home consump. tion, and that that surplus should be exported and ex. changed for the products and manufactures of other nations, thereby establishing the principle of selling only that which we could not consume, and tuying only that which we really required. If any other principle is adopted, then home wants may be forgotten in supplying foreign ones. Domestic necessity may yield to distant profit, and our own people be stripped naked to clothe strangers. The husbandman may grow wheat which he is nover to consume, and the weaver produce shirts which he is never to wear. In other words the tree may be cut down to gather the apples, and millions be rained hereafter

merely to satisfy the cravings of a few for immediate and exorbitant wealth. Chartism conceives that as no two familles agree alike on religious subjects, every one should be free to pursue and maintain its own form and tenets.

If say other principle is adopted, then the Catholic spiration of power, and tax both to maintain a State | the following :---

church. Chartism also conceives that each family has a right o instruct its members in the faith it has adopted, and that from public free and national schools all sectarianmeet on common ground without having their minds blased from the creed of their parents.

Any other course would enable the schoolmaster to displace parantal authority, the government to usurp domestic duties, and inflict irreparable injury to the ferring to this very ruler, the Apostle says, ' Honour the mind and obsracter would be consigned to those who are the Lord's sake,' interested in orlppling the one and perverting the other.

We must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself for the author's review of ' Household Suffrage,' and his powerful refutations of the objections to the Chartism.

THE LAND.

Stevenson and Co., Middle Pavement, Our Inkeritance : Land, Common Properly. By

Passage, Paternoster row. . The Land for the Labourers, and the Fraternity of

Nations : a Scheme for a New Industrial System, de. Edited by THOMAS COOPER, Author of the 'Purgatory of Snicides.' London : E. Wilson, Rojal Eichange.

1. Nottingham certainly marches in the van of the movement. Here we have snother middle-class man proclaiming truth, not usually comprehended by his caste. If the aristocracy possessed common pru-

LAND, COMMON PROPERTY.

-Address to the Working Classes. By a real Friend of Reform. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. -Words to the Enslaved. By W. W. Broom London : Watson, Queen's Head passage, Paternoster row.

5.-The Battle of the Million, London : G. Mansell, 115. Fleet-street.

-Monarcho-Republicanism. London: E. Wilson. Royal Exchange.

-An Essay on Republican Governments. By W. T. Meyler. Dublin : H. Shaw, Lower Ormond Quay.

3.-The Reformer's Companion to the Almanacs. By Joseph Barker, Wortley, near Leeds.

9.-The Radicalism of Moses. By the Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. 10 .- Physical Fores. By George Bowen. Leicester :

J. Ayer, Albion Hill.

11.—The National Guardsman's Companion and Special Constable's Manual. By J. H. Mackay. Edinburgh : Robinson, Greenside street.

12.—The Rights of the Working Man defended in a Letter, to Lord John Russell. Bristol: Matthews, 44. Broad Quay.

13 - The Trial of John Mitchel. London : W. Winn, Holywell-street.

14 .- The Sounds of the Times. By J. C. Blumen. of February, and has remained there since, always field. Newcastle-upon-Tyne : T. Dodds, Grey- staying with the Republican Guard, street.

15.- A Song for the Times. Cheltenham : 'T. Willey, Oxford Passage.

16 - The Bonny Bird; a Radical Rhyme. Dundee: A. Barnet, 106, Scouringburn.

7.-History of the Marseillaise. By J. D. Collett London : J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

1. This is a sermon preached in the parish church of Calverton, on Easter Tuesday, to the members of the Little John Lodge of 'the Nottingham Ancient Imperial Order of Odd Fellows.' It is a pity that the Rev. SAH. OLIVER seems to be utterly ignorant of the ninth commandment : 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour;' for ignorant he must be or he would not have been guilty of 'evil speaking, lying, and slandering,' in reference to the has a right to tax the Protestant, and the Protestant advocates of Chartism. As a specimen of the docthe Catholic; and government may claim the in. | trines preached in this precious sermon, we extract

PASSIVE OBEDIENCE.

But you will probably ask, if the monarch of a country is wicked, ought not the country to resist? Certainly not. St Peter says, 'Henour the king.' Now the king ism should be banished, and the children of all sects or emperor who geverned at that time in Rome* was one of the most blood-thirsty tyrants the world ever produced. The cruelties he practised upon the Christians on account of their religion, were of a most horrible nature ; and yet, to these very Christians, and re-

rising intelligence of the age, because the formation of king; Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for If the rev. gentleman's hearers could stomach this

-they must be odd fellows indeed !

2. Unmitigated trash. The 'Rev. R. Smith Charter urged by its enemies. Every Chartist coun- of Stafford, Dorset,' abuses the Pope for accepting cil should consider it a duty to push the circulation | the embrace of 'infidelity and demooracy,' and deof this well-timed, and ably-written vindication of nounces the French people for having kicked out the author's namesake, King Smith, at the same time asserting that ' not a sparrow can fall upon the ground without the Almighty's permission, much less an em-pire be overthrown.' He asserts that 'republican . Free Trade in Land, the only true remedy for Na. and democratical feelings are produced under the tional Distress. By an Accountant. Nottingham : | agency of evil spirits, spirits unseen by the world, but revealed to believers !' It strikes us that his reverance must have been under the influence of evil murder has been perpetrated. The unfortunate vie 'Terrigenous.' London : J. Watsen, Q een's Head epirits when he prepared this sermon. He donounces the NORTHERN STAR and other newspapers, remarking that-

These publications are the prime engines of Satan. and whoever takes in or circulates them is doing the devil's work; and every one who exposes their true character, and cautions others against the subtlety and talent with which they are written, is so far hindering the work of the devil, and promoting both the cause of Christ

and the welfare of bis country. We are much obliged for this compliment and hope for a continuance of the same kindly adversecond best, and we imagine will think twice before dence, they would listen to his voice, and adopt his tisement of the NORTHERN STAR each time the rev. he again ventures upon a contest with his Chartist parishioners. We trust that this letter has been widely distributed. do. The Nettingham 'accountant' will in vain seek setabire addition of the Litany ; and will do us the good service of increasing the sale of this journal in that county-very much, we believe, in want of STAR

* Nero.

PERIODICALS

encounter him. My voice is against resting all on a The Family Herald. Part LXI. London: G. Bigge, single battle.' 'Is that thy choice ?' said Vebba indignantly.

421, Strand. Five volumes of this periodical have now been completed, and the part before us is the first of the sixth volume. The success of this publication is beyond precedent in the annals of periodical literature, and we are bound to say that the success is deserved. The part under notice exhibits no falling off on the King shrinks from the danger ?' part of either the editor or his assistant contributors. The contents are fully as wise and racy as ever. EUGENE SUE's latest romanos and several good tales who best knew the character of the hostile army, and and romances are contained in this Part; also a series of useful articles on the management of the hair, and no end of facts and fancies, instructive and entertaining. We must express our decided dissent from the editor's views on Louis Blanc's book on the will not shrink from the Norman. Victory depends

Organisation of Labour.' We conclude with the following notice of

A POUR-FOOTED REVOLUTIONIST.

A large, rough, yellow-coloured dog might have been seen on Thursday lying quietly on the steps of the estrade, when the Provisional Government were distributing the colours. His master was killed during the revolution, and he was himself wounded on the same occasion with a ball in the leg and a sabre cut on his left shoulder. His right paw was besides crushed by the hoof of a municipal guard's horse, which causes him to limp. The animal entered the Hotel de Ville on the 25th

CREMORNE GARDENS.

Hampton.

At half past seven o'clock precisely the gallant cations that make the people selfish. The Northum-Lieutenant gave the signal to loosen the ropes. The brians, I fear, will not stir to aid London, and Mercia balloon rose in fine style, amid the loud cheers of the will hold aloof from our peril. Grant that William assembly. At first it took a north-easterly direction, but shortly afterwards proceeded in a direct easterly | dispirited ; each shire, nay, each town, looking only line, when, in a few minutes it was lost to view, to itself. Talk of delay as wearing out the strength owing to the misty clouds. When the balloon had of the foe ! No; it would wear out our own. Little reached a certain height, Lieutenant Gale cut the enow, I fear, is yet left in our treasury. If William strings of the parachutes, in which three monkeys seize London, that treasury is his, with all the had been placed. That made after the plan of Mr | wealth of our burgesses. How should we maintain Cocking descended with great rapidity, exhibiting oscillations that confirmed the opinion of scientific men that it was constructed on a bad principle. That after the plan of Gannerin descended more slowly

and heeled less, preserving a tolerably upright attitude. That of Mr Hampton was obviously the best ; it preserved a perfect perpendicular throughout the whole of the immense space through which it descended, and came down steadily and without any dangerous rapidity. The monkeys descended in perfect safety.

Shortly after the ascent the audience were highly amused by the performances of M. Silvani and troupe. The ballet of 'Telemachus' followed, and

was suc eeded by the dancing, which took place on the moaster platform around the Pagoda, in which the band was stationed. The evening's entertainments were concluded by a brilliant display of fireworks, by Mortram, the celebrated pyrotechnist.

word of the Roman pontiff. The terror of his arma-If he came in sight of the city, think you that merchants and cheapmen will not be daunted by the thought of pillage and sack ? They will be the first | to capitulate at the first house which is fired. This city is weak to guard against siege; its walls long

neglected; and in sieges the Normans are famous The entertainments at this delightful place of Are we so united (the king's rule thus fresh), but recreation are of the most various and amusing what no cabals, no dissensions will break out amongst description. Lieutenant Gale made his fourth ourselves? If the Duke come, as come he will, in ascent from these Gardens on Monday evening, the name of the Church, may not the churchmon set accompanied by Mr Van Buren and another gen. up some new pretender to the Crown-perchance tleman, for the purpose of testing by experimental the child Edgar? And, divided amongst ourselves, models the relative merits and defects of the para- how ingloriously should we fall! Besides, this land, chutes used by M. Gannerin, Mr Cocking, and Mr though never before have the links between province

and province been drawn so close, hath yet demaronce seize London, all England is broken up and an army except by preying on the people, and thus discententing them? Where guard that army? Where are our forts ? Where our mountains ? The war of delay suits only a land of rock and defile, or of castle and breastwork. Thegue and warriors, ye have no castles but your breasts of mail. Abandon these, and you are lost.'

A general murmur of applause closed the speech of Haco, which, while wise in arguments, our historians have overlooked, came home to that noblest reason of brave men which urges prompt resistance to foul invasion.

Up, then, rose King Harold-'I thank you, fellow Englishmen, for that applause with which ye have greated mine own thoughts on the lip of Haco. Shall it be said that your king wished to chase his own brother from the soil of outraged England, yet shrunk from the sword of the Norman stranger? Well, indeed, might my brave subjects desort my banner if it floated idly over these palace walls while

the armed invader pitched his camp in the heart of DIABOLICAL ATTACE BY A GANG OF BURGLARS ON Two MISERS .- DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.-In the village of Warthill, about five miles north-England. By delay, Wilijam's force, whatever it be, cannot grow less; his cause grows more strong in our craven fears. What his armament may be, we east of York, a most atrocious attempt at double rightly know not ; the report varies with every messenger, swelling, and lessening with the rumours of tims of the brutal outrage were a quiet, inoffensive, every hour. Have we not around us now our most and respectable widow lady, named Newlove, upstalwart veterans-the flower of our armies-the wards of seventy years of age, and her son, Thomas most eager spirits-the vanquishers of Hardrada ? Newlove, an unmarried man, between forty and fifty Thou sayeth, Gurth, that all should not be perilled on a single battle. True. Harold should be peyears of age. Jointly and separately : they were possessed of considerable property, and adopted the foolish plan of being their own bankers, as much as rilled, but wherefore England ? Grant that we win the day; the quicker our despatch the greater our £1,500 being kept in their miserable abode. They own fame, the more lasting that peace, at home and lived in a most penurious manner, so much so as to follow the practice of seldom, if ever, retiring to rest abroad, which rest ever its best foundations on the dition attached to this step by Mr O'Connall-namely, until their neighbours would be getting up: the strange object of their strange life being to watch unchastized. Grant that we lose; a loss can be Association. Mr Galway should propose its inductive their hoarded wealth. About eight o'clock on Mon-day morning, a man who was in the habit of milking our example rouse and unite all who survive us?

A resolution was then passed, adjourning the Confederation eine die.

Mr R. O'GOBMAN, jun., read and proposed the adoption of an address from the American people to the Irish nation, passed at a meeting held at Philadelphia, and written by Mr R. Tyler, son of the late President of the United States. The address enforced in the strongest terms the necessity of union amongst the Repealers of Ireland, recommending them, when united, to watch the prospect of their liberation, and then to strike fast, heavy, and all together. (Cheers.) 'If,' said Mr O'Gorman, 'you are determined to act on this advice, I would recommend that your reply should emanate from the free Logislative Assembly of Ireland-(cheers) ;-and in order that your correspondence with America may not be delayed the sooner your reply is given the better.' (Cheers.)

The resolution having been seconded and passed, Mr C. G. DUFFY lastly addressed the meeting. He stated that when Mr John O'Connell proposed his peace resolutions at the last conference of the Repeal parties, all his old associates at Conciliation Hall, without exception, voted against him and for the union. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr Duffy) had now good news to tell them. It was this-Mr John O'Connell, when he found himself outvoted, said : ' We have appealed to the country, at my consent and with my concurrence, and the country has pro-nounced against me. You, as the Irish League, must go on, but as for me, I have certain conscientious scruples, sconer than forego which I have made up my mind to retire into private life.' (The whole audience here rose and cheered vehemently for sevoral minutes, on the announcement of Mr O'Connell's retirement from public life.) There was a con-

5. — This pamphlet is the substance of a speech to charm these deal adders of feudalism. We confess delivered at a public meeting, held at Maidstone, in we are not sorry. We desire a more sweeping change furtherance of the Hume movement. Mr Dobney's speech is decidedly Chartist, but he accepts the new that the heartless obstinacy of the landed usurpers move as being in the right direction. Thoroughly will greatly help us in the pursuit of that change. democratic sentiments pervade this well reasoned and Still we can express our approbation of this pameloquent address.

6 .- This tract advocates with considerable ability reform. the principles of Chartism and reforms, which, in the opinion of the author, should result from the extension of the franchise of election to the people. This tract is a proof that there are some honest men amongst the middle classes:

- 7 .- Thistract is a defence of the People's Charler, pamphlet. by a Scottish minister, the Rev. Alex. Duncanson, of Falkirk. It contains mome unjust allusions to the men common'y called 'Physical Force Chartists,' but even the persons scoused may afford to forgive that little injury in consideration of the rev. gentleman's able explanation and masterly vindication of the Charter-'name and all.' The circulation of this tract is well calculated to enlighten those who gver, at stated periods, to the agent of the land-steward are ignorant of the principles of the Charter.

8.-This reprint of a letter to the Editor of the the community, to be appropriated to national purposes. RENFREWSHIRE ADVERTISER is another contribution Each person, and each generation, would thus be partia to Chartist literature, from the pen of our talented cipators, inheritors of man's natural laheritance. How friend, ROBERT BURRELL, of Greenock. The argu- to affect the transition from an individual to a joint ments advanced for Universal Suffrage, in preference ownership, is a subject worthy of your best attention. to Household Suffrage, are perfectly unanswerable.

9 -Lest, not least, we, for the second time, bring fand. Such a sudden change, however, might be pro-Dr M'Donal's recently published pamphlet under ductive of as much mischief as good, and for this reason the notice of cur readers. Having, in a previous I am inclined to think, that the most certain and pesce-Burber of the STAR, textified to the merits of this able way of accomplishing the object, would be to pass

than is indicated in this pamphlet, and we believe light. that the heartless obstinacy of the landed usurpers 3. More Twopinny trash; too contemptible for will greatly help us in the pursuit of that change. farther notice.

phlet as far as it goes; and, therefore, deem it a 4. Well-meaning intentions disguised in a rhapduty to recommend its perusal by all who desire real sody of of words. An applicable title would have been 'Much Ade about Nothing.'

2. This pamphlet deserves an extensive sale. 5. The title of this pamphlet in fall is 'The Battle of the Million, under General Honesty, supported Terrigenous' leaves the land monopolists and their apologists not a leg to stand upon. His arguments by his relatives, Truth, Honour, and Hope; against in support of the right of all to the land are unan- the numerous hordes of savages who have thrown swerzble. We give the concluding portion of the themselves among the million, for the purposes of tion, it was quite clear that they had made a vigorpillage, fraud, and violence, led by those notorious ous effort to escape from their murderous assailants, freebooters, Oppression, Pomp and Avarice, supposed How and by what means we can carry into practice a ticulars of this terrible battle we must refer the in some degree subsequently recovered her senses, joint ewnership of land is worthy a consideration. It happens to be simply enough, and we may rest quite reader to the pamphlet itself. certain that the preperty of the individual would be

quite secure. It is simply by assessing the whole land to a certain yearly rental, which each occupant pays present a continued oscillation between Monarchical the village to give an alarm, decamped without ob and Republican forms of Government !' Having to taining any of the hoards they coveted. The police, of the nation. This individual would receive such rantal, and pay it into the national exchequer on behalf of his own satisfaction answered this query, the author however, discovered £1,300, chiefly in netes, in differpeople of this country are already in possession of, for according to the author of this pamphlet ' Monarcho-Republicanism' is the form of the English go-By the strict law of justice the whole land of the comvernment. Hence, we suppose, the people of this country are so contented ! Our readers will not mutity should revert back at ones into the common expect us to discuss the contents of a pamphlet which contains such stoff as the following :- 'The dear and

ceiving her lying on the ground, apparently dead, and a quartity of blood about her. The man immediately raised an alarm, when, upon the neighbours assembling, a cearch was made for the son, who was Medical aid being procured, the extent of their in-

juries was in some degree ascertained. An iron candlestick was found in the passage, which had evidently been used in the murderous affray. It was covered with blood and hair, and was apparently bent by the force of the blows inflicted with it upon the heads of the poor creatures. On a further examinawhich the state of the passage confirmed, pools of bloods being visible in several parts. Mrs Newlove and from what could be gleaned from her, the ruffians were three in number. They had contrived to 6.-This pamphlet professes to be an answer to the obtain an entrance into the house by a back window, question: Why dees the History of the World and the robbers, believing that the son had fled to ent parts of the house, and £170 secreted in a shav-Republicanism.' It appears that this remedy the ing box. In one of the rooms were several rolls of for the three prizes of £25, £15, and £10, for the notes, tied round with thread. On Saturday morn-ing last, the police received intelligence of the death the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes, and the conobtained although the police have been scouring the all exhibit considerable merit.

country for mi'es round. the loan of his 'ncose' paper, and received in return a pension of £16,000 per annum. During her long than the right of the Danish Vi King or the Norman his friend's 'marriage certificate.'

ing to the front kitchen he was horrified on perceiv. foe? Come what may, life or death, at least we will thin the Norman numbers, and heap the barriers of our corpses on the Norman march. At least we can show to the rest of England how men should defend their native land ! And if, as I believe and pray, in found outside the house. His head was sadly beaten in and blood was copiously flowing from the wounds. matters though a king should fall Freedom is immortal?

He spoke ; and forth from his baldric he drew his sword. Every blade, at that signal, leapt from the sheath ; and in that council hall, at least, in every breast beat the heart of Harold.

RAPAOITY OF LAND SHARKS .- The number of lawyers in London is no less than 4,972, and the amount of their costs in 1846 7 was sixteen millions, two hundred and ten thousand, one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

VIETUE OF THE ' CRATUE.'-An Australian journa says that an Irishman succeeded in curing his wife whose leg had been bitten by a venomous serpent through the application of a whisky bottle, mouth downwards, to the wound. The whiskey gradually became darker, and the discolouration around the bite diminished, until the whole of the poison appeared to have been absorbed by the spirit.

LITERATURE OF THE WORKING CLASSES .- No fewer than 950 essays by working men have been sent in

The meeting then reparated.

CLUB ORGANISATION.

From town and country all accounts concur in representing the rapid increase of the Confederate Clubs and the enrolment by wholesale of new members. On Saturday evening no less than six additional ones were established in the city of Limerick, and this day there is to be a gathering of the fighting men on the celebrated green of Donnybrook, for the purpose of finishing the work commenced last Sunday of enrolling the inhabitants of the metropolitan county into the ranks of the Irish National Guards. Really, as matters go, there seems to beno doubt that before the harvest is fit for the sickle, we shall have the realization of Mr Smith O'Brien's plan carried out to the letter, and that the country

will be garrisoned by some hundred thousand men with arms in their hands.

The IRISH FELON, SUCCESSOR to the UNITED IRISH-MAN, made its first appearance on Saturday last. The editors, Mr John Martin and Mr Thomas Davin Reilly, have spirited addresses in the Mitchel style, showing that they fear not to brave the doom which has overtaken the exiled patriot.

THE FATE OF THE ARISTOCRACT. The NATION thus disposes of the landlords and their estates :---

With the absentee aristocracy Ireland can deal sum-marily. In a Parliament we can adopt the precedent of of Mrs Newlove, who has sunk under the injuries sequent Importance of preserving its Rest from all Elizabeth a tax of twenty five per cent; in a revolu-she received. No trace of the ruffians has yet been the Enorgachments of Unnecessary Labour." They tion the precedent of James-confiscation. By what right do the Fitz williams, Devonshires, Palmerstons, and

Montry for mi'es round. A person once sent a note to a waggish friend, for Sophis, daughter of George III., born in 1771, had soil, ergel its nhabitsute, and carry off its cattle, other

JULY 1, 1843

THE NORTHERN STAR.

OHN O'C NNELL AND THE IRISH LEAGUE-THE CONFE-DERATES' MEETING-A SAXON FIELD DAY-THE POLICE AND CONFEDERATES.

(From our own Correspondent.) DUBLIN, 28th JUNE.

John O'Connell is not inclined to be reconciled to the seceders of the Irish Confederation, nor-no matter what he may assert to the contrary-do 1 think he is disposed to allow the RE-UNION of Irishmen so far as he can go to prevent it. To be sure, he promises to offer no obstacle in the way of reconcilizion, and he says he will resign his connexion with the Repeal Association, and retire, nolens volens, com political life ; but promises always ' came easy ' to the Clan O'Connell, and though he pretends to abdicate the rostrum at Burgh Quay, he still clipgs to it. Indeed John O'Connell has incurred the ob. logay and hatred of almost every man in Ireland who has brains enough to form an opinion, or moral courage enough to express what he feels. His humbug will go down no more. He must not stand in the way of the people as a mediator between an in-

furiate nation and their oppressors. The meeting at the Music-hall on last Wednesday evening was magnificent, b.yond anything of the sort which you over the channel can imagine. There was no falling off there, and though the Confederate Club did not go there in their military array, there was scarcely a man of them from their post. Theen. thusiasm was extreme, but not the vapid, insipid bravalo of 1843-not the blow-hot-and cold rigmarole of cowards, who

> Whilst willing to wound, Are yet afraid to strike,

but it was the spirit, the feeling of men, that came forth on that evening-of men who are trained in political knowledge. Such was the description of men who formed the great meeting at the Music hall.

The chief speaker was the Rev. Mr O'Malley, who delivered one of the most effective and beautiful addresses I have ever listened to, even in this city of speech-making. Father O'Malley thinks Irish prosperity a good thing, and Irish land well worth 'fighting for.' He loves peace, and he never ceases to preach 'Good will amongst men,' but he feels that manhood and Christianity are not incompatible; that it is not necessary to remain a crawling starveling, to ensure eternal happiness ; and that a man can lie down very casy in conscience, though he have a sturdy pike at his bed's side, or a blunderbuss under his bolster; at the same time having no objection to put both to their legitimate purposes in the morning, should his country require his aid, or an enemy press too closely on his quarters! This is the opinion of the Rev. Thaddens O'Malley : this opinion he does not shrink from promulgating, and that, too, in the most chaste, and earnest, and heart stirring language. Charles Gavan Duffy made a long speech too, and moved the dissolution, sine die, of the Irish Confederation, in seconding which resolution, the Rev. Mr O'Mailey delivered his powerful lecture. Mr Duffy has weak lungs, and a voice somewhat shrill and tremulous, but still he is a delightful speaker. He is calm, deliberate, and cool, and yet on occasions glowing, elequent, and impassioned. He is always well received by his auditors. Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee is another favourite speaker at the Confederate meetings. He is a very young man, though I believe he has 'seen the world,' and had a connexion for a considerable time with the patriotic press of America. He is very slight in figure, not above five feet six inches in height; of a pale complexion, and feminine features. He speaks, however, well enough for a giant, and many of the best articles in the NATION newspaper are from his pen. Ile is a great favourite with the Dublin Confederates.

Richard O'Gorman and J. B. Dillon are favourite and prominent members of the Confederation, too. The Confeseration was dissolved, or rather ad-

journed sine die, and that meeting was probably the last of that manly body. However, if there be no

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ANOTHER MIDDLE CLASS DODGE. Hume has again postponed his Quadruped.

DIVISION ON THE WE	ST 1	INDIA
QUESTION.		
For the Government	•	260

Against The Editor of the " Northern Star" having

had his attention directed by Mr O'Connor to

RAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND A FOUR ACRE COTTAGE TO BE SOLD But how different is the picture? In to desperation, but not executed notwithstand. ANNUITY SOCIETY. 12. Chatham Place. Blackfriars. London. But how different is the picture? In to desperation, but not executed notwithstand. LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY,

courage, and the resolution of LABOUR, but is to be applied to the benefit of CAPITAL. ing his axe, while the motto of the officers was, "Taxation without representation is tyranny, destructives, and their usurped rights and pri-

these demagogues an opportunity of doing justice to the labourer. Well, the King surrendered, the aristocracy their triumph in the return of a Whig Parlia. ment-but where was Labour's share? In the suppression of Political Unions, in the enactment of the Poor Law Bill, in Coercion, Perse-cution, and Gagging Bills; in the reduction of cipation was a by word; agitation was the means of wages : in the desolation of the cottage : the its accomplishment recommended by the Marquis of ment of the Poor Law Bill, in Coercion, Persewages; in the desolation of the cottage; the moan of the hungry ; the wail of the indigent ; the death of the pauper, and the elevation of the middle class; and to which may be added, the total suppression of that voice relied upon

benefits. And although our own savage Press

onslaught against their own people had behaved with one-tenth part of the noble courage evinced by the operatives of Paris, they would be designated as valiant heroes, and brave conquerors.

fire upon his fellow-man, in the hope of promotion, or from the dread of punishment? Then we would ask, who were in reality the pro-

moters of this brutal and sanguinary conflict ?| Since writing the above, we can state, upon

vileges should be destroyed, in order to afford

turned in Pestage Stamps or money order, upon its re-ceipt, to THOS. MITCHEL, Parliamentary Paper Agent, 14, Ashford-street, London. In Control of Control of Control of Control of Paris, are now partak Mr O'Connor has given direction that the best that that interval has been invariably devoted by the Subart Mr O'Connor has given direction that the best that that interval has been invariably devoted THE SWORD, THE MUSKET, AND THE BAYONET. counsel shall be engaged specially, and, as of to the arrangement of those means by which Thus we show that all those rallying cries have failed to old, will be obliged to make up the deficiency the officers, not the men-the leaders, not the produce enough of potatoes for the starving Irishout of his own resources. Hampered as he is people-shall be recipients of all the promised calls the disappointed, who contended for their vagabonds and tricksters-it is not fair to share of the triumph of February, barbarians,

What is courage? Is it not that valour, resolution, and action, manifested in the sup port of a cause in which men have associated upon the presumption that wrong and injustice has been done to them? or is it that conventional bravery which impels the mercenary to

February till May the traitors prepared their Press as the barbarism of the ruffians. Priwhile they buoyed the poor with the hope of threatened with assassination, but is spared hu their share of the reward. In May, the ma- the intercession of the brave; and they are chinery is complete, and from May to the Mas-sacre, ever act of those hypocrites, with the Garde Mobile destroy one hundred prisoners in their savage fury, and are styled heroes. An Archbishop is shot in the back while FACING the insurgents, and it is an act upon their tongues, establishes the fact that of barbarism, though it appears he was shot by the Republic was gained by the valour, the his own FOLLOWERS by mistake. It further appears that the whole people along the whole line of barricades, and throughout the capital. Could not the French worker take a lesson fraternised with the Army of the Republic, who from our parliamentary precedents? Were were engaged in maintaining the inviolability they not aware that our revolution of 1832 of the Republic, for which they fought and conwhimsically called the Reform Bill, was carried quered, and yet the affair is designated as the by precisely the same means, while the results emeute of the Communists. At what other were of a completely similar character. The conclusion, then, can we arrive, but that Paris King's Head turned upside down, was carried is a den of Communists, and that the nation. in triumph by the would-be executioner carry- exhausted in her exchequer, must be henceforth paralysed by the distraction of parties. of armed traitors, and starving heroes, who and should be resisted." The aristocracy were established a constitution which promised them support in idleness, but now writes their pro. scription in blood?

It is a painful thing to some prophets to find their predictions realised, when the result is saddening and revolting, and yet we cannot conwas shaken, and the middle classes proclaimed clude without laying the following lines, extracted from the "Star" of the 17th of June, before our readers :---

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY,

"PEACE, RETRENCHMENT, AND REFORM," was the next bubble ; then

HIGH WAGES, CHEAP BREAD, AND

enough of bread for the starving Irish-enough of bread for the starving English-or enough of work for the starving French. And with these damning facts before us, whereby we is contestibly prove that foels and dupes have been gulled by some 'will-o' the wisp,' got up by designing factions, are we now to adopt another Trinity of delusion ?

These words were printed in the "Star" of the 17th of June, and on the 23rd the prediction was fulfilled. From the 23rd of February. when Labour established the Republic, to the day of its destruction on the 23rd of June, we have during the whole period, both in the "Star" and the "Labourer," repeated the

fact, that ignorance of THE LABOUR QUESTION

would lead to those; disasters upon which it has now become our melancholy duty to comment; and our hope now is, that the thing misnamed a Republic, may perish, if it is to be but a scabbard for the vices of the speculator, and a drawn sword for the labourer.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

UNION-if the projected Irish League cannot be formed-the Confederation will be revived, and set on a firmer and better footing than ever. No matter who comes forward or who holds back, the Confederation will flourish; Cork-hill and Burgh Quay will be tenanted by honester men and appropriated to honester purposes. Ireland will be a nation, and her children free and happy and contented.

The 'Saxons' had their annual bravado on last Monday, the 26th ultimo, in the Phœaix Park. A more dull or spiritless or prosy affair could not be well imagined. These mimic battles seem to have peculiar attractions for the war-loving citizens of Dublin, and the crowdsi which quittep the dust and bustle of the city for the greenery of 'The Park,' on last Monday, were immense. There came the Earl in gilded chariot ; the Lord Mayor in his bit of of 'gingerbread ;' the shoncen on his 'taste' of 'blood and fity thousand of the 'lower orders' of idlers on what we over here call 'Shank's Mare' !

An endless band, Poured forth and left nnpeopled half the land. A motley mixture in long wigs and bags, In silks, in crapes, in gaiters, and in rags.

There they came ! and what brought them Why to swell the Saxon pageant ; to see 5,000 red-Clais-500 of whom were not born in 1816 !- ' fighting the battle of Waterloo'! to see dashing squadrons of lancers 'charging' the thrauncens ! Clouds of Enniskillen dragoons 'cutting gaashes' at the sultry sun-beams ; and long files and solid equares of infantry criving imaginary foes with the bayonet, and

firing endless vollies of 'blank cartridge' at --- nothing ! It was a great day for the thimble riggers and pick-pockets, for they contrived to 'ease' many a poor fellow of his pence. 'Twas a hated day with the luckless red-coats, for they were made to work hard for the amusement of Lord Clarendon, and the nymphs of the 'diamond' and French-street! and it was a useful day to the Confederates, for they got (and gratis too, mind you) some practical instruction in the game of war, and learned that a battalion in red jackets are not a whit more terrible than a 'club' in grey frieze; and that however formidable a trained army might be on the flat green surface of the 'fifteen acres,' they would not be invulperable in the passes of the Tipperary hills or amid the morasses of the Connaught bogs.

At the club meeting at Donnybrook on yesterday there were at least four thousand men assembled in that renowned village, and the audience was ad dreased by Charles G. Duffy, and Thomas F. Meagher. The enthusiasm was boundless-but here I must stop. I blush to say that the affair did not terminate as pleasantly or as creditably as it began. Such of the City clubs as were in attendance, formed a procession on their way homewards, and exhibited a tricolour flag, mounted on a pike staff. In Leeson-street, just as they entered the city, they were waylaid by a banditti of policemen, who broke their array, captured their banner, arrested some of the foremost, and battered thej skulls of several others with their bludgeons.

Why, in the name of common sense, should these scenes be enacted ? The clubs know well that the police are spying-watching their movements-and ordered to harass and annoy them on all possible occasions. And yet they rushed advisedly and open monthed into their fangs. Cannot they be advised, and either re-frain marching in processions, or be prepared to repel the attacks of their enemy. If this public array, this 'marching' and 'drilling,' be contrary to Bri-tish regulations (I speak not of law!) they should not persevere in them; if they be not, they should be prepared to break the heids, and ' have an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth' of every ruffian who would obstruct them in the performance of a lawful and constitutional practice. But to allow a handful of policemen to trample on thou-sands! It is really ridiculous.

'THE BITER BIT,' OR THE PARSON OUTWITTED.-A certain minister of the Gospel, resident not quite twenty miles from Stalybridge, having heard that a shopkeeper was in the habit of selling 'Chartist pikes,' called upon the supposed vendor of for-bidden articles, and wished to know if he had any pikes for sale. The Chartist said that he had not. at present, but shortly expected a fresh arrival. The parson then inquired if he had disposed of many, and was coolly assured that he had disposed of a large number. This gave the minister a strong desire to be possessed of one of the dreadful weapous; in order that it might be handed over to 'the powers that be.' Not being satisfied with the assurance of the Chartist, that he had none on hand. his reverence sent other parties to obtain him one. with a like result. The supposed pike-seller, indignant at such conduct, determined that the desire of the 'minister of peace' should be gratified, and, accordingly on Thursday morning last, addressed a note to the gentleman with whom the curate lodged, informing him that the wish of his reverence might now be gratified for the low sum of 2s. Shortly after the parson was seen wending his way to the shop of the Chartist, anxiety and delight depicted on his countenance. The minister wished to know if the note was the Chartist' writing, and was informed that it was. 'Then,' says his reverence, 'I will take a pike;' and one was immediately handed to him, carefully lapped up in brown paper, and away went his reverence, pick' in hand, as if he was going to take the town by storm. The minister immediately repaired to the police-office, with his treasure, and on opening fold after fold of paper, found that he had a ' pike fish,' not the freshest, between two sticks, instead of a formidable 'queen of weapons.' The chagrin and mortification of his reverence may be easier imagined than described. A few wags, parties to the plot, immediately repaired to a neighbouring inp, and spent the 2s. drinking 'Success to the parson and his pike." EFFECTS OF ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND .- At Neugh Petty Sessi ns, last week, a girl named Brien was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for beating her sister because she would not join her in charging incendiarism against her own cousins, that she might get out to America at government expense. Wondgeful.-A beliman of a seaport, not one hun. dred miles frem Whithy, in announcing a testotal meeting, to be held in the Temperence Hall at that place, said that the meeting 'would be addressed by six females who had never spoken before !'

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A FOUR ACRE at Bromsgrove. — A FOUR ACRE drawn in the November ballot. — A THREE ACRE at Lowbands—A FOUR ACRE at Snig's End.— TWO FOUR ACRES at Minster Lovel, both of which

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THE LAND. TWO FOUR ACRE SHARES in the Land Company Leigible for the Ballot. Price £4. 16s. each. Apply, if by letter (pre-paid,) to Mr Wilshire, news agent, No. 15, Lower George-street, Cholsee.

Aational Land Company.

LEAMINGTON.-The following resolution was adopted :- 'That we highly approve of the suggestions of our friends of Manchester and Banbury, and respectfully call on the directors to carry the same

met at the Working Man's Hall, on Friday, June 23rd, to settle the quarterly business. The accounts were audited and found correct. Stephen Amison was re-elected secretary; James Hodson, chairman James Mayor, scrutineer. The members continue to meet every Sunday afternoon, at the above place, at half-past two o'clock.

Land Company, and particularly those who reside in North and South Lancashire, and the surrounding districts .- A meeting of the members of the Man-

in which certain allusions are made to one of the hope was withheld, and who were thereby by the National Guard and the troops are the witnesses against Mr Fussell, the Editor driven to madness, desperation, and ven. revolting to human nature. Those barbarous L RASHIUNS for 1838, or Messre BENJAMIN KEAD and Co., 12, Eart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxford-street, London; and by G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers, an exquisitely executed and superbly coloured PRINT. The elegance of this Print excels any before published, accompanied with the Newest presses his regret that, through oversight, he pantaloons, and shirts, and fringe, and decorapermitted the publication of the matter complained of.

Tuesday evening, June 27

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

When the world resounded with the presumed triumph of Labour in Paris and Berlin, manifested in the establishment of a Republic formed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can a free Constitution in the other, we joined, not in the shout of triumph, but in the lan-guage of caution. We said "WAIT !" Wait until we see the reward of the bloodless revolution and triumph of mind over persecution manifested in Labour's share of the victory. We told our readers that we had seriously and attentively perused the causes and results

of all, previous physical revolutions. and that from none could we discover Labour's triumph in aught but the elevation of Labour's professing friends, but most perfidious enemies. We have told them, over and over again, that, with the last shot perishes Labour's share, while those for whom they have gained the victory have subsequently used them to rob them of their rights.

We predicted that the interval between the proclamation of the Republic and the assembling of the representatives of the National Will, would be spent in lavishing sympathy upon the departed heroes, and promises upon the starving survivors; and that we have not made an erroneous estimate of the objects of those who led the people against a tyrannical King, a perfidious Minister, and pampered aristocracy, is now manifest in the blood of those to ffeed whom we were told it was the duty of the State, but whom it has been the pleasure of the State to massacre, butcher, and

Let us not be misunderstood in writing, as into effect. We also wish to suggest the propriety calmly as our feelings will allow us, upon this of sending a list or circular of all members who sanguinary conflict, incontrovertibly provoked were in the ballot to every branch, so as to protect by the promoters of the Republicand the abetthe officers from a charge of negligence. And that tors of the revolution. Every word spoken, such town in a district, where there is a majority and every line written, every proclamation is sued, and every resolution passed, since the appointment of the weakest, the most temporising, and imbecile Provisional Government, has gone to inspire even the willing idler with

the belief that he was the child of the State, and that it was the duty of the parent to see, not merely to the preservation of his life, but to his comfortable sustenance and FRATER-NAL support.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY,

FRATERNITY,

was the motto of this blooming representation chester branch of the National Land Company, was of the middle classes, who had used the workers others, looking upon idleness as the reward of held on Sunday, the 25th of June, in the People's to dethrone their king, destroy their constitutheir triumph. Institute, when the following resolutions were passed :-- 'That a delegate meeting of South and North Lancashire, and the surrounding districts, be rerous to those who used it for the accompany that a sound article is the surrounding that a sound North Lancashire, and the surrounding districts, be gerous to those who used it for the accom-held on Sunday, July 16th, in the People's Institute, plishment of their own triumph, they pandered can only be based upon a sound social system; the based upon a sound social system; the based upon held on Sunday, July 16th, in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Travis-street, Manchester, to consist to the worst passions of man, and when the and we warn our rulers, from past events, how tional Land Company, to consider the propriety of realisation of the promised gratuity was looked they declare to the people of England that for they drove the famishing and disappointed there is no law, and can be no law, for the procharging a per centage upon all sales of allotments : the propriety of the directors publishing a verbatim to revolution and resistance: and while defend- tection of the poor man's property or industry, report of the next Conference; the propriety of the ing, or rather looking for, the accomplishment while the same laws are jealous and protective directors publishing a monthly report of the pro-gress of the Company; and any suggestions that promised, but withheld, the blood that was to of the rich. We warn them how they enforce other branches may think worthy of consideration be enriched with food and raiment is made to the doctrine that their own country, in a state lice, has issued his instruction to violate the other branches may think worthy of consideration be enriched with 1000 and raiment is made to the door the time of their labour while the state lice, has issued his instruction to violate the for the next Conference.'—By order of the meeting, flow in the streets, as a warning to the impo-diture of their labour while the state is hur. Constitution, by the suppression of the Public verished class that by them revolutions are diture of their labour, while the state is bur-CHARTERVILLE.-On Wednesday last, Mr Smith, made and victory achieved, but for them there thened with unwilling idlers pent up in the of Carlisle, one of the allottees, having purchased is to remain no portion of the benefit. prison and the Poor law bastile; we warn We are ready to admit the impossibility of a them by the conflict which the obstinacy of the the three Secretaries of State, for Foreign Afthe meadow for the season, a number of the allot-tees, their wives and children, and a number of the Government performing their necessary duties middle-class of France has provoked, no longer fairs, for the Colonies, and the Home Departvillagers, assisted in getting in the hay. In return, with barricades upon one side, and an open to inculcate the doctrine that man cannot ments, while the Chancellor of the Exchequent willagers, assisted in getting in the may. In return, with particules upon one side, and an open Mr Smith spread the cloth in the meadow, and and threatening force upon the other; but we live in the sweat of his brow; no longer to is so utterly incompetent to manage the finan-Is one volume, cloth boards, price 5s, 6d., post free, the MIT Sunth spread the cloth in the manage the finan-Medical Monitor. By Dr De Prati, This work may also gave tea and a bountiful supply of home-brewed are also ready to contend that those barricades tell the poor that there is no market open is so utterly incompetent to manage the finan-cial affairs of the country, that upon his next Medical Monitor. By Dr De Prati, This work may also gave tea and a bounthul supply of nome-brewed are also ready to contenu that those barricades (ch the pool that there is no market open) cial affairs of the country, that upon his next be had in Parts, each Part containing a Treatise on ale. Singing and dancing, with music, echoed would never have been raised, that threatening for THEIR industry, except that in which exposition, we may fairly calculate upon a country have been presented had their masters may traffic and let them not ale. Singing and dancing, with music, ecnotal would never have been raised, that threatening for triaters may traffic; and, let them not exposition, we may tarry calculate upon a through the beautiful valley of Minster, which was force would never have been presented, had their masters may traffic; and, let them not more calamitous revolution than would be through the beautiful valley of Minster, which was force would never have been presented, had here in a string value, and the their souls, that for the promises—or one-half of them—held out to have been realised. Nay, we go the cause of Capital has triumphed over Labour bother to produced by the erection of barricades, and resort them. Three them, three the conquerors been realised. Nay, we go in France for they may rest accured that and Jones; and three times three cheers for our of those anticipated rights upon the grounds Assembly had justified the postponement " Labour's battle once bigun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son Part 4 .- On Scrofula, and Diseases of the Skin, noble benefactor, F. O'Connor, Esq. A similar social party was entertained by the benevolent Mr of insufficient means consequent upon the ex-Tho' baffled oft is ever won." The Farthing Journal. A pearl of small price. In Hart, of Brizenorton, who has taken the allotment pense of the revolution, and the unsettled state While the murderers of the poor are rejoicsixty-six numbers, at One Farthing each; in Six of the deceased Mr Townsend, to bring up the of trade-that, in such case, the heroes of ing in their triumph, let them rest assured Parte, at Threepence each ; or in One Volume, neating three orphan children ; the greatest harmony pre-February, who gained the Republic, and the that Labour's battle is not yet lost, and we dent of the Board of Controul, and has little greater heroes of June, who sought to defend would aptly remind them of the words of the Republic to the end that its promised ob- "Pyrrhus,"jects might be realised, would have waited pa-

a paragraph in the letter inserted in last Sa-turday's "Star," signed "L'Ami du Peuple," which were never realised—or those from whom of Parliament), that the atrocities committed tions, and baubles, and toys; but when the enemy found themselves strong enough, and poor enough, no longer to require or bear this toleration, and when their machinery was completed, they said to their tickled and fasci

nated slaves, "Go from among us, you are none of our children ; from your workshops no longer comes the sustaining breath of faction ; go to the country, leave the scene of your greatness, rescued from despotism by your valour ; here is your walking ticket, this is your passport, go and find a location where you can; the harvest is blooming, and there will be work for you in other fields ; you have completed that of revolution in the capital."

The heroes of February answer, "What ! Have you used us thus to abuse us? Have we rid you of your expensive Court, of your perfidious Government, and proclaimed your ascendancy with our blood, and is our share but a change of masters? From one tyrant to many oppressors? No !"

"They who die by the sword are better than they who perish from hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field !"

" No we will not go from amongst you, we will not leave the scene of our glory. We gained the battle and we will reap its fruits, or we will perish in defending them."

The) heroes have perished, and, in order to add a stigma upon the legion, all are designated as Communists and Sodeluded, and betrayed labourers of Paris is,

render to fear what they refuse to justice.

When a people achieve a change by revolution, they become enthusiastic, elevated, and commanding, and refuse to accept treble what they would have gladly received at the hands empty title, is said to be the tenure upon which of justice, and which would not amount to one-tenth of what the revolution might have cost. Men, if fostered by the state and encouraged by the state, will cheerfully go to work at remunerating wages, and be thankful for permission ; while if the same men are driven to revolution, and should they triumph, they will not go to work at the same wages until they have exhausted all the resources of the National Exchequer, and then they would have a sanguinary conflict for the property of

from which the brave sufferers had ejected the despot in February last; and the result of their heroism, upon that occasion, is the establishment of a military despotism, in which the following perpetrators of the Massacre of June," are to be the new actors.

NOMINATION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. The National Assembly confides the Executive power to General CAVAIGNAC. General CAVAIGNAC -President of the Council. BETHMONT.-Justice. SENARD,-Interior. General LAMORICIERE-War. Rear Admiral LE BLANC - Marine. GOUDCHAUX-Finance. RECURT-Public Works. TOURRET-Commerce. BASTIDE-Foreign Affairs.

THE PROSTITUTE.

When applied to a female who has surrendered her virtue, her character, her peace, and her very existence, to some heartless seducer. the term PROSTITUTE is the most degrading epithet that can be applied to her ; but when man, not under the same influences, not sub. ject to the same natural passions and irresistible impulses, surrenders his mind, his thought, his

senses, and independence, for base lucre-what term is there in the English language sufficiently expressive to characterise this monster? and yet we find the country ruled by a graduated scale of such monstrosity and profligacy. cialists, whereas, when it was necessary The Prime Minister assumes office, and rallies to establish confidence in the country, we around him a secret conclave called a Cabinet, were told that the Communists and So- with an Exchequer called a Secret Service cialists constituted but an insignificant frac | Fund; and in order that he and his confedetion of society, whereas, now that discredit is rates may plead ignorance of all the abominato be thrown upon their cause, their name is tions which are necessary for sustaining the Legion, and all are of that persuasion. Thus system of which they are the representatives. it has ever been with those that mark the the machinery for supporting this system is mind's progress. First they are designated as divided into sections, and each confederate has an insignificant fraction, until driven to the appointment of the officials who shall work desperation; they are proclaimed as the whole this varied machinery; and this patronage is people when it is necessary to repudiate their again sub-divided, until it results not only in combined exertion. The moral that we draw spyism, but in the promotion of insubordinafrom this bloody onslaught of the middle tion, to make the office of spy necessary; and classes upon the choused, the juggled, the we can further trace to it the establishment of a detective force, whose duty it is to promote that governments are ever compelled to sur- crime, and then to report its detection.

We cannot, however, attach the same amount of infamy to hired subordinates that is stamped upon the higher officials. The honour of an English Government, though a bubble and an we hold our Constitution. But if we cast a glance at the recent disclosures with regard to our Foreign, Colonial, and Domestic affairs, we find that even in head quarters-yea, in the Cabinet itself, the coterie of Majesty-there has been treachery, deception, and fraud; while from the poor-from the starving poor-this profligate Government would enforce prudence, forbearance, morality, and virtue.

From the date of the Spanish Marriages, to the present moment, our Foreign Minister has embroiled us in a war with France, which led to the destruction of monarchy in that country; while in Spain, he has "sown the wind," and England will presently have to "reap the whirlwind." Upon the other hand, our Colointerests of our most important colony and the nation were involved, has been clearly convicted of the suppression of a portion of the evidence-nay, of the material evidence-upon which alone, digested through a Committee, parliament could justly legislate. Will, enforced by broken heads, no doubt with a view to prevent discussion upon the conduct Fortunately for Lord Morpeth, he has taken refuge in the Woods and Forests ; while the duties of Mr Labouchere do not hamper him with the necessity of committing those venial and trifling inaccuracies-his is a work of to do beyond sneering at the advocates of his formerly avowed principles-and there is the Cabinet, with the noble Chartist, Lord John Every act of cruelty threatened to be done Russell, at its head. But, then, we must look - by an infuriated people, driven by their tyrants to the ramifications of this nuisance, and what

slaughter.

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MR SQUIRE ANTY has been presented by his friends at the published price. Send twenty-four penny with a silver snuff-box, as a mark of respect to the tiently, and would have borne their sufferings as the reward of their triumph. suther of the 'BLUE Boos.'

"But one such victory more, and they're and one."

JULY 1, 1848

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do we find? Why, that they have the appoint- But in the very middle of these disclaimers, ment of their own minions and hirelings, as an I these boastings of his high honour and judges of their own acts, and as defenders of integrity, he admits having used a certain their own perfuy. If a Select Committee is document in the House of Lords, in a way to be appointed to inquire into the acts of the which is quite conclusive as to the political Government, or into the acts of men hostile to morality of the noble Lord.

the Government, a Government official, a Go- In the month of February, Lord Stanley vernment tool, a Government prostitute, is brought the West Indian question before the appointed upon that Committee, in the hope Lords, and read documents to show that, in that he will be elected as its Chairman, and, in consequence of our Legislation, it was not his situation of Chairman, he has a control-possible to raise 1,0002. upon a single property in Jamaica, Trinidad, or Demerara. To this ling power over the Committee.

Hence, we find the delegation of this hired Earl Grey replied, as appeared conclusively. W. HUNTER, Holytown-The lines are inadmissible. authority to officials, is a mask to hide the He stated, that he had received a document perfidy of the Government, while, in most in- from Planters in the Western part of Jamaica, RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND stances, weak-minded and nervous individuals who stated, that since Emancipation they had bow obsequiously to this authority, and sur- invested not less than 142,000%. in the purrender the independent spirit of the man to chase of Plantations in the Colony. He adthe subserviency of the hired prostitute, who, duced this to show what a change of system surrendering all feelings of honour, and pride, was in progress in the Island; and that in a of consistency, and truth, volunteers the per-form ince of the odious duty imposed upon cultivated by Planters carrying on busihim. And thus, with the machinery which ness for themselves, and forming resident treachery, dishonour, and spyism, place at his owners or lessees of the land. It will treachery, disponder, and spyrsm, place at his be remembered, that one favourite proposition Longton command, he enters upon the degrading ser- be remembered, that one favourite proposition Longton vice as a volunteer, who has surrendered all by which the Whigs and Free Traders attempt Ely Merthyr, Powe the best feelings of nature to the base purposes to account for the ruinous position of of faction; and he must be an honest man, a consistent man, a bold man, and a man of nerve, who can stand up and defend himself estates extravagantly managed by agents. Such against such appliances; while, if possessed of a statement as that of Lord Grey, seemed to Exeter those attributes, he will assuredly triumph over back up that view, and to prove that if capithe machination of his enemies, and the hired talists would only look after their own business, they would be able to compete successsubordinates.

We shall one day draw a picture, and a fully with slave-grown Sugar. Will it be vivid and true one, of those cases of which we believed, however, that the documents from now give the mere outline, and then the reader which Lord Grey professed to quote this conwill learn the snares with which their path, firmation of his opinions, in reality contained Banbury and the path of their friends is beset, and he facts directly the reverse? The Memorialists Manchester will be able to discover the material diffe stated that they did not expect any return for rence between a male and a female PRO-STITUTE. the 142,000l. they had invested. They calcu-lated a gross return of 60,800l. for their then Salford STITUTE.

ENGLISH LAW IN THE NINE. TEENTH CENTURY.

The sentences passed on the so-called Char- shilling of the original capital; and they added, tist rioters, during the last Sessions at the not only that they could not cultivate for Ceptral Criminal Court, seem not to have attracted the attention they deserve, as witness more effectual methods were taken of protectthe following cases :--

A master cabinetmaker was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour in the House of seen, therefore, that the single fact of 142,000/. Correction, for merely raising his umbrella and having been invested since Emancipation in the crying, "Oh! the -- thieves!" when he island, was violently wrested from its connexion saw the police murdering the defenceless with others, and by a most dishonest distortion, people.

A pawnbroker's assistant, a well-educated and most respectable lad, was sentenced to charged with this distortion for such palpably twelve months' hard labour, besides having been infamously treated by the police, he having been only a casual passer-by at the time.

Another lad was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, being merely charged with having his hand raised in the air, without anything in it!

These are mere examples of the sentences in general. Be it remembered, also, that the Jury recommended the prisoners to mercy. This was the mercy of the Judge.

Contrast it with the following sentence

THOMAS CABR.—Mr Harney does not know "Mr Devyr's address, but a letter may be addressed to the care of Mr George Evans, Young America Office, 56, Chatham street New York street. New York

We are requested to state that Mr D. Wright, 171, Georgestreet, is agent for the Inser FEION, for Aberdeen and the North of Scotland, and that they arrive in Aberdeen every Monday morning. Mr I. Taxton, Salford.—The cost for advertising the sal

of the four acre allotment is 4s. BINGLEY.—We are informed that the statement that Ma

B. Ferrand dragged a man out of bed, using foul language at the time, is incorrect. We gave publicity to the statement on the authority of a correspondent, who signed himself, 'An Eye-Witness of the whole affair.'

The Address of the Female Chartists in our next.

COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1848.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

Morpeth

Winlaton

Aberdeen

Sleaford

Ashburton

Salford

Radelifle

Littletown

Winchester

Rotherhan

Bath

Salford

Sleaford

Ashburton

Tillicoultry Radcliffe

Tillicoultry

Knaresherous

Leicester, Ast

Barnstaple

Camberwell

Nottingham, I

Isham

Newton, Ayr Maidstone

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Camberwell	Ō	3	ō	Kirkcaldy	-	0	5	¢
Sleaford	Ô	3	6	Marole		0	4	0

2 17 0 Francis Love ..

Nottingham, Sweet 0 14 3 Hanley 0 0 6 Oldham 0 8 61 Joseph Joseph Farrance 0 14 0

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130

Land Fund Expense Fund Rules ... Bank $\pounds 251 \ 13$ WM. DIXON. CHERTOPHER DOILE. THOS. CLASE, (Corres, Sec.) PHILIP M'GBATH, (Fin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK. T. PRICE, Manager. Manchester

district.' 'That all the localities in this district organisation be requested to send delegates to the next district meeting to draw up a plan of local agitation, so that the district lecturers may be enabled The Conference which has just closed its sittings to visit those places where there is no organisation at Liverpool stands prominent above all its predecesat present, and deliver lectures therein with a view sors for its high tone of moral feeling and improved to forming branches of the National Charter Associbuiness arrangements. One sentiment seemed to peration.' 'That the next district meeting be held in

the house of Mr Thomas Featherstone, the Three vade all hearts-not sullied by one particle of selfish. Tuns, Coxhoe, on Sunday, July 23rd, at ten o'clock ness or ill feeling-a desire to perfect the good work in the forenoon; and a camp meeting will be held so well begun. There never was a meeting of work. at Heugh Hall, Coxhoe, the same day, at two ing men where so much and such important business o'clock in the afternoon.' It is particularly re- was accomplished in so short a time, and with so quested that each locality will send such delegates total an absence of those bitter and acrimonious to the meeting in the forenoon, as are able to ad- feelings which too frequently disfigure similar meet. ings. There was but one thing wanting to perfect dress the camp meeting in the afternoon.

COUNTY OF DURHAM .--- Mr W. Byrne, of New- the satisfaction felt by all who were present and castle, attended the following places in this county : assisted in its deliberation ; and that was the pre-On Tuesday, June 13th, open air meeting in Stock- | sence in renovated health of our beloved and honton-on-Tees, where resolutions were passed, con- oured President. We are quite sure that he would February was effected, and detailing the calumnies demnatory of Lord John Russell's policy, and in have derived the highest gratification could he have that had been brought against the ateliers nationaux, favour of the People's Charter; on the same day, in witnessed the perfect harmony which prevailed. Middlesbro', in Mr Alcock's school room, where We venture to anticipate the happiest result conseresolutions of the same nature were adopted; Wed. nesday, June 14th, at Hartlepool, in Mr Bell's The Central Committee will resume its duties school room, Darlington-street, where resolutions with increased vigour, and find themselves stimuof the same nature were passed; and on Thursday, lated to renewed activity, by the corsciousness that June 15th, in Hartlepool, on the Moor, where Mr their past conduct has been stamped by the approval Byrne gave a lecture of considerable length. On of those whose interests they are so desirous of pro-Friday, June 16th, Mr B. lectured in the Odd Fel. moting. lows' Hall, Stockton, to a crowded audience. On Tuesday, June 20th, Mr B. lectured at Wirgate immediate reaction-we are certain that the trades

Colliery. On Wednesday, June 21st, he lectured in who have hitherto stood aloof from the movement the Central Hall, Darlington. On Thursday, June will see the necessity of no longer obstructing so 22nd, Mr B. lectured at Castle Eden Colliery; the necessary an organisation. meeting was presided over by that true foe to tyranny, Thomas Pratt. On Friday, June 23rd, Mr laws, all parties can assist in forwarding the good work, without in any way interfering with existing Byrne lectured a second time in Mr Alcock's school room, Stockton-street, Middlesboro'. Mr Byrne societies; and we trust that, before the year closes, will lecture at the following places next week :- we shall have a confederation to perfect and numeat West Auckland, on Monday, 3rd July; Witton rically powerful, as shall make proud capital confine skillul administration, would be attended with the Park, Tuesday, 4th; Bishop Auckland, Wednesday, its operations within those bounds marked out by best results; it is a good organisation that is along 5th; St Andrew's, Auckland, Thursday 6th ; Old justice and humanity.

Shildon, Friday, 7th.

IPSWICH .- On Monday evening, 26th ult., a public meeting took place at the Lecture Hall, our Report is one of the most important, and best Nicholas-street ; Mr Cook in the chair. The meet- calculated to advance our objects. The Central Coming was addressed by Messrs M'Pherson, Gosling, mittee will turn their immediate attention to this and Mander May, who called on them to contribute subject, and endeavour to make the 'Association's to the Defence and Victim Fund, which they did Report' under, perhaps, a more expressive name-a liberally. NEWCASTLE .- The following account of monies

has been received by M. Jude, and disbursed for matters, and a powerful means of exposure of the that staunch old democrat, B. Embleton :---From Haswell Colliery, J. F. 0 7 0 2 6

	r tont manufion rane, a				0	z	0	their power. We therefore trust our friends will t
	Old Shildon, J. Parker		•••	•••	0	4	11	make it their chief duty to aid, by every possible
	Pucklecturch, M J.B.	•••	••		U	Э	U	means, its circulation. With increased snace and
$9 3 0^{\frac{1}{9}}$	M. Jude's List	•••	•••	•••	1	12	0	more frequent publication, we shall be able more
0 10 1				-	ሰባ	11	11	effectually to render it the truthful exponent of

Subscriptions continue to be received for the 7 3 above individual by M. Jude, Head of the Side, 121 6 1 Newcastle.

£2 11 11

BERRY-EDGE. - This branch of the National Charter Association held its weekly meeting on Sunday last, when several new members were enrolled. Every class leader and member of the Association is requested to be present at the meeting on Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when business of to give constant evidence of the spirit of conciliagreat importance will be laid before them. A pub- tion which is the fundamental principle upon which sent for presentation to F. O'Connor, Esq. M. P. oppressors of labour.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

THE BARRICADES ERECTED-UNEXAM-PLED HEROISM OF THE WORKING MEN CLARED DICTATOR-PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

23 We warn our readers that the following accounts of the working men's insuffection in Paris, is for the most part taken from the daily journals, the bitter enemies of working messin'al countries.

In the early part of last week the Committee of Workmen published a placard, which was posted up in great numbers on the walls of Paris, addressed to M. Goudchaux After reminding him that it was by the courage of the workmen that the revolution of it went on to say :- 'Why these clamours, why these unjust accusations against the men of the national workshops ? It is not our wish to be without work : it is labour suitable to us that is wanting. Ve ask for it with all our hearts. What support have we ever given to any of the riotous assemblages which have lately taken place ? What arrests have been made from amongst our body ? It has been said that the workmen prefer receiving 1f. 25c. per day from the national workshops to earning 6t. or 8f. per day from their masters. Let those who make this charge point out the houses where such employment is to be found, and the names of those workmen who have refused it. Their place would be no longer in the national workshops. But it is not the reform of those establishments which you demand : it is their By the alterations which have been made in the entire suppression. You would doubtless prefer that the money disbursed for them should be handed over to the manufacturers to enable them to take up their overdue bill. That is the reasoning of a bunker. The national workshops, instead of being a bad institution, would be an admirable one, and, under wisc and wanting to it. Industry requires a nursery from whence it could always be supplied with good work-Among the alterations which have been adopted, the enlargement and more frequent publication of men. Citizen Goudchaux evidently wishes to stiffe socialist ideas and a spirit of association, and it is coubtless for that purpose that he wishes to do away with the national workshops; but let him not hope to attain his object; he will no more succeed in dia uniting us than in removing from our minds and our hearts the dominant idea, the triumph of which is secure! Workmen! called to take part in the convaluable medium of communication between the various bodies in connexion with us, upon all trades' struction of the social edifice, organise, instruct, and moralise the national workehops, but do not destroy them. The Democratic Republic cannot wish for disgraceful impositions practised by the unprincipled portion of the employers upon those within uch a fatricidal act.' their power. We therefore trust our friends will

M.VEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE. On Wednesday evening assemblages of the people breame general On the Pout Neuf, in the Rue de Bac, and the Place e l'Assemblée Nationale, the more frequent publication, we shall be able more question was warmly discussed, but no violence was effectually to render it the truthful exponent of resorted to for the dispersion of the attroupement. A collision took place in the Rue Rambulcau. The troops having been ordered to disperse a group of operative hatters, the latter resisted, and several of them were wounded. The forehead of one man was laid open by a sabre cut.

(From the cerrespondent of the Times.)

and end appears to be to reduce the manufacturing PARIS, FRIDAY. - 'During several days. amid the profound tranquillity that Paris appeared to enjoy. the agents of disorder have been busy in preparing a popular movement of a very alarming character. In all the clubs, in-door and out door, they have been lic meeting was held at No. 1, near Berry-edge, on dime me all the same stimulating the people to rise and demand the libera-Sunday evening, when a petition was adopted, and time, we shall be found the unmitigated foes to the tion of M. Barbes, and, if it be refused to proceed to Vincennes, and deliver him by force. Is every posible case they have induced tition for the release of M. Barbes, and a sort of pledge t) restore him to likerty, at the hazard of their l.ves. editorial privilege of condensation and curtailment, already signed this petition and this engagement, and

nounced by the same Judge :---

A young thief, found guilty of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Truly in the eyes of the law, a working man had better be a thief than a politician. Robbers have a fellow-feeling, even if they are in different branches of the profession.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The only notable Parliamentary topic this country at large will pass a just verdict upon week, is a dispute, arising out of the Sugar the facts of the case. Question, affecting the character of the Colo- What with such quarrels and other obstruccharge, entered into an elaborate narrative of what reliance to place upon that denial. able to the Free Trade view.

ster they were ordered by the House before presentatives to that House.

they made their appearance. Under these renustances, there could be only one of wo inferences-either that the business of Co Readers & Correspondents. and the most office is conducted in the most really, coreless, and disgraceful way, or that the heads of that Office had deliberately constanted to suppress all the evidence which all against their own views.

Lord John Russell affected a great deal of cirtuins indignation, lost his temper, and

graceful a course.

We have dwelt at more length upon the subject than it deserves, if judged by its intrinsic the Treasurer :merits ; but as a specimen of the morality of the men in office, and of the temper and spirit in which they administer the affairs of a great nation, its importance cannot be overrated Notwithstanding the hack and hireling journals of the party abuse Lord G. Bentinck for having shown the paltry tricksters up, and affect to believe that the Ministry are entirely excul pated, there can be no doubt that the

crop, to be placed against a positive annual

outlay of 60,300l., leaving only 500l. to go

towards the interest of the yearly expenditure,

and totally precluding the recovery of a single

another year themselves, but that unless some

ing them against slave-labour Sugar, cultiva-

tion must wholly cease in Jamaica. It will be

made to produce an impression the very reverse

of that the Memorialists intended. When

dishonest purposes. Lord Grey replies "I ac-

cepted the testimony of the memorial as to the

facts of the case, but I did not abide by its autho-

rity, in matters of opinion." Why, the facts as to

the number of tons of sugar to be expected from a

given number of acres; the price of sugar per

ton, and the sum total which the planter

would receive to cover his outlay, were all as

much "facts of the case," as the single fact of

142,000l. having been invested ; and nothing

but an utter absence of all sense of right and

wrong, could cause any man to pursue so dis-

nial Office, and by implication, of the Ministry | tions to business, arising out of the inefficiency generally. Lord G. Bentinck, in the course of our precious Ministry, business gets slowly of his speech on the West Indian Question, on on-they will neither do anything themselves, Friday, the 33rd ult., repeated more elabo-rately a charge which he had previously pre-now the only day open to individual members. ferred-namely, that most important des- Mr Ewart had a motion on the subject of the patches had been withheld from the Com- Equalisation of Taxation, for last Tuesday. It mittee of which he was Chairman, and which was an inconvenient one, and so the Miniswas appointed to examine and report on the ters prevented a House from being made. Sir was appointed to examine and report on the ters prevented a House from being made. Sir ments from the commencement to the 25th of March state of the Colonies, and the requisite reme-George Grey denied that that was the case, on last, will do so forthwith, bringing up their account to the 24th day of June, 1818. dies. In the first instance, one despatch only Wednesday; but those who saw Mr Tuffnell, was mentioned as having been suppressed— the Treasury "whipper," drag out of the that of Sir Charles Grey, the Governor of Ja- House into the lobby, more members than maica. But Lord George, in repeating the would have made up the required forty, know

facts, to prove that, besides that document, In short, what with the incompetency of several other despatches from the Governors the Ministry to transact business, the divided of other Colonies, had also been kept back. All state of parties in the House, and the late pe- Sunday, June 25, when delegates from the following these despatches were favourable to the views riod of the session, we may expect to see it places attended :- Loughborough, Mount Sorrell, of the Protectionist Members of the Com | wind up with the beggarly account of mea- Earl Shilton, Smeaton, Westaby, Kibworth, Oadby, of the premier. Mr Henry Marsden of Holmfirth, mittee, and recommended a differential duty of sures we have already so frequently presented, Blaby, Hinckley, Countisthorpe, and Leicester. Mr seconded, and Mr Christopher Shackleton of the one penny or twopence a pound, as a protec- as the sole results of the first session of the Skevington in the chair. The reports of the deletion against competition with slave-grown new Whig Parliament. It was boasted, when gates were cheering. In one village, out of a popusugar: The Committee was very nicely ba- it was first elected, that it contained a greater lation of 1,000, there are not 100 who are not lanced on the subject, and the real gist of the number of middle-class-and as a consequence, thorough going Chartists. The following resolutions charge is, that the Government suppressed all practical business men than had ever sat in were unanimously agreed too :- 'That it is the the evidence (as far as the despatches received any previous Parliament. Great expectations opinion of this meeting for the better carrying out from the Governors of Colonies could throw were entertained from it. We put it to the the Plan of Organisation as laid down by the Nalight upon the question), in favour of the middle-classes themselves, if ever in the history colonists, while, at the same time, they hur- of Parliaments there was a more complete district.' 'That a council of one from each village ried before the Committee documents sent by failure? If the Ten Pound Franchise, and inferior Colonial officers, which were favour. the middle-class representatives, can give us no better representation than this, every one must Mr Hawes, the Under Secretary for the admit, that a Reform of some kind or other is

Colonies, who was examined by the Com- exceedingly desirable. The toiling millions of mittee about the time that Governor Grey's this country are, and have for a long period despatch arrived, affected to misunderstand the been, suffering most severely from the depresquestions put to him, and, notwithstanding all sion of trade, and the thousand and one burthe tact of Mr Goulburn, could not be brought dens laid upon them by the unjust political, to admit that such a despatch had been re- fiscal, and social arrangements. If Legislaceived. This was somewhat singular, because, tion can do nothing to relieve their sufferingsby his own admission, the document was if these institutions are unsusceptible of imminuted by all through whose hands it passed, provement-let us do away with the mockery as being mest important, and one that required of a representative system altogether. But if, to be imrediately laid before the Committee on the other hand, it is believed that the wants He Fimali minuted it to that effect, as did and the intelligence of the whole people ought Lor 1 (r-), the head of the office. Yet, not- to be adequately represented in their own Cham- to be sent to J. Warner, No. 4, Lead-street, secretary in this admission of its importance, ber of the Legislature, and that through that pro. tem. we made its appearance until after the medium alone can a firm foundation be laid for

munitive had closed its proceedings, and just and equitable laws, then it becomes the the d to be forced out with other des-duty of every lover of his country to exert tables by a formal motion of Lord G. Ben-himself to the utmost, to procure a Radical and and, and further, a full month elapsed sweeping Reform in the system of sending re-

PETITIONS .- Mr O'Connor has received many letters intorming him of petitions that have been sent for presentation to other members, and asking him to suppart the prayer of those petitions, but surely the read rs of the STAR ought to be sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary usage, to know that members are not even allowed to read petitions presented by themselves, and are not alinca. The shocked even his own side of the touse. The was met by an almost unanimous in reply to correspondents. MrO'Connor requests to state that it is shortly his intention to visit Manchester, Stockport, and other towns in Lancashire, of which he will give due notice. The Multistry still trying the dodge of convert-the Multistry still trying the dodge of convert-the data and imputation on the peter an honour and character of the two of our advocates, I have been confined night and day. GREAT BUCKHILL, BUCKS.-GREAT BUCKHILL, BUCKS.-To THE FRIENDS OF THE VICTIMS.-I beg that those who kindly remit donations will only think how they imprison me by their prolixity. Since the arrest of our advocates, I have been confined night and day. SHEFFORD, Beds.-The inh This I do not regret ; but Mr O'Connor has business I must attend to, as well as that of the victims. I pray that our good friends will not send five or six folios of depunciation of the wicked 'powers that be.' The editor cannot find space for them. State the amount cent, where from, and by whom remitted. That will be quite enough.-W. RIDEE.

RECEIPTS OF LIBERTY FUND. The following Post office orders have been received by

iu	Paisley		2	0	0	North Shields		1	- 1)	- 0
ie	Ditto	**	1	0	0	Hartlepool		0	4	0
n	Todmorden		1	0	0	Winchester	••	θ	7	6
	Lane End	**	1	1	0	Paisley	.,	0	10	Ø
it	Reading		0	15	0	Birmingbam		2	0	0
ł.	Bradford	••	3	3	10					
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- 1								£13	1	4
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].		PI	ER J	(B	Б.	STALLWOOD.				
	An Old Radic	al	0	2	6	Henry Hardin	g	0	1	0
e					-		-			
n	FOB PBO	BECUT	TION	01	1 9	LEAFOND MURD	ER	CASE		
	-]	Huddersfield	•••	0	4	0

FOR MRS MITCHEL. BECSIVED BY W. BIDEB.

A Few Friends, Eagle Tavern, Nottingham ..

NOTICE.

Each branch sec account of the total to the Office of the sum paid by each shareho' del from March 25th, 1848, to June 24th, inclusive, distinguishing Expense Fund from Land Fund; and those branch secretaries who have neg-lected the frequent calls to make a return of all pay-

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

Chartist Intelligence.

LEICESTER.—A delegate meeting was held in the Working Men's Association Room, Carley-street, on tional Assembly, the county of Leicester form one be the managing body until the next delegate meeting, and a sub-committee of five to act on extraordinary occasions.' 'That the representation of the tion put forth by the late National Assembly.' 'That localities be constituted according to the following scale:—A locality containing 100 members, or in support of the Liberty Fund.' That a short ad-under, one delegate, and one for each succeeding dress be published in the STAR calling on the county 100.' 'That it is recommended by this meeting, to at once commence organising.' 'That individual, that each locality use its utmost endeavours to or- family, and other petitions be recommended.' 'That ganise the places adjacent to it, and render what each place sending delegates do pay their expenses." pecuniary aid they can towards establishing a fund to employ a person or persons to organise the whole country.' 'That the next delegate meeting be held at the same place on Sunday, the 9th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning; and that Messrs Elliott, Thompson, Green, Buzzard, and Warner, be empowered to act as provisional committee until the next delegate meeting.' All letters

STOCKPORT .- Mr D. Donovan delivered a very instructive lecture here on Sunday evening last. the past and current year's expenses, are requested to do so without delay, as considerable sums will have to be paid for rent, &c., in a very short time.

BELPER.-At a public meeting held on the 14th ult., called by the Reform League, the Chartists gained a victory by appointing their own chairman, others. and carrying their amendment. The meeting was addressed by Mr Shaw, of London.

LONGTON.-Mr George Turner d'livered a lec ture in the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday evening

ARMLEY AND WORTLEY .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, and after the books had been Briggs, James Savile, Caswell Lawton. John Barker, treasurer; Charles Raistrick, secretary.

Out-door meetings will be held every Sunday evening during the summer season.

BILSTON.—On Sunday evening an excellent lecture upon the political movements of the day, was Daddy Richards, came off on Monday evening, 26th ult. The prize was won by Thomas Hughes sen., of Hall Fields.

LANBETH.-A meeting of the members of the Lambeth Chartist locality was held in the South London Chartist Hall, on Sunday, June 25th, Me Small in the chair. The minutes of the last meet ing having been read and confirmed, Mr Biggs moved, and Mr Thorp seconded, the following resolution :- 'That the classleaders be instructed t summon the members to attend on Wednesday next, to proceed with the election of the Executive and Commissioners.' The resolution was carried unanimously. Moved by Mr Hunt, and seconded ".....) ; " 1) as soon as possible by Mr Collins :-- ' That the classleaders be summoned to meet the council on the first Tuesday in every month.' Mr Ridley moved the following resolution :- 'That the delegates to the county dele gate meeting be instructed to urge the necessity of holding a county demonstration on an early day. That the meeting shall be convened by requisition, and sent to the High Sheriff, requesting him to convene the same. That, should be refuse, that the delegates, on behalf of the requisitionists, doim-mediately call the same.' The resolution was se-conded, in an able speech, by Mr Hunt, and carried unanimously.

HUDDERSFIELD .- A camp meeting was held on Castle Ilill, on Sunday, June 25th, at two p.m., when there could be no less than 5,800 persons present. Mr Wm. Armitage in the chair. Mr Enoch Sykes moved a petition got up on the improved ideas Queen's Head, supported the petition, which has been forwarded to the hon. W. S. Grawford for presentation and the hon. member for Huddersfield is called upon to give it his support, when Mr Hume

brings forward his motion. NOTTINGHAM.-At a meeting held at the Colone Ilutchinson locality, it was unanimously agreed not to send any mire petitions to Parliament.

DERBY.-A county delegate meeting was held on Sunday last at Mr Belfield's, Temperance Hotel, Green street, when the following resolutions were adopted unanimously :- 'That this meeting recomcommend the county to adopt the Plan of Organisa-'That this meeting stand adjourned to Sunday, July 16th.'

GAINSBORO'.--- A public meeting was to have been held in the Market-place, on Tuesday last, but was ever, was held on the outskirts of the town, which was well attended.

BRAMPTON- CUMBERLAND.-A public meeting was held in the market-place of this town on Thursday evening, the 22nd ulr. Mr Charlton, butcher, in the chair. Thomas Dodd Clogger, vice. Resolutions and a petition to parliament, embodying the principles of the People's Charter, were proposed and seconded by Messrs Boothe and M'Millan of Carlisle, DEWSBURY.—Those members of this branch of and Messre Cnamberlain, lletherington, Charlton, may be easily conceived that, under such circumstances, the National Land Company, who have not paid Dodd, English, and Halliburton of Brampton. Una their privations must be of the most intense character nimous'y agreed to.

LLANFAR, NORTH WALES .- Although this locality is rather isolated, being situated on the banks of the Lancasbire; indeed a portion of those now on strike Menai Straits, near Britannia Bridge, in Anglesea, North Wales, the light of Chartism has found its way here, and a subscription has been commenced towards the fund for defending Mr Ernest Jones and time. The reductions offered by the manufacturers are

CHARTERVILLE .-- A public meeting was held, on statement is set forth to the trades generally throughout

audited, the following persons were elected to the lowing resolutions were agreed to at the first meeting and unjust encroachment upon their means of living. versed almost all Paris, and found the same feelings council :- Joseph Brooks, Jos. Clough, Timothy of the committee after the funeral of Henry Han- It is to be hoped this appeal will not be made in shard, on Sunday last :- 'A vote of thanks to the Contributions will be thankfully received and duly ackproprietors of the Cemetery for the efficient accom- nowledged by Mr Nuttall, secretary, Water street, near modation they gave to the funeral and procession.' the Waterloo Hotel, Bacup. A vote of thanks to Dr M'Douall, Mr M'Crae, and

We shall invite all our friends to forward us their contributions and suggestions, to which its columns will always be open-subject, of course, to the usual delivered by Mr Linney, which gave general satisfac- when requisite. Its transmission free through the these men are to assemble to day, and carry their tion. The ballot for the coloured portrait of Fear-gus O'Conner, for the henefit of that veteran patriot dulge in the luxury of a weekly instructor at the since an early hour this morning.' smallest possible cost.

those vital principles which, when properly under-

stood, is destined to place labour in that dignified

position originally assigned to it. We shall also be

better able to expose the cobweb fallacies of that

dangerous school of political philosophy, whose aim

labourers of the British Isles to the condition of

serfs. We also hope to be able, through its pages,

Hational Association oi

United Trades.

We look forward with perfect confidence to an

"Union for the Million."

We therefore hope they will assist us zealously and continuously in spreading the principle of the Association, through the medium of the weekly

report. It is the intention of the Central Committee to clear off the business which has necessarily got into arrears by the Conference, and have perfected the new arrangements rendered necessary by the alteratiors in the laws, and the requisite revision and reprinting the same.

The report of the Conference proceedings will, we are sure, be read with deep interest. The report of the Committee, of the past year's proceedings, proves, we think, to demonstration, the infinite superiority of national over sectional organisation. The long catalogue of cases in which, under the most discouraging circumstances, we have been enabled to obtain benefits for our members, proves but to continue in the course so judiciously pursued hitherto, to place us in a truly proud

position. In our next report we shall be able to present our members with an outline of our future arrangements, in connexion with the weekly report. NOTICE.

The new edition of the rules, with the various al terations and additions, passed by the Conference. are in the press, and also the new contribution card and will be forwarded to the members at the earliest convenience.

GREAT TURN-OUT AT BACUP, LANCASHIRE, -- OR Thursday the 11th of May, the hands employed at thir. teen mills in the above town, and its neighbourhood, left their employment, in consequence of notices of very left their employment, in consequence of notices of very 'Vive Napoleon !' 'Vive l'Empereur !' 'A bas serious reductions having been given on the part of the Marie !' 'Nous resterons !' The government fearing mill owners, and which expired on that day. Attempts that these perturbators might proceed to the Asat arbitration were set on foot, and two of the magis. trates, James Whiteker and George Ormond, Esquires, actuated by the most praiseworthy and humane mo. tives, called a meeting of employers, and one of the operatives from each mill, to meet them, with a view to bring about an amicable arrangement, rather than risk the alternative of a strike. On the day appointed the meeting was held at the George and Dragon Inn, Bacup; the magistrates, together with seven of the manufact prevented by the town authorities. A meeting, how. | turers, were in attendance. After a lengthened discussion between the employers and employed, the meeting broke up, without arriving at any decision; the hands, to the number of nearly two thousand, in consequence, have, during the last seven weeks, been subsisting upon charity, at the rate of one shilling per head per week. received from the public, by going round the surround. ing towns and villages begging bread, &c. The result of this attempt on the part of the employers, has reduced the operatives to the lowest state of destitution ; and it The hands at Bacup, of late, have suffered very heavy reductions in wages, in common with other towns in had but recently resumed work, after having been out for some seven or eight months; andothers also have been out about fifteen or sixteen wecks to the present various, varying from ten to twenty per cent. This

Tuesday, the 27th instant, at the school-room, to the kingdom, to induce them to take into their serious retition Parliament for the People's Charter. A consideration the case of these oppressed men, whose great number of signatures were obtained, and or- noble and gallant stand on this occasion, is worthy the dered to be forwarded to Mr Henley, one of the shire attention of all who are interested in the preservation of members, requesting him to present and support its wages. One halfpenny per member from Trades Socioprayer. Tower HAMLETS.-VICTIM COMMITTEE -The fol- ties would place these pcor men in a position which would effectually enable them to withstand this alarming

We give the following account from the JOURNAL DES DEBATS of Friday :--

'For some days past the government, pressed by the energetic resolutions of the Assembly, has considered it its duty to take measures for the dissolution of the ateliers nationaux. A fresh census has been take the earliest opportunity of actively agitating the being ready to go the provinces wherever their sermade. and 12.000 men have inscribed their names as country ; and, in answer to the various applications vices may be required. Some agitators went among which have been sent to the Committee on this sub- them, and endeavoured to excite discontent, by telling ect, since the Conference, the Central Committee them that they would be ill-treated in the provinces, beg to say, that this agitation will commence as and that those who had already gone had been teaten soon as the Central Committee have been able to by the country people. On Thursday morning a band f about 400 workmen proceeded to the Luxembourg, and demanded an interview with the Executive Committee. M. Marie consented to receive a deputation, and five of the number were introduced. The foremost of them wishing to address M. Marie, the latter refused to hear him, telling him that as he formed part of the band which had invaded the chamber, he could not consider him as the organ of the workmen, and turning to the other four said, 'You are not the slaves of that man, you can point out your wishes as well as he can.' M. Marie, after listening with the most patient attention to their complaints, sought to dissuade them from allowing themselves to be led away by agitators, who wished to put them into a state of rebellion against authority the irresistible power of combined action. We have and society. He fully as ured them that the government were z alcusly employed in considering of the best means of improving their condition. It would appear that the delegates had not correctly reported to their comrades the remarks of M. Marie, for they said that he had called them slaves. The whole band then tegan to raise cries of 'A bas Marie !' 'A bas la Commission Executive!' 'A bas l'Assemblés! Some of them ran towards the beliry of the Church of Saint Surplice, near which they had waited the return of their delegates, evidently with the intention of sounding the toosin, but, fortunately their intention was foreseen and the door closed. The band then proceeded towards the Faubourge Saint Antoine and Marceau, gradually increasing in numbers as it went. In the evening it took up its station on the Place de la Bastille, and the Barriere du Trone. Commissaries of police received orders to proceed to the spot to disperse them. The only cries which were raised were sembly, ordered the armed force there to be increased, and General Negrier, one of the questors of the Chamber, took the command of all the troops on duty.

> ' MIDNIGHT,-The manifestations made during the day by a part of the workmen of the ateliers nationaux caused agitation in Paris during the evening. The neighbourhood of the Hotel de Ville was crowded with people, and numerous bands were also assembled on different points of the Boulevards. At about eight o'clock the Place du Pantheo 1 was cov. red with several thousand workmen, from whence they proceeded in a column, with a flig at their head, towards the Place de la Bastille and the Quartier Saint Antoine. Every precaution was taken at the Hotel de Ville, and after the above column had passed through it was surrounded by the armed force. The National Guards were called out by summons at their respective houses, but the rappel was not beaten; and at ten o'clock a large force took up their station on the Place. At eleven o'clock a battalion of the line marched into the prefecture of police. and the peristyle of the Palais de Justice was guarded by a body of the Garde Mobile, and at all the Mairies a large force was kept in reserve. The night passed off without any collision.'

(From the Times.)

THE INSURRECTION-THE BARRICADES. PARIS, FRIDAY Afternoon - The alarm was given and the rappel beaten this morning about nine o'clock, at which moment yast anxiety prevailed th-oughout the metropolis. At that time I proceeded to the llotel de Ville, near which a number of people had gathered together in small groups. The streets in the neighbourhood of the Tuileries presented a similar appearance of anxiety. I have since traprevailing everywhere. At about the time that I reached the Hotel de Ville the insurger ts commenced throwing up barricades at the Portes St Denis and St Martin, the Faubourgs of the same name, the Place de la Bastille and the Faubourg St Antoine. At about half-past ten o'clock the conflict between them and the armed force commenced. A body of pool en Whit Monday :-- 'That this Conference is of some twenty-five men, commanded by a captain, at-opinion that the delegates on their return to their dif. tacked a formidable barricade at the Porte St Marferent districts do use their best endeavours to collect | tin. The barricade was finally captured and desmonles to assist the Bacup trades; and this Conference troyed, but only after a hard conflict, in which many The barricades in the Faubourg St Martin were taken without much resistance. Some 200 of the insurgents had taken possession of the barracks in the Faubourg St Martin, but they were soon expelled from them by troops of the line, assisted by a body of National Guards. Some sharp fighting took place in ' the old ground,' the Q as tier St Mery, and am told that the slaughter was dreadful in the 12th arrondistement, in which Barbes had been elected Colonel of the National Guard, While the fighting was going on at the Porte St Martin the people were busily throwing up the barricades in the neighbouring Faubourgs. I was sto, ped, I cannot say how often, and requested to contribute towards Early on Friday four men, instead of going down the erecting the barricades by throwing up one paving stone-a contribution which nobody could refuse Whilst about half way down the chain snapped, and the unhappy men were dashed to the bottom—a tre-mendous depth—and were greatly injured. One of the fur named David David David down and the state of the four, named Davin R es, died in a few hours had no time to lise I managed to pass everywhere afterwards. The others are in a fair way of recovery, by telling them that I was a physician going to reached the Faubourg St Antoine and the Place de

burst of a supprobation. On Monday, the than a left to more explanations and speeches, personal honour and character of the two Members of the Government implicated in the affancies realitely shirking the real question

in i.e. way in which the business of the Colonial Office is conducted, and the animus by which it had been actuated in the matter. It is all very well to say that there must have been a "mistake"—that there was no "in-tention" of keeping back these despatches, and to throw the blame on the subordinates, of some unaccountable neglect. The fact stares everybody in the face, that all the documents which told in favour of the Colonists were kept back, while every scrap of evidence which went against them, and which arrived at the same time, was sent to the Committee. It is impossible to account for this, except by one supposition, that it was done intentionally, and the "explanation" of his own conduct, REGET.-If 'A Loyal Chartist' will send his name and offered by Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, proves that this must have been the case. We do not mean to say that Mr T. WEES, Stockport.-Mr Rider says:-'See the STAR, act in such a way as that imputed to him.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BUTUS proposes the erection, by sub-scription, of statues in England and Walcs, in honour of the 'patriot felon,' John Mitchel.

we lear our mean unust use stronger arguments than Scripture texts before his prayers are granted Though the Bedford family took the lion's share of the Charch lands, they left—what they did not not want—the goes lands, they left-what they did not not want-the gos-

netting, together with other correspondence, was un-arvidable nost and the found in the present

address to W. Hosier, Much Park-street, Coventry, he will receive all the assistance the Coventry friends can

Manchester, BEF

GREAT BUCKHILL, Bucks .- Mr Gammage lectured in this village on Wednesday evening, June Mr Higgins, for their addresses over the grave. 'A

SHEFFORD, Beds .- The inhabitants of this town were addressed on Thursday evening, June 22nd, by Mr Gammage.

AMPTHILL, Beds.-Mr Gammage delivered a lecture here on Friday, June 23rd.

TODDINGTON, Beds.-Mr Gammage was prevented by the authorities from delivering a lecture in the Market-square of this town on Saturday last. Mr

to Lord John Russell, praying him to do justice to the poor by taxing machinery and granting the Charter. In premises Mr Gammara addressed the hundrade premises. Mr Gammage addressed the hundreds Paris, Mr Hume's motion, &c. Mr Samuel Kydd

NEWFORT PAGNELL, Bucks.—Between 500 and 600 persons assembled here on Monday evening

avoidably postponed. It will be found in the present hours, amidst the most profound silence. At the conclusion three cheers were given for the People's of their revenge. A vote of thanks was given to the Charter.

NORTHUMBEBLAND AND DURHAM .--- A district meeting was held in the house of Mr John Pratt, Magnesia Bank, North Shields, on Sunday, June 25th., Mr Joseph Chapman in the chair. The fol-"That the secretary be instructed to write to. Mr from this office, -Globe, Thursday, Jung 29th.

vote of thanks to Mr Callow for his arrangements of

same.' 'A vote of thansks to Messrs Gunnell and Early for their praiseworthy and humane assistance in the funeral of Henry Hanshard.'

THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING. - A public meet-

ing was held at the C by Lecture Theatre, Milton- to do all in its power for these poor men, as we deeply street, on Wednesday, June 28th, against the late sympathise with them.

unconstitutional interference with the right of public

the emission of public discontent. The putting down of public meetings would be suicidal in their effects, and tend much to retard the future greatness of England; he denounced the conduct of the government, in selecting the poor and needy as the objects chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

MR MANDER MAY .- We understand that Mr M. May, one of the Chartist leaders, presented himself this day at Bow-street, in order to surrender him-

The following resolution, in connexion with the above

case, was carried unanimously at the Conference of the National Association of United Trades, held in Liverthe funeral, and to Mr Shaw for his conducting the pool on Whit Monday :-- 'That this Conference is of

is further of opinion that the Cantral Committee ought were killed and wounded.

N.B.-Subscriptions in aid of the above can be for

Larded to Mr T. Barratt, 11, Tottenham Court.road, ondon.

ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT SWANSBA.-On Friday morning information reached Swansea that a dreadful accident had taken place at the tunnel, resulting in the loss of four lives. Such a rumour, as might be expected, produced a painful excitement, but happily, matters were found not so bad as they were represented to be. 'The facts are as follows :pit on the ladder, entered a skip, and were let down. he admits the wilful suppression of the evi-dence. No! Like his Colleagues, it is only a "mistake." And he, too, is vastly and most virtuously indignant at the idea that he would set in such a warast issued by Mr Jardine virtuously indignant at the idea that he would set in such a warast issued by Mr Jardine virtuously indignant at the idea that he would set in such a warast issued by Mr Jardine virtuously indignant at the idea that he would set in such a warast issued by Mr Jardine virtuously indignant at the idea that he would set in such a warast issued to write to Mr from this office, Globe, Thusday, June 29th.

THE NORTHERN STAR

la Bastiile. The latter presented a very singular and the generale and the rappel were beaten in all the when they sounded the tocsin. The barricade of the Luxembourg have shot several of the prisoners who quartier called Popincourt, and the Faubourg St. ome National Guards, who made their comrader exciting aspect. At the extremity of the Boulevard to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this are National data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this area who was a second data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this area who was a second data to area in the vicinity of Paris and this area. exciting aspect. At the extremity of the Boulevard towns in the vicinity of Paris, and this day National Rue St Jacques was taken by the troops of the line, fell into their bands. It is said that M. de Nar- Antoine. There was great slaughter here, the inviolable. M. Louis Blane would have been submit St Autoine the National Guard had taken presents in the vicinity of Paris, and this day National Rue St Jacques was taken by the troops of the line, fell into their hands. It is said that M. de Nar- Antoine. The understand that understand the understand that understand that understand the understand that understand that understand that understand that understand the understand that up inviolable, M. Louis Blanc would have been submit. St Autoine the National Guards from Poissy and Pontoise drew up inviolable, M. Louis Blanc would have been pouring in and by the Garde Mobile, whose courage cannot be bonne and one of his servants, who were taken with National Guards from Poissy and Pontoise drew up inviolable, M. Louis Blanc would have been pouring in and by the Garde Mobile, whose courage cannot be bonne and one of his servants, who were taken with National Guards from Poissy and end of tad to nunishment on the spot. A carriage was obtained which they had demolished, whilst on Among them are those of Rouen and Among them are the bight commanded.

the other side of the Place, at the entrance of the latter brought with them some pieces of cannon, Faubrurg St Anteine, the people were very coolly which I have just been told had been captured by the completing a form dable barricade, on the top of insurgents. which about twenty men stord in arms. The red It is not amiss to observe, that about one o'clock

6

flag was hoisted on every barricade in the Faubourg to-day deputations of the National Assembly visited St Antoine, in which quarter I found it impossible to the points at which the conflicts were in progress, proceed very far. I now returned through the Rue to exhort the troops and National Guards to St Anteine. Here again I found numerous barri continued exertion and thank them for their suffered much. Many officers of the National Guard Half-past Six. - I have just returned from the As-Be Allsonic, i de casine a local and and and the continued exercion and thank them for their suffered much. Many officers of the National Guard Hall-pass Six. - I have just returned from the As-eades, one of which I saw carried by the National conduct. In some instances they were accompanied and many privates of the National Guard have been sembly. The insurgents are still in force in the Guard without any resistance whatever from the by students of the Polytechnic and other military killed and wounded. The number of prisoners is Jardin Turque and the whole of the Faubourg St. Hatel de Ville had to be tab people. When I reached the Porte St Martin for schools. If it were difficult to approach the second time, at about two o'clock. a volley was Four o'Clock. - If it were difficult to approach the

fred in the Faubourz, and shortly after the troops fighting quarters this morning, it is now impossible. and National Guards were masters of the position. There is not a single man out of uniform to be seen A considerable body of dragoons was marched up to on the whole line of the Boulevards. All who prethe B wie ward St Martin at the time when I left, sent themselves to pass to their dwellings are stopped and it spear d to me that preparations were being by the National Guards, and in suspicious cases battalion, who had mounted the barricade to per- driven entirely from their barricades. The church made to at ack the Faubourg St Antoine, where the searched, as it has been ascertained that ammunition barri a 'es are exceedingly numerous, and where the has been passed to the insurgents by persons apconflict must be dreadful if they be well defended. parently unconnected with them. Several women When 'la generale' was beaten, about eleven have be a arrested, where pookets were filled with

p'clock AM., in the third arrandissement. in the cartrid. B. The wound of M. Thayer has, I regret to say, neighbourhood of the Halle au Ble, the National Guard showed but little alacrity in turning out, I proved mortal. He died this morning. M. Bixio ask d a oung man who was standing at a wine-shop has been killed; M. Cave, the celebrated engineer, is barricade resisted vigorously. Being once taken, it tur'as about one o'clock by the insurgents, at one of state is as not the rappel that was beaten. 'No,' soid to have fallen; the wounds of General Bedeau was speedily recovered. We have not heard whether the barricades in the Faubourg St Germaio. They had of M. Clement Thomas are but elight. General Bedeau was speedily recovered. We have not heard whether the barricades in the Faubourg St Germaio. They said he, 'it is is generale, which means that every- and of M. Clement Thomas are but slight; General any new effort has been made to regain it. body should take up arms.' 'Then you are not a Lamorieiere is said to have been killed, but it is not National G lard 'said I. 'Yes,' replice the young generally believed.

man, 'I am, but I do not mean to inierfere ; let HALF-PAST FOUR o'Clock .- M. Lamartine, on the Rue de B uloi, a labouring man was describing staff, returned to the National Assembly at half-part to a group what he had seen in the Faubourg St three o'clock on Friday afternoon. He was accom-Antoine. He had been in care of a stage coach, panied by a considerable multitude of operatives, which was taken 'rom him by the people to form a who cried, 'The Democratic and social Republic barricade, which he represented as having reached for ever." At nine o'clock, a regiment of Cuirassiers and the

the second story of the houses in the street before he had quitted it. He described the insurgents as National Guard of Boulogne entered Paris together compos d mostly of young men and boys. Considerby the Barrier de l'Etoile. able uneasiness prevailed amongst the shopk epers, A partion of the rails of the Northern Railroad hetween Paris and St Denis, were removed by the who closed their shops as quickly as possible, expeople on Friday to prevent the arrival of troops elaiming that commerce was now completely ruined. Nothing could present a more desolate appearance trem Pontoise and Amiens. I learn at this moment that the fighting is very sethan the Bourse and its neighbourhood, in general so animated. Anxiety was depicted in every countenance, and wherever a group was formed the pre-Faubourg St Antoine is said to be still in the hands vailing topic was the incapacity of the government. of the insurgents, but the impression begins to beand the culpuble neglect of the members, who suffered three months to pass over without having in- come ceneral that the party of 'Order,' the Natroduced any organisation into the national work- tional Guards, and the troops, will, ere to morrow, have suppressed the insurrection. shops, or having given the workmen any remunera-Six o'Clock .- Cannon have been sent against the tive employment.

Halt-past Four o'elock .- A thunder storm of the most violent kind has come to the aid of the government in suppressing this revolt. I have rarely seen more vivid lightning, and never saw more heavy rain. We shall see if it will have the sedative effects which tradition ascribes to bad weather.

It is time I should now turn to the alleged cause of this insurrection. I can only find it ascribed to the disc ntent of the 'ouvriers,' at the proposed dispersion of them by government. This m-asure has never ceased to be regarded as franght with fearful possibilities, nor have the Communists and other Ultra-Republicans ever ceased to prepare o' turning it to the advantage of their own prejects. The sections are obvioualy among the insurgents. Little has been said lately about Louis Napoleon. Another more significant and more sinister feature is percep. every measure he might deem necessary to oppose tible in this insurrection, -namely, the appearance thei surrectionary movement which was in course of the red flag on the barricades of the Faubourg St of preparation. General Cavaignao consented to Antoine.

The public mind in the western portion of Paris is a little reassured by the success of all the attacks of the armed force upon the barricades; but there is at bottom a deep sense of apprehension for the coming pight.

fighting has taken place in the Fau. bourg St Marcoan and the Faubourg St Jacques.

A captain of the 7th light regiment was killed on the arrondissement, which is the principal scene of inbarricade; the company which he commanded has surrection.

a strong escort, to the prison of the Luxembourg. Another barricade has been raised at the bottom to blow up their strongholds, but it is not likely

Rue St Severin. It is here that we have to night. lament the death of M. Masson, chief of the 4th suade the insurgents to retire. Scarely had he of the Pantheon was carried at one o'clock by sterm. ceased speaking than he tell struck by five balls, as The gates were blown up with artillery. A great as well as two soldiers of the line who were by his many were killed on both sides. The insurgents l side.

the strongest barricade-that of the Place Cambrai. gurter. There were several discharges of artillery ; but the

M. Bixio, one of the members of the National Assembly received a ball in the chest.

NATIONAL, has been wounded in the groin.

horse wounded by a ball by the side of M. de Lamartine. The Rue de la Cite, occupied since 10 o'clock by

the insurgents, was taken about 8 o'clock, after numerous discharges of artillery and well maintained the Garde Mobile came up. fusiliades from the infantry. The firing commenced immediately afterwards towards the end of the Rue expeptration, and particularly amongst the Garde St Jacques, bat it was not so much sustained.

Several women hat o been arrested, and among them one who lived in furnished lodgings, and who admitted into her apar:ment eight insurgen's, who fired out of the windows.

The firing does not abate for an instant. The vereat hat part of the Boulevard du Temple opposite street is swept by grapeshot. Skirmishes are taking dens, being upable to restrain their desire of venthe Jardin Ture, and thence to the Bastille. The place in all the small stre-ts adjoint 1g.

(From the Assemblee Nationale.)

On Friday evening at six o'clock a platoon firing, smartly kept up, was heard in the direction of the Rue St Jacques. A very serious engagement took place in this direction between the insurgents and the troops. The Rue St Jacques is intersected from a party of artillery, have gone in the direction of the one end to another by numerous barricades. The houses have been completely guarded by the insur-gents and turned into actual fortifications. The troops are fired upon from every window. Cannon is required to take these positions.

At eleven o'clock the number of persons killed or wounded was estimated at 1,000 in the course of the day-a day more terrible and more sanguinary than any that Paris has seen for thirty years. No one can say that to-morrow will not be still more frightful.

MIDNIGHT.-The insurgents are masters of the Place de la Bastille and its approaches. A sharp firing is now kept up between them and the troops. The firing continues in many quarters by the light of the conflagration.

An engagement has taken place in the direction of the Northern Railroad.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

thwarted in respect to the orders he might issue. At the attack upon the barricade St Martin, on and upon being at liberty to issue them without con. the appearance of a battalion of the National Guard. trol, taking the whole responsibility of his acts on

arms in their hands, have been shot. One legion of before the barricade of this Clos St Laziro, and at ted to punishment on the spot. A carriage was ob the Garde Mobile (the 24th) refused to not private the formation of this Clos St Laziro, and at ted to punishment on the spot.

des Mathurins, St Jacques, and des Poirces. M. the insurgents. This battalion has, consequently, The Pantheon the insurgents defended with four the improventions and vengeance of the Arago sent artillery towards this point. The barris been disarmed by the other battalions, and reveral pieces of cannon. They had also seiz d the college the decaders cades were demolished by cannon, and a smart fire of the men have been tried by drum-head court mar. Henry IV. behind it, and this church was standers. was kept up between the troops and the insurgents. tial, and shot. The battalion was raised in the 12th the key of the position extending through the Quartier St Jacques to the church of St Severin. Guards lying dead in the church of St Severin, who

Pantheon was taken.

(From the Morning Herald)

FRIGHTFUL BATTLE IN ST ANTOINE.

TAKING OF THE CLOS ST LAZARE.

(From the Daily News.)

The insurgents have now collected in those quar-

The Church St Gervais, immediately behind the considerably. They have all been conducted, under Antoine. A large body of artillery and howitzers have just been sent from the Hall of the Assembly to be swept by cannon, as well as the Q iai aux Flours. a lopted.

house of business six stories high, callea ' La Belle of the Rue de la Harpe, at the corner of the that they will be completely put down till late at Jardiniere,' on this quay, was dimolished by cannon balls. It had been taken possession of hy the insur-In the Quartier St Jacques the insurgents are gents. The Cite was cleared at the time that the

have taken rouge in the district about the Barriere thus rendered themselves almost impregnable, on Afterwards, at six o'clock, M. Arago proceeded to d'Italie; but they have no barricades in that account of the narrowness of the streets. They also barricaded themselves in the large clothing establish-

A dreadful act of butchery was committed on Sament of the Belle Jardiniere, from which they could only be dislodged by bringing cannon to bear on the house and knocking it down. This was done, and a had taken five of the Garde Mobile prisoners, and body of about forty made prisoners. On their reheld them apart without injury. Hearing, however, tiring from this spot they got possession of the hosthat the troops of the line were coming down in force. Another representative, M. Dornes, editor of the they determined to abandon the barricade, but at brought to bear, by which the armed force gained the same time they came to another terrible deterpossession of it and the adjoining houses. M. Pierre Bonaparte, son of Lucien, has had a mination, which they forthwith carried into execution-they cut the throats of the five prisoners! hours, the insurgents were driven out, and they of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found took refuge at the top of the Rue St Victor, near the the departments. The number of prisoners taken is still warm when the troops of the line and a party of wine depot. The troops followed them up closely, and immense.

This act had the effect of exciting the most intense

with great obstinacy. At this point the fury of the Mobile. In the report of the proceedings of the National Assembly, it was stated that 1,500 of the people was such that the women threw boiling oil and water from the windows on the troops. insurgents had surrendered on the Place du Pantheon. These men were being led across the garden of the Luxembourg, when a large body of the Garde Mobile, who were then guarding the palace and gargeanoe for their murdered comrades, sent a volley into the bidy thus passing, and killed upwards

of 100. Prisoners were brought in from time to time on their arms. Saturday to the building in which the National Assembly sits. Amongst one batch of twenty five was a young girl dressed in male attire, who was most

active in supplying ammunition to the insurgents. SUNDAY MORNING .- As I told you yesterday, the insurrection of the left bank and in the Cite has been entirely put down, but not without great loss of life on both sides. It appears that so strongly were from the departments. At six several legions of the insurgents posted, that the military, after re-National Guard from the provinces marched into peated attacks, found it impossible to dislodge them. Paris. The quarter of the capital around the Cham-They, therefore, had recourse to the stratagem of apber and the Tuileries is literally covered with troops pearing to give way. They retired-the insurgents who bivouack in the streets and places. The Place fell into the trap-they left their barricades, and de la Concorde and Champs Elystes present the pursued their oppments. On plain ground they had aspect of a camp.

no chance, and great numbers were immediately slaughtered. This was the first success on the part of the military. Others followed. The Hotel Dieu Martin, and in the upper part of the Faubourg Pois- the aisles of the churches, which are also filled with was soon taken on the one side. The Pantheon was stormed on the other by M. Boulay (de la Mcurthe), is converted into a fort, and every window is a loop- where the odour proceeding from the unhappy sufa member of the Assembly, at the head of his regii hole. ment of National Guards. The insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of their strong points, and were at last forced to take cided to day to resort to extreme means of suppres. I learn that the bombardment of the Faubourg is refuge in the large district in the neighbourhood of the Barreire d'Italie, which is known to most trol, taking the whole responsibility of his acts on himself. 'The movement commenced at the Place de la Bastile, where the first assemblage of workmen was

being asked what their object was in taking up arms Quartier St Jacques to the church of St Severin, sente their countrymen and brothers, exclaimed. According to the SI CLE, there are 1,500 National against their countrymen? It is the mark of the What would you have? It is the war of those who have not, against those who have !'

The President has proposed to the Assembly a the Unurch St Gervais, immedia ery bening the insur- priject of law proneuncing transportation on all per. gents with cannon. The bridge of Notro Dame had sons taken with arms in their hands, which has been

Yesterday evening the insurgents only occupied some points on the left bank. Paris is con pletely free on the left bank, the insurgents have been dis. lodged from their positions in the Rue St Antoine. and the streets which are between the Hotel de Ville and the streets which are canal. The National Guard and the basin of the cases of of all the lines of the and the troops are in to the Chapelle St D-nis, of In the Cite the insurgents entered the houses, and which they were expected to obtain possession yes. terday evening.

We are told that the house at the corner of the We are told that the holds witten in large letters, Rue de Greve, on which was written in large letters, Rae de Greve, on militaire,' has been destroyed by cannon, as well as another in the Rue des Ormes. The insurgents who were barricaded there, and who had directed a most murderous fire upon the pital of the flotel Dieu, on which cannon was also troops, were all taken prisoners.

Several generals were killed and others wounded. Among the killed was General Negrier, questor of On the Place Maubert, after a combat of two the Assembly.

National Guards continue to arrive hourly from

All the shops were closed, business entirely sas. kept up a well directed fire on them. In the Faubourg St Marceau the fighting was very pended, and litters bearing the wounded were inces. severe, the insurgents defended all their barricades santly passing through the streets.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The insurgents had entrenched themselves in a strongly-fortified position in the Clos de St Lazare, At the Pantheon the combat was very desperate. a wide elevated plateau or plain, in the vicinity of Fifteen hundred of the insurgents had barricaded the station of the Northern rai way. This plein, themselves within the building, and in order to dis-, which is scattered over with outhouses, building lodge them it was necessary to plant cannon and materia's, and timber, was converted into a regular break in the doors. This attack lasted at least for fortress, in a manner which rendered it impregnable an hour and a half, but when a breach was made the without a regular siege. Many thousands of the in. National Guards and the Line entered amidst a surgents were quartered inside. Various attempts shower of balls, and made the insurgents lay down had been made to carry it by storm, but in vain. On Sun lay, General Cavaigaac determined to take it. and ordered it to be mined, advancing guns and shells against it. At half-past four o'clock a letter from M. Marrast, mayor of Paris, to the President of the National Assembly, announced that it had been SUNDAY, 11 A M.-At five o'clock this morning the taken by the troops; and that the eighth Mairie, the generale' again sounded in all quarters. Regiments last stronghold of the insurgents, which still held out, f the line, infantry and cavalry, continued to arrive was on the point of being attacked.

LAST GLORIOUS STRUGGLES OF THE PATRIO (S.

(From the Daily News of Wednesday.)

PARIS, MONDAY, 3 P M - I have just now made promenade, as far as the sentinels would permit. Even a pass is now refused.

The hospitals in all parts of the town are com. ters of the Faubourgs which are beyond the canal St pletely filled with the wounded. Straw is placed on ferers is terrible. The wounded continue to pass on All appeals to the insurgents to spare the lives of litters and in vans every five minutes. Wounded their families by a surrender having failed, it is de- horses are also led back from the fight.

sion. A hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, in- now going on. 'Red hot balls are thrown among the cluding a large portion of heavy ordnance, are pre- insurgents, and into the houses in which they are

foot the night arrondiscement. The insurgents had The Faubourg St Antoine has been surrounded since the morning, and battered by cannon. A part All circulation through the streats is interdicted. of the troops descended to the Pont d'Austerii's, and after a lively resistance he retook the barracks, Although, as I have stated, the number of regular and drove the insurgents from the Greniers d'Abonthe Rue St Antoine from the insurgents, he was The Place de la Madeleine and the Rue Royale struck by a ball, at the entrance of the Rue St Antoine, opposite the large barricade which defended The journals of Paris have not been able to appear the entrance of the Faubourg. M. Charbonnel, a (From the Times.) In the vicinity of the house, on the Boulevard du Temple, from which Fieschi fired on Louis Philippe, the insurgents fought with the most determined courage throughout the day. Not content with defending the positions in the Rue de Crussol and the Rue Monil Montard, they determined on a sortis, and debouching from those streets spread themselves along the Boulevard to the Theatre de la Gaite, fighting hand to hand with the troops, while the main body, sweeping by the Jardin Turc, drove the National Guards, and troops past the Cadran Bleu to resist for hours afterwards, were ultimitely obliged to retreat. The barrieade of the barrier Rocheouart, which was defended for so many hours, and which cost so many valuable lives, was commanded by M. La Roche (or La Roque), the editor of the journal the FERE DUCHESNE. He was summoned by a Garde Mobile to surrender, and having refused, the Garde shot him in the head. It is said that the 7th legion of the National Garde Mobile lost 800 men at the attack on the Clos Saint Lazara. A private of the 4th legion of " same cores, describing the attack on a barricade, a the Rue Saint Jacques, said that he left there thread fourths of the legion. He added that he escaped seed by throwing himself on his face, and he was tunned the insurgents. 'The dead bedies,' said he, 'wee' tossed about as paviours throw paving stones.

JULY 1, 1848.

A canvoy of twenty waggons of ammunition is just passing along the Boulevards towards the seat They are followed by a regiment of the of action. Line and several thousands of the Gards Mobile. The rear is brought up by two squarrons of Dragoons and one of Lancers, having at their head a general officer and his staff; the whole forming s fine corps d'armee.

All this while the city is in consternation. All the abons are shut.

Communication with the National Assembly being impossible. I am obliged to leave exclusively to your reporter the important proceedings that must have securred within its walls.

A most unfavourable fact has just been communisated to me, namely, that a large barricade in the Rae de la Cite is obstinately detended by the insurhe Republican Guard.

Half-past Six.-They are still fighting at the Place de Is Bastille and the Place Lafayette.

SATURDAY, Two P.M.-Paris is in a state of siege General Cavaignac is the sole depository of power. The Executive Commission is no more ; all the Mi-Fisters have resigned.

Since the date of my despatch of last night cannon and musketry have not ceased to resound through Paris. The insurgents may be said to be everywhere, at principally in the Faubourgs Poissonniers, St Martin, and St Antoine, on the right bank of the ever, in the Island,' and in the Quarter of St Jacques and St Victor on the left.

The fighting that has taken place since the date of my letter of yesterday evening has been on both ides of the most determined character. The insur cents, which term comprises, I believe, the whole force of the Sections and the Communists, fight with acourage, a collness, and at the same time an e thereisson that would immortalise men in a good mass. The exaltes believed that the Republic was net proceeding in the true line, as you have been long aware, and determined on putting an end to the "pale' government of MM. Lamartine and his col-Bagues, and on replacing it by the Republique

Besides the combatants on principle-as I shall erm the Communists and Sections—there are tens f thousands of people who were absolutely famishing, or who seek to have continued to them the sipend which they have hitherto received. These men, the 'Red' Republicans, have adreidy provoked into the revolt, and they fight with a desperation which raises them to a level with their instigators of te 'drapeau rouge.'

That there are many amongst the issurgents who Ent because they suffered from hunger, is, I fear, hat too true. I have just now seen a most respectable gentleman, who last night, after the firing had in a great measure ceased, traversed the Faubourg SE Victor. He found in that quarter 500 barricades Enished or in construction. He spoke to the men who were working at or guarding them, and found them civil, but determined to the last point of reso-Intion. He asked one of them. 'Why are you engaged in this dreadful occupation ?' The man folded his arms and looked at him for some minutes, and then said, 'Because I starve. I have a wife and four children. I receive at the mayoralty twenty. two sons per day. That does not suffice to buy bread for us, cheap as bread is. Come with me to my home, and you shall have the proof. After you shall have seen my family I will return to this barricade. Iam hungry, but I will not eat. I shall fall fighting. (Je ne ferai tuer.) The gentleman accompanied him to his home, which was wretched in the extreme, and found the wife and children of the poor man without food. He gave them money, but he scald not dissuade the husband and father from retorning to the barricade.

To give you a notion of the audacity of the insurgents. I shall here mention one fact that occurred, Imay say, under my eyes. At half-past nine o'clock Dis morning, a man en blouse, mounted on an excelent horse, arrived at a smart trot on the Boulevard des Italiens, nearly opposite the Opera Comique. He there encountered a body of the National Guards of the 2nd Legion, who desired him to stop. They sopreached to seize the reins of his horse, when. mising his blouse, he produced a brace of pistels, and fired upon them right and left. Ha then put spurs to his horse, and went

Down with Ledru-Rollin,' 'Down with Marie,' Long live the Republic, democratic and social,' persons debouched by the faubourgs with the banners of the ateliers nationaux, having at their head

barri ade in the Place Lafayette. A howitzer, with

Troops and National Guards continue to arrive.

In order to present to our readers a more connected

narrative of events we give the following from the

' On Friday morning the President of the Assembly

directed the rappel for the National Guards to bebeaten

in all the arrondissements. The whole of the Execu-

tive Committee assembled at the Presidency of the

Assembly, and in concert with M. Senard, the Pre-

sident, there confided the command in chief of all

military force to General Cavaignac. Minister of

War, with authority from that moment to adopt

accept these powers, but he insisted upon not being

The firing is less frequent and less loud.

CURNAL DES DEBATS OF Saturday :---

R men Railway.

drummer who was beating the rappel; and who only

de l'Eil-de Bouf on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle,

Bonne Nouvelle, where a third barricade was also hand, and rushing to the barricade turned aside the formed.

wherever the inmates refused to let them in. At was also considerable.

half past eleven o'clock firing was heard in the Boulevard St Martin, at which time only a few isolated detachments of the National Gaards were to be seen. At noon the National Guard detouched by the Rue killed, while other persons, and among them a wo-

levelled his piece at M. Roger, was slain and fell musketry was heard at different points at once. Tores National Guards were killed at the barricade Mazzgran and their bodies remained on the Boulevard, being stripped by the men of the barricades. At this moment shots were fired from No. 3, and

No. 5, of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle; No. 3, being the Cafe du Commerce, and No. 5 the Restauraut Thierry.

our reporter was compelled to quit the balcony of the us of what is taking place. All we know is, that the house No. 10, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, in conse- wtole of the Faubourg St Marceau, the Quartier St smates was wounded in the hand by the rebound of their efforts to dislodge the defenders of the barritened. It was not before one o'clock that the troops since break of day, still continues with dreadful mothe only force engaged in the conflict was the Na. | the present all we can say of it is, that in almost Infantry arrived with General Cavaignac at its head, battle in the shape of dead and wounded being carand followed by a battalion of the Garde Mobile. | ried back to their homes. It is thought that the in-The firing had now ceased to a great extent ; only surgents have gained greatly in numbers during the some isolated discharges being heard. About the night. They certainly have gained in the strength same time the Artillery arrived.

in the quarter of the Hotel de Ville ; the Place de and they have got possession of no less than eleven lican Guard and by troops of the line. A barricade is formed on the Quai de la Megieserie, at the top of such an extent in the narrow streets between the insurgents. the Rue Planche Mibray, and another is constructed in the Quai aux Fleurs, at the corner of the Rue de la Cite.

Quarter to Fous o'clock .- A brisk fusillade has taken place at the Pont St Michel and at the Pont showers of missiles from all sides. de l'Hotel Dieu. The artillery have made several discharges. The killed and wounded, it is said, are very numerous.

Fous o'clock .- Two barricades are formed at the nounced that the National Assembly has declared Pont Neuf, one at the angle of the Quai des Grands | Paris in a state of siege-that the Executive Govern-Augustins, and the other at the angle of the Quai | ment has been dismissed, and that General Cavaigat full gallop towards the Madeleine. On arriving Conti. The tocsin of the church St Severin isheard nac has been declared Dictator, with all powers of ter was then immense. An order is reported to Paris. A great number of them were assembled executions almost unparalleled. at the H itel des Affaires des Etrangeres of unfor- mingling with a noise of the fusillades and the roar every kind, civil and military, and without inter- have been issued to give no quarter. ference on the part of any one. Twenty minutes past Form o'clock. — The barri-cades of the Pont Neuf are abandoned; they have been destroyed by the National Guard. Two o'Clock. — General Cavaignacesent a flag of truce and so bloody and the streets were so obstructed, that to the insurgents to inform them that if they would be given mation. Twenty minutes past Four o'clock. - The barriagain heard. Two National Guards, passing at this would shell the barricades, mortars having been sent time across the Pont Neuf, are set upon by about for for that purpose. The firing still goes on as bethe Northern Railroad, there occurred yesterday, filty prople, by whom they are maltreated and dis. foro. armed. The approaches of the bridge, abandoned by M. Amadee Thayer has died of his wounds. He mirable if devoted to a just cause. confinued conflict of the most murderous kind, the National Guard after carrying the barricades, are was the son-in-law of General Bertrand, the friend net guarded by any troops. It was not until five of Napoleon. e'clock that both ends of the Pont Neuf were co. It is said the At this moment (three o'clock) there is, perhaps, It is said that the number of killed is upwards of hundred discharges of cannon. cupied by detachments of the 4th Legion, and of the five thousand. The 24th Regiment alone has lost SUNDAY MORNING. - The following are some further son. I understand that the points principally con- School at their head. The first barricade was constructed across the Poissonniere, the Cite (the Isle St Louis, &c.), the Boulevard near the Porte St Denis, which, with the but I fear the affair is not yet quite at an end. supposed to have been the Church of St Severin, Boulevard, accompanied by two representatives and Chaise still resisted, as did also bodies in different the Arabbiehon of Paris. Bue and Faubeurg St Jacques, including the Pays houses situated at the corners of the adjacent streets. In fact it is known that the insurgents are still in situate in the quartier St Jacques, near the river. several friends. By his paleness it appeared that he parts of the Baulieu. The Archbishop of Paris, Last and rationally be bacques, monthing the last in one and of the formed a complete system of defence. Other barri- possession of the whole district about the Bastille. The fortress and citadel was the Faubourg St An- had been mortally wounded, but on examination the whom we have announced as wounded, is since dead. Partheon. At an early hour this formon the in-rades, to the number of nine, were successively The barrioades in the Quartier St Jacques have been toine, occupied and burricaded throughout, extend. Burle cades, to the number of nine, were successively The barrioades in the Quartier St Jacques have been toine, occupied and burricaded throughout, extend. Burle cades, to the number of siege continued. Eurgents occupied the Church of St Jacques. They eracted in the Rue St Danis and in the other streets taken, after having been bombarded for four hours. ing on one side from the Temple, taking in the Fau. were hopes of his recovery. surrender, but refused. 'I shall give you an hour! The third battation of the original with his usual cached this point, attacked the insurgents without be the conquerors. General Duvivier, who com-the forther then the hour had long The third battation of the bouses, which they carried to the insurgents without have got the ascendant so far that they must now the other side the insurgention was in the quartiers cartouches, which they carried to the insurgents is to fget possession of the houses, where the in-the forther then the hour had long The third battation of the bound they carried to the insurgents is to fget possession of the houses, where the in-semicircle by a line of fortifications. Masters of the them inside her clothes. Another carried them in the insurgents is the insurgents is the the conquerors is the the insurgents is the the conquerors is the the insurgents is the the conquerors is the the other side the insurgents is to fget possession of the houses, where the in-is a destructive fire upon the Na-received propositions for a capitulation from the in-semicircle by a line of fortifications. Masters of the them inside her clothes. Another carried them in The third battalion of the 3rd legion, which first is certain, that the troops and the National Guards the Northern Railway and the Clos St Lazare. On many have been arrested on whom have been found surgents in the neighbourhood of the Rue Maupert, church of St Severin, of the bridge St Michel, and of her milk cans. The firing continued on the Piace du Pantheon, A similar speech is said to have been addressed by They are anxious to lay down their arms, and wish the avenues to the bridge of Notro Dame, they came especially in the Rue St Jacques, where there to make terms, but the general insists on their sur- to the Hotel de Ville, and they established them-A similar speece is call to have ocen autressed of especially in the rue of Jacques, where there there there there is general insists on their sur- to the Hotel de Ville, and they established them- M. Emile us officially in the rendering at discretion. General Demesno has sur- selves in the Church of St Gervais. If the insur- the Presse, has been article and taken to the Prethe tothe insurgents in the tothe of the insure of the rest of the General is reported to have said. 'If you still resist, refuge in the uninished houses in the Rue Soufflot, the Church of St Severin. He has given them till the Hotel de Ville would have been placed between offices, and the presses, & 2, seized. whence they were dislodged with ball and bayonet five o'clock to surrander at discretion, and has in- two fires. The Clos St Lazare was fortified so as to formed them that if they did not give in by that be rendered almost impregnable. It was protected was passing along the Boulevards on foot, between On entering the Rue St Jacques the National time he would exterminate the whole of them. The by immense barricades, and the insurgents were in- two representatives, at the corner of the Rue Richo-Inst at seven o'clock yesterday evening a regi-instruct of infantry (2 500 men), who had just marched instrom the country. During the night others are instruct to have arrived. List night and this morning set to have arrived. List night and this morning instruct to have arrived arrived arrived arrive to the intervention of the provide to arrive to arrive to the intervention of the provide to arrive the heights of the Faubourge St Donis, St Martin, soon untered against him. But for the intervention of this appeal.

ormed about nine o'clock in the morning. From their mistake most of them fiel. thence the crowd, consisting already of from 600 to only seven men and two women, who fought despe-700 persons, proceeded along the Boulevards to the rately. One of the men, who held a flag in his hand, | put down. Portes St Martin and St Denis, orying 'Down with | was the first to fire upon the National Guards; his the National Astembly,' 'Down with Lamartine,' companions followed his example, and the National Guards returned the fire. The man who carried the midable. In the early part of yesterday they were flag fell dead. One of the females, a young woman At ten o'clock the barricades began to be formed at neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and leaping over the Portes St Martin and St Denis. About 2,000 the barricade rushed towards the National Guards, uttering language of provocation. Although the fire continued from the barricade, the National Guards, eaders recognisable by blue caps with gold lace, and ffearing to injure this female, humanely abstained for among them were men wearing the uniform of the some time from returning it, and exhorted her to with-Republican Guard. On reaching the Porte St Denis, draw. Their exhortations, however, were vain, and this body commenced builling up the pavement and at length self-preservation compelled them to fire, tearing down the iron railings along the ascent lead and as the woman was in front of the barricade a should be ing to the Rue de Ciery, and destroyed the drum of a reached her, and she was killed. The other female then a ivanced, took the flag, and began to throw rents and that among them are several soldiers of de WEE de Barter atte B refuge in the Restaurant stones at the National Guard. The fire from the barricade had become feeble, but several shots were At ten o'clock an omnibus was seized, and, the fired from the sides, and from the windows of houses, horses being taken away, was used in barricading and the National Guards, in returning the fire, killed the Porte St Denis; two cabriolets and a water the second female. At last only one man remained carrier's cart were next taken and employed in at the barricade, but he kept up a constant discharge. constructing a second barricade in the Boulevard One of the National Guards left the ranks, sword in

> musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, At this time among the barricades on this boule- and took him prisoner. The capture of the barricade vard, in front of the Rue Mazigran, a number of did not put an end to the combat. A galling fire ch ldren and women were observable, the latter ex- | was poured upon the National Guards from detached hibiting great animation ; the men of the barricades | parties of the insurgents. and from the windows of the entered the houses and demanded arms. They houses of which they had taken foroible possession. broke open the court-yard gates of two houses in the | The number of killed on this point is estimated at Rue de Clery, and committed the same violence about twenty on both sides. The number of wounded

> A terrible combat took place between three and four o'clock in the Rue du Faubourg Poissoniere between the Rue Bellefond and the Rue Lafayette, where strong barricades had been raised. In this de Clery, and a brisk firing began; one man wes place the insurgents were very numerous, and had placed themselves under the command of a person man, were wounded. The killed and wounded were dressed as an officer of the National Guard. They carried off by the men of the barricades. M. Roger | were attacked by the 7th legion of the Garde Mobile, (du Nord), formerly deputy, rode to the soot by him- and the 7th Light Infantry, and a numerous party of self, dressed in his uniform as Chef de Bataillon of the National Guard. The insurgents having been called the National Guard. Some of the persons assembled upon, without effect, to surrender, the engagement manifested an intention to disarm him and to force commenced and lasted twenty minutes. To the riatoons him to quit his borse, but he bold'y resisted their at of the infantry the ricters responded with a sharp fire, tempts, arrested one of the individuals, and directed not only from the barricades, but from the neighthe National Guard to join him. A man, who bouring streets. At length the barricades were taken, but not until the troops had sustained a severe dead at his feet. At this moment the firing of loss. The commanding officer of the National Guard (M. Thayer) was wounded, and a great many men and officers of the Garde Mobile and the regular army were killed.

SATURDAY, Mid-day .- It is impossible to give you anything like an adequate description of Paris today. From early dawn the work of destruction has been going on without one moment's interruption. but all communication with the disturbed quarters Twenty minutes to Oxs o'clock .- At this moment | being cut off, the most contradictory reports reach quence of the shots which were proceeding from all Jacques, is entirely in the hands of the insurgents, lirections, and which penetrated into the room, that the military have been attacking it all day, and where several persons were assembled. One of the, that, to the present time, they have not succeeded in a bullet, which at first hit the ceiling and got flat- | cades. The roar of cannon, which has been incessant of the line arrived at St Denis, and up to that period | notony. The loss of life must be enormous ; but for tional Guard. At one o'clock a battalion of Light every street you may see the relics of this frightful

of their positions and in the quantity of arms. They All the shops are closed : the generale is beating are largely supplied with fire-arms and ammunition, Hotel Dieu and the Pantheon, that there is no means of penetrating, for as they have possession of who venture to enter are at once assailed with

> PABIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE-DISSOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Half-past Twelve o'Clock .--- It has just been an-

the left bank of the Seine. therefore, the insurrection may be considered as having been completely

As for the state of the insurgents on the right bank it is very different, for they still remain fordrawn from a strong position which they had in the Rue du Faubourg Temple, to barricades built in the neighbourhood of the Hospital of St Louis, which nearly cut off the communications between the Clos St Lazare and the Faubourg St Antoine. Soon afterwards their position was weakened by the loss of a formidable barricade in the Rue Rochechouard, but still their position in the Clos St Lazare was very formidable. On the other hand, a strong body coming from the Quartiers des Ilalles threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, as I told you, was at one time in great danger. It was not till near three o'clock that the insurgents were driven back. All day troops were gathering towards the terrible Clos St Lazire, which still held out. I see by the account from the Chamber, that at a late hour last night it was not yet taken, but if the following account, which appears in a paper of this morning, be true, it fell last night. The paper in question 8ays:---

* The affair of the Clos St Lazare was the graves of this horrible day. Several times reinforcements were demanded, but still the troops could not make themselves masters of the position. The insurgents entrenched in the hospital, defended themselves with the utmost bravery. By four o'clock this evening one of the battalions of the Garde Mobile had already lost 200 men. We just learn (five o'clock) that the barricades of the Faubourg St Antoine begin to give way. The first was carried by General Ca-

vaignac in person. Colonel Michel, of the artillery of the National Guard, has been dangerously wounded by a ball in the breast. At six o'clock the fire continued in the Clos St Lazare, and was recommencing in the Faubourg du Temple and St Antoine. At seven o'clock, the National Guards of Amiens and some artillery, with General Lamoriciere and M. Ducoux, a representative, at their head, joined their companions in the attack of the Clos St Lazare. The news has just been brought to us that the Clos St Lazare has been taken after several most disastrous attacks. One battalion of the Garde Mobile, the 7th, has been almost entirely destroyed. Of the 800 men of which it was composed there are, it is said, only nine or ten who are not killed or wounded. SUNDAY MORNING, TEN O'Clock .- Such is the in-

formation given of the state of Paris up to midnight, but I understand there is one important error. The and the insurgents maintain themselves in it as bear upon it, from its being upon a height. General Vincennes for larger cannon and shells, with which an attempt is to be made to batter down the place from the heights of Montmartre, which command course of last night and this morning.

On the left bank of the Seine I hear that some fresh barricades have been rebuilt during the night, and that the work has to be recommenced in that of this fresh outbreak of the force of the insurgents.

(From the Daily News of Saturday.)

noon the barricades are hot removed, mortars and Greve is occupied by a detachment of the Repub- pieces of artillery, which they contrived to capture be thrown which will explode behind the barricades,

> noon, this terrible threat appears to have been exe. that important position. the houses as well as of the barricades, the troops | cuted. The formation of all groups and assemblages | on every part of the Boulevards during the day,

by constant movements of cavalry. At half-past two o'clock the cannonade and the fu-

Shells were much used.

shells on the roofs and grenades at the windows.

The engineers are now reported to be employed in occupied nearly all the houses; the streets being mining the houses where the insurgents have taken barricaded, and communications opened between refuge, the staircases of which have been destroyed. the courts allowed the insurgents to go from place Nothing can be worse than the present aspect of to place under cover within the triangle we have dethings. Several thousand prisoners have been taken scribed. The windows, stopped up with planks and among the insurgents; many of them were immedi- mattresses, had become 'meurtriers,' and it was ately shot. The vaults of Notre Dame, the Louvre, necessary to take the houses one after the other bethe Tuileries, and the Assembly, are filled with them. fore arriving at the barracks of the Celestins, which To-day will be the crisis ; the result can hardly be were only carried after a severe combat. doubted-it will either be submission or extermination.

Vehicles are seen passing everywhere, to carry away which they carried, and then, remounting under the the dead. On the Place de la Concorde, which is orders of General Negrier, to the Place de la Bascovored with cavalry and artillery, the men are gene- tille, by the Boulevard Bourbon, they placed themrally dismounted, and lying on the asphalte, taking selves between the barricades of the Rue St Antoine their breakfasts. Waggons are seen bringing pro- and the Faubourg St Au'oine. The Rue St Antoine vender for the horses, which are tied round the foun- was soon cleared, but the brave General Negrier tains and round the obelisk, and to the lamp posts, there met his death, which took place under the fol-The Champs Elysees are converted into a vast camp ; lowing circumstances :- General Negrier, after a artillery is planted on the quays, and guns are pointed bloody combat, marched for the Quai des Ormes, at from the vestibule of the Chamber. Members of the the head of a detachment of the 24th of the line and Assembly, distinguished by their tricoloured scarfs, the artillery of the National Guards, to go by the are seen in groups of ten or twelve, patrolling the quays to the Pont Marie and the barracks of the Cestreets. I learn from some of these, that whenever lestins, which were still occupied by the insurgents they pass between the Chamber and the Hotel de the general, accompanied by some officers of ord-Ville, they never fail to be fired upon by insurgents | nance, took successively a great number of barricades, from the windows in the latter quarter.

troops in Paris, even with the accession of the arri- dance, where they were established. Unfortunately vals to-day, will not exceed 30,000, the number of while the general was in the act of sending a com-National Guards is incalculable ; they have never | mandant of the National Guards to cause some reinceased arriving since dawn this morning from the forcements to advance to relieve the upper part of departments.

are now covered with troops.

to day, except in single leaves, and even these in li- | representative, was seriously wounded by his side. mited numbers.

The church of St Sulpice is said to be in the power of the insurgents, who have a piece of cannon there.

An irruption from the operatives of Lyons and other manufacturing towns is feared.

SUNDAY, 5 P.M.-All political curds are interdicted. This morning fighting took place at the Jardin des Plantes.

The delay allowed the insurgents in the Faubourg St Antoine to surrender having expired without any reply, the operations immediately commenced, The first barricade was vigorously attacked and carried. but not without considerable slaughter on the side of and into the Rue Charlot. Their success was of the assail ints. Colonel Baynaud, of the 48th Regi. only brief duration. They were driven back at the Clos Saint Lazaro has not been taken. The whole killed. General Boquet, of the Engineers, arrived at ment of the line. and several other officers were point of the bayonet, and although they continued of the attacks upon it yesterday evening have failed, the Place de la Bastille at twelve, with the firemen strong as ever. The cannon cannot be brought to instant blown up, and several barricades thus turned and a battalion of sappers. Some houses were in an Cavaignae has consequently been obliged to send to surgents had dug trenches, against which the artilwere captured without loss. On some points the inlerv was unavailable. They fired from within, and, on the approach of the troops, escaped through pasit. The whole day will probably be consumed in the body sallied from the suburb towards noon, entered operation. It is said that upwards of 40,000 troops the island of St Louis, and formed a barricade on and National Guards have entered Paris in the the Pont des Tournelles, which was undergoing repairs. They were there kept in check by troops stationed in the wine stores on the opposite side, and were actually placed between two fires. The enclosure of St Lazare was re-occupied in the morning by quarter; but the accounts which reach me are the insurgents, who carried away ten small pieces of diately covered by the men who fell under the fire of contradictory, and I cannot ascertain the extent artillery belonging to the Chateau Rouge, which they loaded with stone and pieces of broken bottles. On

the Quay de la Megisserie some ruffiians fired from a On the dictatorship being conferred on General window on a battallion of troops of the line, and Cavaignao he issued the following notice :-- If at escaped by a back door into the street. Others were, at the same time, erecting a barricade close by, in howitzers will be brought, and by which shells will the Rue de Bathizy; but a patrol of National Guards bombarded and attacked with shells and other ways dispersed them, and they fled, throwing their arms for several hours. They have, however, finally been from the regular troops. They are barricaded to and in the apartments of the houses occupied by the in the streets. A battery of artillery had been placed subdued. This you may consider as certain, but of on the hill of Montmartre, and measures were adopted communications are so intercepted that I find it im-Jadging by the constant firing during the after- to prevent the insurgents from gaining possession of possible to obtain other details with any degree of

> By latest accounts which have reached me the Clos St Lazare has fallen into the possession of the where the circulation was left free, has been prevented troops. This place, the stronghold of the insurgents, prisoners who were confined in the vaults of the Triresisted all the efforts of General Lamoriciere on leries, having put their heads out of the gratings, Saturday for many hours. Its occupation by the were immediately brought out and shot. sillade continued in the Faubourg S. Marceau, the enemy effectually kept the troops out of the Faubourg Five hundred insurgents who were captured at the Quartier St Jacques, and the Faubourg St Antoine. St Antoine. It was carried by storm about an hour Clos St Lazare were shot last night, and four hundright

> The old Municipal Guards have been called to The struggle has been incredible, and the mili'ar round the Assembly, anxious to join in the fight. Forty-four prisoners have been put to death on the day afternoon, announced the termination of the cu slaughter since the massacre of St Bartholemew. National Guard and army, the revolt has been aut-MONDAY Morning .- At six o'clock p.m. yesterday pressed. The struggle has completely ceased in Paris the Pantheon and there surrounded; they fought after the taking of the Barrier Rocheouart, the body The moment I am assured that the powers confided to of the chief of the insurgents, who defended it, was me by the National Assembly are no longer necessary for brought into the Mairie of the second arrondisse- the salvation of the Republic, I will respectfully resign

(From the Daily News)

Quarter-past Five, P.M.-Since seguing the last despatch, I am informed that, after having surrendered this morning, the insurgents retracted, and were certainty.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

SIX O'CLOCK,-I have just heard that six of that

more this morning.

Great cheering, and cries of 'Vive la Republique.

FURTHER RESISTANCE OF THE INSURGENTS.

A despatch from our Paris correspondent, received

CAVAIGNAC.

The following letter, read to the Assembly on k.

Kadeleine was impossible. He turned down the Rus Neuve des Capucins, and endeavoured to pasa through the Place Vendome. He was there stopped by a mais of National Guards, made prisoner, and -I am told-shot ; but this I cannot youch for.

In the Place La Fayette, close to the terminus of and this day a succession of conflicts, or rather a

Less firing than during some hours; but I know not yet to what cause to ascribe the comparative cessa. tested are still the Place Lafayeste, the Faubourg

Encennes for the purpose.

At half-past three the conflict became so general

It is not an insurrection. It is a civil war. At half-past three, the insurgents were driven to desperately and with a courage which would be ad-

Five p.m .- I have just learned that the Pantheon

Whether the affair is completely at an end, one thing bourg St Martin and the Place Lafayette, close to The women play a great part in the insurrection,

Arise, citizens ! Let not one of us fail to respond to

ment. It was a man named Larroque, editor of the them into the bands of the Assembly. has been recovered from the insurgents, after three PERE DUCHRENE, president of the club of the Mountain. He was killed by a ball in the heart.

General Ronault is said to be severely wounded.

The death of General Negrier is announced. About eight o'clock yesterday evening, M. Char-Tuesday morning, states that though the insurgents Six o'Clock.-The firing has ceased on every side, desperate. The head quarters of the insurgents are bonnel, a representative, was carried along the were mostly subdued, a body collected in Pere la

PROCLAMATION OF THE INSURGENTS. - SUPPRESSION OF PUBLIC JOURNALS .- HEROISM OF THE WOMEN --DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE. - STATE OF PARIS. The following appeal was posted on Sunday in the

Faubourg St Antoine by the insurgents :---To arms!

We desire a democratic and social republic.

We desire the sovereignty of the people.

All the citizens of a republic ought not and cannot wish arything more.

It requires the concurrence of all to defend that republic. The numerous democrats who comprehended that About half past seven in the evening, Louis Blanc necessity have already descended into the streets during the last two days,

This sacred cause counts aiready many victims We are all resolved to revenge those noble martyrs or

JULY 1. 1848.

In definding the Rapai lie we defind property. gibes.

come to us!

'La Liberte,' 'L'Aimable Fabourien,' Le Lampion, this, have been detected. 'Le Pere Duchesne,' 'Le Pilori.'

contained cartridges. On a mattress on which lay a person affecting to be wounded was found smmunition. Several coffins contained ammuni-

tion. A milkwoman was seized with her cans full of powder.

Among a number of prisoners from the 10th arrondissement was a young and a very pretty girl, of from eighteen to twenty, dressed as a workman, and an ex-garde republicaine in costume.

One very respectably dressed woman had cartridges secreted in her hair.

The Garde Mobile, it is asserted, shot two of their body on the Quai aux Fleurs for distributing ball cartridges to the rioters.

The commandant of the 16th battalion of the Garde Mobile, and his adjutant major. were killed in carrying the barricades on the Place du Pantheon. A battalion of the Garde Mobile suffered greatly in the Rus Mouffeterd, especially in its officers.

The NATIONAL SUBDURCES the death of General Negrier.

General Charbonnel's wound, although severe, is not dangereus.

General Renault has been severely wounded. General Deartis among the killed.

(From the Times.)

The insurrection is at an end. Some thousands of those who figured in it as insurgents are dead, writhing (under wounds, or in the prisons of the State. All its leaders are known. Some of them perished in the barricades. Mere are in prison. The rest are hidden, or have taken flight.

On the side of order more men have fallen then on that of the revolt. There have been killed or wounded ten general officers, distinguished for their services and their courage. The Archbishop of Paris has been cation for his being let out on bail has been made and wounded-I fear mortally. Several representatives of the people have fallen. Hundreds of officers of all ronks of the army and of the National Guard have been killed erwounded. Thousands of National Guards and soldiers-10,099, I am infermed-have lost their lives, or have been wounded in this frightful struggle.

Every account I receive confirms the statement I conveyed to you yesterday, that the loss of the insurgents has, in no respect, equalled that of the troops, the Na. tional Guards, and the Garde Mobile,

(From the Daily News.)

The dead, and the dying, and the wounded continue to pass in vens and on litters. Last night the inhabitants were ordered to keep their windows illuminated during the night.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

Four or five of the members of the Assembly are smorg the killed, and about as many among the wounded.

Fourteen general officers have been put hors de combat. several being killed. The loss in superior officers has been greater than in the most brilliant engagements during the wars of Napoleon.

I hear that the havon has been beyond belief. A person who has peculiarly good means of information, assured me last evening that the losses of the troops and National Guards amounted to fifteen usand

Bark suspicions of a plot still unsuppressed prevail. If an infatuat d obstinacy should find you ind fferent What is feared now is the cutting of the gas pipes, and is the presence of so much bloo'shed, we shall die attempts to set fire to the capital, or to undermine por usder the ruins of the Faubourg St Antoine, reduce to uions and blow them up. Several individuals were taket yesterday having large quantities of gunpowder con-

think of your wives and your children, and you will cealed about their persons. A female, respectably attired, was taken in the Rus S' Honore, and a great quantity The following journals are suppressed during the of gunpower found stuffed in the tosom and under the state of siege :- 'La Presse,' 'La Revolution de 1848.' | waist of her dress. On taking off her bonnet and loosen. "L'Organisation du Travail," La Vraie Republique, | ing her hair packets of powder were found rolled in its 'L'Assemblee Nationale,' 'LeNapoleon Republicain, braids. Numerou : Instances, more or less similar to

Yesterday, when the National Guards of Lille and The NATIONAL states that the measures taken to Tours arrived on the Place de l'Assemblee Nationale. prevent communication with the insurgents have led | a woman, yousg and viry beautifully dressed, drew to curious discoveries. In the Rue du Kelder and Bear a captain of dragoons posted at the head of his in the quarter Notre Dame de Lorette, several women | company, exactly opposite the palace, and fired off : were arrested, carrying baskets of bread, which pistol close upon him. The bullet merely grazed hit regimentals. The woman was immediately apprehended.

Since the above was written. I learn that the number of prisoners now amounts to 6,500. They are represented in general as being under an impression that they will

all he shot. Their rallying sign was a small osier wand that each of them kept concealed in his sleeve, those borns by the chiefs were forked at the end. Evidence has been obtained that besides their general plan of operation, the insurgents had a revolutionary government ready

organised. The 9th and 12th legions of National Guards had been disarmed (the 12:h is Barbes'legion.)

I learn that a number of insurgents have taken refuge in the vaults under the Pantheon Measures areadopted to wall up all the avenues leading from them. It is by of an armed insurrection, which had kept the capital in no means improbable, bowever, that they will escape, for the vaults of the Pantheon communicate with the catacombs, from which there are numerous issues.

One of the insurgents who had been taken to the Abbaye, boasts of having killed twenty-two persons in the Faubourg St Jacques. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

One woman was shot on a barricade who had in her hand a subre, on the point of which she had stuck the head of an officer.

Another woman, who cut off the head of a captain, was conveyed to the Abbaye. Amongst the prisoners are the tambour major of the

12:h lezion . called 'le Professour des Barricades,' & lieutenant and a 'sous-officier' of the same legion. M. Cansigne, one of the editors of the COMMONE, and

an associate of Sobrier, was arrested on Monday. M. Emile de Girardin is confined at the Conciergerie. and plac d in secret confinement. Even Mme, de Girar- leries were crowded with spectators. din could not obtain permission to visit him. An appli-

refased. It is said that numbers of bodies were, in the ob-

to add to «xcitem: nt by the exhibition of so much slenghter.

The following is the number of cases received in the various hospitals :---

La Chasita			120
Val de Grace	•••	•••	190
Hotei Dien		•••	400
Hespital Dubois	•••		90
Clinique	•••	•••	78
Saint L'zare	•••	•••	63
Saint Louis	•••		500

In this number are not included a great many cases which were brought in, but where death took place immediately after.

Funerals of National Guards and soldiers are en oustered everywhere proceeding to the cemeteries, preceded by the muffled drum. It is customary here, as a mark of respect for the dead, for the passer-by to stop and uncover. I observed this usage of course, but in to cover, and show no mark of respect. On inquiring tion, the editor of the journal called PERE DUCHESNE. LATEB PASTICULARS.

THE NORTHERN STAR. exceed ng one-haif, should for three months be made to over the bridge to visit the various posts where the insur- resistance impossible took to the water. Upwards of fifty he man who had properly conducted themselves. The MINISTEL OF PUBLIC WORKS said that he had that

morning received a doputation of the men employed in the national workshops, and had heard their complaints against the measures intended to be carried into effect elative to them. To their question as to whether the tiasolution was to take place immediately, he had replied, No!' (Cries of 'Yes, yes!') He now came forward, in the face of the report just presented, to take off from nimself the responsibility of that reply as much as he Bixio. The ball had been safely extracted, and the could.

The President then read some reports from the Prefect of Police, stating the progress of the conflict. The adjourned discussion on the Railway Bill then commenced, but presented nothing of interest.

A tremendous fall of rain took place at this time, and continued for an hour : it was then about four o'clock. About a quarter past four a great movement was manifest at the left entrance, and General Cavaignac

appeared, followed by a numerous staff, all a parently wet through and through. General CAVAIGNAC, Minister of War, ascended the

tribune, and said that the insurrection had nearly been put down. Some resistance was made in the Faubourg St Antoine, and the Rue St Jacques, but it would appa rently he soon put down.

The Executive Committee here entered the hall, and Citizen Garnier Pages having first appeared, a cry for bim arose, and he proceeded to the tribune.

Citizen GAENTEE PAGES, who was in a state of th greatest excitement, said that the Executive Committee had not been present at the slitting ; for it was the moment for it to act, not to deliberate. In the presence affright since the morning, in the presence of bands o insurgents paid to excite agitation sugainst the Republic the Executive Committee had to take measures to restore order. It had done its duty, had displayed the utmos activity, and would continue to do so until tranquillity was restored. (Loud cheers.) 'But it is not sufficient said Cit'zen Garnier-Pages, 'to repress, we must punich also.' (Loud cries of 'Yes, yes.')

C.t.zen DE LAMARTINE also addressed the Assembly declaring the intention of the Executive Committee to act with determination. He could declare that it members had done their duty-(cheers)-and that they were fully prepared to assume the revponsibility both o what had been done and should be effected.

The Assembly was then declared en permanence, but the sitting was suspended until eight o'clock,

EVENING SITTING OF FRIDAY .- At half past eight the representatives again took their places ; the public gal

Citiz: n CONSIDERANT : During the time that the sitting was suspended. I have spoken to a number of persons who conversed with groups in various quarters where the fighting was going on. These communications have scurity of the night, committed to the Scine, partly not proved to me that there is a misapprehension on the perof the insurgent population -- (violent murmurs)---that a number of the men were misled, and that a proceeding on the part of the Assembly could restore peace in the capital. I have drawn up a proclamation, which I sub. mit to the Assembly. (No. no.)

The PRESIDENT could not receive the proposition of Citizen Considerant. No conditions could be come to with insurgents. (Hear, hear,)

Citizen Considemant ascended the tribune, but the tumult which arose was so great that it was impossible for him to procurs a hearing. We at last understood him to say that he demanded a secret committee to consider the terms of his proclamation. (Loud cries of 'No o**.'**)

Citizen BAZE: I demand the previous question. This was pronounced in the midst of excessive tumult and the proposition was set aside.

Citizen CAUSSIDIEBE : Twenty-five National Guards of the 10th legion have fallen ! Blood still flows, shed by one case the officer commanding the escort desired me French hards ! Will you stop this dreadful state of things? It is not by vain proclamations. The reprothe cause of this, I found that the functal was that of sentatives ought all to go out and join the officer in com-Larroque, one of the principal leaders of the insurrec. mand, and the Executive Committee. If you wish to stop the civil war, go out without pomp and attendants amongst the people. [The noise which arose drowned] the voice of the speaker.]

After some further speech-making in the midst of

At a guarter past ten o'clock Cit!zen Senard, the Pre-

The PRESIDENT submitted the following decree :--

"Art I. The National Assembly declares itself en per

"Art. 2. The National Assembly, resolved to fulfil in

their widest extent the great duties imposed on it by the

nance of the democratic laws and institutions conquered

' The National Assembly decrees-

sident took the chair.

root on was most actively urged on The sitting was resumed at half past twelve.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Pantheon had been captured from the insurgents. Several of the representatives who had returned from several points of the insurrection, here gave in accounts

of the state of affairs, The PRESIDENT informed the Assembly that intelligence had just been received of the state of Citizen

greatest hopes were now entertained of his recovery. (Marks of satisfaction.) General Bedeau was also going a favourably.

Citizen Dornes. The sitting was here again suspended.

o notify that husiness was resumed The P.ESIDENT rose and said that he had to anneunce

(Hear.) The sitting was then again suspended.

The sitting was resumed at a quarter-past six.

The PRESIDENT : The intelligence which arrives rom every quarter gives us a firm assurance that, in a

very short time, the victory of order over anarchy will ne complete. In that state of things I propess to you

again suspended.

to withdraw until eight o'clock only. The sitting was then again suspended,

At eight o'clock Cilizen POBTALIS, one of the vicepresidents took the chair. Several reports were delivered, and the sitting was

At a quarter-past nine the sitting was resumed.

bas been to send large forces to certain points, leaving prehensions about the result of the operation. The inothers unattacked for the moment. In the Faubourg St Jacques, where the insurgents had concentrated a great part of their forces, the barricades were forced. and that district is now completely or nearly disengaged. could have hoped for, owing to the difficulties of the ponded.

quarter; he has, however, driven the insurgents far rom the Hotel de Ville, which is now disengaged. General Lamoriciere has met with the greatest difficulties, but the Faubourge St Denis, St Martin, and Poissoniere, are cleared to the barriers, and the circulation has been re-established. A point remains on which nothing has been done-the Clos St Lazare, where the insurgents the Fauhourg St Martin and the Clos St Lezare. SUNDAY, June 25. - At ha'f-past eight o'clock Citizen

Senard, the President, took the chair. "The communications I have to make to the Assem-

night was perfectly calm, and, what is better, there is a Delisle, of the R publican Guard, assures me that he certainty that order will be galckly restored in the bas just ridden through the whole of the Faubourg St quarters where the resistance hat been most obstinate. Antoine from the Bastille to the Barriere du Trone, and The whole of the left bank is pacified. Strong patrols that the patro's were circulating freely. He still heard traverse the quarters of St Jacques and St Marceau, and cannon on the left, where General Lamoriclere was ennowhere existed the least obstacle. The barriers of gaged, but it had since ceased. Fontainebleau, Arcuel, and Enfer are in possession of the troops and National Guard."

The President proposed a sum of 3 000,000f, for urgent mination of the revolt. measures of charity, which was accorded.

The sitting was then suspended.

places occupied by Citizen Thiers, Citizen Cremieux, and tionaux.

Citizen Berryer, Citizen Ledru-Rollin has taken a seat

were drowned. MONDAY .- At half-past eleven o'clock,

The PRESIDENT rose and said-I lose no time in informing the Assembly of the termination of the crisis. the prisoners. After the victory humanity returnes its An aide-de-camp of Gen. Cavaignac has just announced | right, to mo, viva voce, the following intelligence. As soon as the delegates from the insurgents returned this morning showed no signs of surrender. At the hour appointed for to order. (Ap: rebation.) the renewel of hostilities General Lamoriciere began the nttack with the greatest energy, which was met with a most obstinate resistance on the leit line. At the same mo-Citizen DES ESSARTS also gave a satisfactory account of side of the Bastille, by General Perrot. In a few minutes an individual was seen to advance from the side of the

insurgents, bearing a fleg of truce, and being admitted der of the insurgents. The troops immediately advanced. that the National Guards of various towns around the had entered the redoubt without opposition. The Aidc-Over.

The whole Assembly rose and cried 'Vive la Repubto be considered as prisouers of war --- (yes, yes)--- and ought to be punished as such. They were, in fact, polllique.' tical prisoners, and ought to be, in consequence, specially

To an inquiry about the Archbishop of Paris. The PRESIDENT replied, that all he knew was that he provided for. It was, in fact, necessary to remove these had been wounded in the leg. The report was prevalent men from the country it it was intended to prevent a tbrough Paris that he was dead. At all events he is recurrence of similar dreadful convulsions bereafter. badly wounded, but it is said that the ball can be ex. (H.ar.)

tracted, and that the wound is not mortal. The Bishop of LANGRES rose and said he had accounts from Citizen C lin, Cure of Saint Louis, which say, that

while the Archbishop was speaking to a party of the insurgents, with whom he was remonstrating, the druws The PRESIDENT : I have to give bri fly an account of suddenly beat, and there was a discharge of musketry the present state of matters. You are sware that the from both sides, and the Archbishop received a ball in commands were divided into three, but the plan adopted the back ; the wound is dangerous, and there are ap-

surgants deny that the ball came from their side. I believe the wound was accidental. The bill presented by the President the night before.

declaring that any person taken in arms should be The Faubourg St Marceau resisted a longer time, but transported beyond sea, was then adopted, as was a Giniral Bideau at last obtained a like success, and car- proposition for the appointment of a Committee of Inied the barricades of the Rue Mot fletard as far as the quiry, to investigate the circumstances connected with Jardin des Plantes. At the Hotel de Ville, G neral Du- tie late events, as well as those of the attack on the to which the article applies. vivier has not as yet obtained all the success which he Assembly on May 15th. The sitting was then sus-

At a quarter past one the sitting was resumed.

four dissentient votes. The PRESIDENT said that he could give all the news in a word. It is over. (Loud che ra.) He resumed Some moments after my statement had been made, on sion to the Pretect and demanded that the hours of the report of the Aide de camp of General Cavaignac, it labour should by decree be reduced from eleven to was remoured that hostilities had been resumed by the ten. This being refused they began to form barriincurgents. When a flag of truce is sent forward, it is cades, and the National Guards and some troops of have entremaked themselves in the Hospital Louis Poi- regarded as a collective act. Such was the Aide-dethe line marched against them. A vigorous defence Hpps. General Lamoriciere declares that to-morrow he camp's opinion, and such was mine, and I hastened to was made, and upwards of fifty National Guards will force i'. They are still fighting with obstinacy in convey the intelligence to the Assembly. Some of the were killed or wounded. The commander-in-chief insurgents could not have known what the others received several shots in his face. The troops of did, for unfortunately some discharges took place afterthe line also sustained some loss. The National wards. Mowever, a second capitulation was mada, so Guards would have continued the attack, and the that all the posts are now in the honds of our men. commander of the troops of the line was detersly,' said Citizen Sanard, 'are most satisfactory. The Several m'ssengers confirm this statement. Several m'ssengers confirm this statement. mined to do the same, but the civil authorities entered into a parley with the insurgents, and fraternised with them. cades. but instead of performing their engagement, fortified themselves during the night, and in the morning of the 23rd ult, their defences had become

Later in the day, a letter was received from General formidable. Cavaignac, given in another place, announcing the ter-

veral pieces of cauron were brought to play upon the The barcaux, named a committee of fifteen member barricades, which were successively carried. The to investigate the affairs of the 15th May, and the cause loss of life in the second day's combat appears not

At one o'clock, the sitting of the Assembly was re- of the insurrection of the 23rd June, sumed. The members of the Executive Government The representatives are desirous of ascertaining the have quitted their official sects. They now sit in differ- causes of the two revolutions, and the connexion ent par:s of the house. Citiz n de Lamartine has taken which may exist between the emeute Barbes and his place opposite to his for mer place, and close to the Blanqui, and the emeute called that of the ateliers na-

A VUICE. - And the Archbishop of Paris !

From various parts : ' No! no! recall him to reason !

Citizen P. LEBOUX : With these interruptions you ren.

PERMANENT SITTING.

A Voice : Ay, but they would not give suy to jou now. M. CAUSSIDIERS : I respect the utility of the National Guard, and I have no fear of any attack being made on

The PRESIDENT : Now that the hon. representative has

comploted his phrase, it is evident that it is most offena lively agitation was noticed amongst them, but they sive to the National Guard. In consequence, I call him

Citizon Caussidiene ; I demand from the Assembly a more cool and reserved investigation than it now appears inclined to grant. I demand that commissioners ba mont the Faubourg was attacked on the right, from the named to inquire separately if there be good reason fo transporting such sitizens.

A vast number of amendments were proposed, but

the following were the only cnes adopted. On Article 1

it was decided that the date for the individuals found

with arms in their hands should be on and after the

23rd of June, in place of the 22ud ; that ' they should be

broved to have been cone rand in the insurrection;"

and, lastly, that ' their wives and children should be al-

This last amendment proceeded from Citiz n Le.

For Art, 2 it was decided that "the investigation

commenced before the cours-martial should purene their

course, even after the state of slege had ceased to exist;"

that 'to have distributed arms or ammunision;' and

that 'such liberated or escaped convic s as had taken

part in the insurrection,' should be included in the cases

On Arts, 3 and 4 of the bill no change was effected.

and the measure was thus adopted with only three or

INSURRECTION OF THE WORRMEN AT MARSPILLES.

On the 22nd about 4,000 workmen went in un ces-

The insurgents engaged to take down the barri-

Cn the 23rd ult the attack re-commenced. Se-

to have been so great as might have been expected,

considering the resistance made, particularly in the

houses of which the insurgents had taken possession,

After the taking of the barricades, the insurgents

were attacked with great vigour in the houses, and

and from which they fired upon the troops.

lowed to accompany them."

BOUX.

Citizen VIVIEN, the President of the Committee on the bill, said tha he understood that there were a number The sitting was here again suspended. Insurgents, courting a region and on the surren- of amendments, many recommending the enployment, at least partially, of the usual forms of justice. With and when the Aide-de camp had left, three battalions the number of prisoners already taken-between five thousand and six thousand-that course would be imcapital had arrived. These of Rouen to the number of decamp supposed, not having heard any more firing, possible to make use of the neusl forms of justice. All 200 men, and those from Amiens, with their artillery. that all was terminated. I have not received further that could be done was to examine most carefully priticulars, but it appears certain that the strugglo is whether the persons in custody had been guilty of the culpable acts attributed to them. The prisoners were

The bloodshed has been far greater than at Wersaw in 1830, when 20,000 fell in the trenches. The killed and wounded on both sides are estimated at a quarter the insurgents-deemed on Sunday impregnable. I should be suspended for half an hour. It was then halfmore than that

Although the insurrection may be considered as quelled, it is not expected that the capital will be alto- | S: Denis). gether free from partial disturbance for many days to come.

(From the Daily News)

It is impossible to conceive the state of the Quartier St Antoine. In the streets, more than fifty houses are them were occupied. The means of passing from one | Temple, Generals Lamoriciere and Lafostaine have renalmost entirely destroyed by the artillery, and a much to another were assured. The toll-houses at the barlarger number have suffered considerably. At every riers were occupied by them and the windows removed. hundred paces formidable barricades were constructed, here with carriages, filled with stones, there with paving moreover, in the possession of the rebils, and manuel cades in the Faubourg St Antoine, where General Bedeau stones, further with trunks of trees, and in some cases with large flag stones.

The column of July has been injured. The warehouse of eight or ten yards, and the creation by that means known as 'La Belle Fermiere' is completely destroyed; of several bundred meuririeres (loopboles). two houses, which formed the angle of the Place de la | When those who have been at Waterloo learn that Bastille and the Rus de la Roquette, are a heap of for more than a mile the wall of the city of Parls was rubbish.

the fire which had commenced in the ruins.

The Faubourg St Antoine presents a still more sinismore or less by the camonade. The insurgents, driven the cut stones for a bospital in process of erection. from barricade to barricade, and from house to house, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to or publique!" opposed foot by foot a resistance which compelled every instant a new combat.

A temperary hospital has been established in the erring, and deadly fire was kept up on the assailants by salles of the Louvre. In a few hours the inbabitants of an almost invisible garrison, they will not be surprised necessary for the wounded.

to tale up some of the dead who had not been owned by the world, and the feeling of all military men in partheir families.

D.flotte, the ex-officer of Marine, who was compromised in the affair of the 15th May, and was one of the | The largest number stated was 400. chief of the insurrection, has been captured.

FINAL DISPERSION AND SLAUGHTER OF THE INSUNGENTS,

(From the Daily News.)

TUESDAT, SIX P.M. -- The few insurgents that have wounded. not thrown down their arms have been literally hunted like wild beasts from their lairs. The last band took refoge in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, imagining, probably, that that receptacle for the dead would be considered a sanctuary. They were soon, however, taught their mistake, and hunted from that refuge by the chirassiers and the Garde Mobile. DOWGET.

(From the Horning Chronicle.)

quiet night, and any apprehensions of a fresh outbreak duce, and nothing less would have sufficed to dislodge restored. are. fortunately, entirely at an end. The insurgents them, unless their position had been turged, and they have been completely dispersed, and of these who took pursuit of the dregoons and infantry sent after them. Yesterday, at two o'clock, a party of about 400 of the mest, and how this must have embarraised the general. furitives, who had taken up a position in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, were surrounded by some regiments available, nor when information was obtained could it of infantry, and summoned to lay down their arms. be relied on. When these facts shall be taken into con-They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots went of from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops ima strongly fortified, and above all, supported by the symgined themselves betrayed, and, without further core. many opened a murderous fire upon the insurgents. drove them from their pesition into the neighbouring the outer Boulevard. vineyards, and as quarter was no longer the order of the ; day, almost every one of the unhappy wretches was tion came from inbabitants of the districts in which the destroyed. In other parts of the same neighbourhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

STATE OF PARIS .--- ANTICIPATION OF OTHER OUTBREAKS. -THE PRISONERS .- THE WOENDED .- THE FUNERALS.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The free circulation through the streets of the capital was resumed on Tuesday, and we were enabled to visit the scene of the late awful events. . The Quartier Latin, from the Rus de la Harpe to the Place Maubert, from Denis were not merely friendiy to these rebels, cr. as the Hotel Dien to the extremity of the Faubourg Saint they call them, the ourriers, but fought in their ranks-Marceau, is the part which has most suffered. It was the inhabitants of La Chapelle above all, there that the combat was most sunguinary, and the traces of the ements are horribly visible. The colonnades of the Pantheon are very much battered; the statute in the front are many of them destroyed, and and the National Guard. others much mutilated. It was in front of this part that the formidable barricade which defended the ap- | Monday in the Faubourg St Antoin?. Those whose abnading:

or of the building the Lalls have de- Ganeral Cavaignac yesterday caused the 8th, 9th, and In the public,' and the other the genius of 'Immortality.' did mere ; he disarmed the National Guards of Belle- children and the widows of the citizens who have fallen to recommend anything that might tend to cause the na-One of the copies of a picture by Raphael has been also ville and ' the Courtille,' and the disarmament of the on the 23rd of June, and who may still perish in de-The Church of St Etienne also bears marks of balls. armed they were dissolved. Orders have been given to disarm the inhabitants Rue St Jacques near the Rue des Mathurins, and of Montmartre, and to effect another search in the quar-

(From the Times of Thursday.)

I have just returned from a tour of the position of great agitation, the Assembly decided that the sitting mean the line of fortified barricades extending from | past nine. the Faubourg Poissoniere to La Chapelle (the Barriere

The position of the insurgents throughout the line I

General CAVAIGNAC ascended the tribune ; I regret have mentioned, was immensely strong. The barricades | to be able to give you but an incomplete account of what in advance of the barriers were as formidable as regular is passing. There has been on several points a very engineers could have constructed. The houses covering serious resistance, particularly in the Faubourg du dered themselves masters of all the pesitions. The space comprised between the boulevard and the barriers in the The houses on the opposite side of the Boulevard were, north ... quite disengeged. There still remain barriwith marksman. What formed, however, the strength | commands. I am about to employ all the disposable troops to put down the insurrection.

of their position was the perforation of the wall of the On the Piace de la Bastille the disasters are not less, city, which is twelve or fourteen feet high, at intervals

as prefusely furnished with loopholes as was the garden At two o'clock the pompiers were employed to put out | wall of Housememont, they will easily imagine how for - | confidence of the nation, firmly relies for the maintemidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were cem-

by France, on the patriotism and assistance of all good ter aspect. There is not a house which has not suffered posed of paring stones of a hundred weight each at of pilizons. The whole Assembly rose up to crics of 'Vivola Re

commanding them, and that as occasion presented it-The resolution was adopted by acclamation. self throughout Saturday and Sunday a constant, un-

The sitting was again suspended amidst the utmost ag tation. During 'bis suspension the affairs of the day were dis-

the quarter had furnished 200 beds, and all the linen at the prolonged resistance, nor at the immense loss of cussed. Citizm Bixio, one of the representatives, had, life among the troops and National Guards that unfortuit was said, been mortally wounded by a ball in the Two carts with 200 coffins passed the Rue St Honore nately occurred. What will be the astonishment of all breast.

At eleven o'clock the sitting was resumed. Citizen de ticular, when they are told that the whole of these Lamartine was in his place.

Citizen GARNIER-PAGES ascended the tribane, and ro works were defended by between 80 and 150 ruffians ! lated, in the name of the Executive Commission, the How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday at state of Pasis up to that hour. Citizen Arago, he said, had proceeded to the 12th arrondissement, and himself. the Barriere Rochecbouart, think yeu, while the loss of the armed force was more than 1,000? Two-one in union with the troops, mounting on the barricades. of these shot through the brain while firing through had for a long time parleyed with the insurgents, and a loophole not six inches in diameter. Five were succeeded in gaining some of them ; but, being stopped by others, he had energetically summoned the insurgents

They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility to surrender. 'This being without avail,' continued the of monkies. They only left the cover of the high wall honourable representative, 'we were obliged to fire the to sack ammunition, of which they had only a scanty and artillery on them.' (Sensation.) At present, in the precarious supply. I was shown the mark of the croci- 11th and 12th arroudissements, only a few p ints remain ble under the wall in which they melted lead for bullets occupied by the insurgents. General Lametz had so surrounded them that he hoped at break of day to put during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gun the factious down. In the Faubourg du Temple Generals

Against these men were brought as fine an army and | Cavaignac and Lamoriciere had carried all the barricades. WEDNESDAY MORNING .- We have passed another as serviceable a park of artillery as the world could pro- A few still remained, but in the morning order would be

Citizen DEGOUSSEE denounced an anarchial journal were attacked in the rear. Let us recollect, however, l'Organisation du Travail, which, with some others, had refuge in the country round Parls, few have escaped the also that on the 800 other points of Paris the troops were columniated the National Assembly, and excited the occupied in contending with the rebels at the same me. | people sgainst it. He demanded to have it seized, for the National Guards had, in their indignation, wished that the usual means of obtaining information were not to break the presses, but he had engaged them to rely upon the laws.

The sitting was terminated at midnight.

sideration, there will not be so much surprise at the SITTING OF SATURDAY. JUNE 24 .- A large body of offensive efforts of the rebels, who, comparatively few in dragoons and cuirassiers were on the Piace de la Connumber, were intimately acquainted with the ground, corde, with a regiment of the line, and a considerable party of the garde mobile : the horses and men of the nathies and the positive co-operation of the whole cavairy regiments appeared fatigued, having part of them nopulation of the continuous line of town that borders been on duty all night, whilst the cuirassiers had ar. rived that morning in Paris, Many of the men were This remark reminds me to explain that my informalying about on the flags, trying to snatch half an hour's them, sleep. On the bridge a bedy of dragoons were also engagements took place, and their estimate of the num. posted, whilst in front of it were batteries of cannon, ber of the 'workmen' implied only those who wire non-Down the quays the forces appeared interminable, par residents, but very many hundreds of their own neighticularly towards the Invalides, and a considerable train bours assisted the insurgents in the combat in every possible way-at La Chapelle in particular-so that notice. Round and inside the Chambers the forces possibly as many men as could have been brought into

were also exceedingly great. The President took the chair at a quarter past eight It is a fact, indeed, that nine-tenths of the population in the morning.

between the Barriere Polssonniere and the Barriere St. The PRESIDENT : I shall render you an account in a few words of what has passed since we separated. (Atten. tion.) All the points of the fown occupied by the insurgents and the troops, remained up to one o'clock in the morning without attack on both sides. It would appear Numbers of prisoners who have attempted to make that the struggle ought to continue to-day in an energe- expression which has been misunderstood, as nomember, their escape, have been cruelly put to death by the troops tic manner ; the insurgents appear to have extended I am convinced, could have had the slightest intention to their mouns of resistance. Several barricades which Numbers o: insurgents were shot in the afternoon of were destroyed yesterday have been re-erected in several (Axitation continued to provail.) parts-in fact, the insurrection has spread. Measures prosches to the church of St Etienne du Mont was built, | hands smelt of gunpowder were put to death. It was have been taken to concentrate the forces in such a no desire to prolong the discussion ; he came there with

population of La Obapelle. After the legions ware die- fence of order, liberty, and republican institutions.' a loud and selemn denial ought to be given to detestable

behind the ministerial binches, and Citiz-n Marie is seated close behind him. Citizen Garnler-Pages and at half-past eight. The attendance of representatives nightle. Citizen Arago were not present. The members having was exceedingly great, and the public tribunes were heen rc-appointed ad interim by General Cavaignac, still crowded. The PRESIDENT read letters announcing the deaths of

occupy their official seats. C.tizen SENARD, the President, rose and said that he Citizin Charbonnel, and the Archbishop of Paris,

The discussion on the transportation bill was then wished to inform the Assembly of the present general state of Paris. He reminded the Assembly that at the brought in. Citizen SABBANS ascended the tribune, and was about morning sitting he had given satisfactory assurances that on the left bank of the Seine the insurgents had to speak, when been dispersed, and that order had been re-established. Several VOICEs exclaimed, 'No discussion !"

It was true that at some of the Boulevards in that discussion!" quarter, at some of the barriers, and even in some parts Cirizin SARRANC : Ladmire the courage of the National of the interior of the quarter, yesterday in possession of Guard, and of the army, and I execute the criminal to restare the communications between the old and new the insurgents, some attempts had been made to raise attempt which has been made the cause of so much blood. town. For this purpose he caused the chain bridget freeh barricades, but those attempts had teen quickly shed, but I protest against the wholesale proscription over the Moldau, which had been broken, to be repaired, overcome, the parties attempting them had been easily which is now about to be practised. Lat us not forget and the barricades on the lesser side to be taken by dispersed by the troops, and the barricades themselves what took place during the first revolution-also in an storm. In this affair several of the troops were killed done away with. As to the position of the right bank of cvering sitting-the Assembly voted a severe punish. being shot from the neighbouring windows. The fightthe Seine, if not quite so conclusive or so satisfactory as ment, en masse, on these who had violated the sanctily ing here lasted till six o' lock in the aft meon, when that of the other, he could state that there also the of its place of meeting; and when the sentence had been the Czech party demanded a parley, and hopes were had couse of order was rapidly gaining on every point. In carried into execution, discovered that it was the Re. out that the students and the people would lay down the Fanbourg St Antoine several berricades had been publicans who had been struck, whereas it was the their arms. The Cz-chs however, required that Prices

in on all sides, and could not obtain any succour. In (Murmurs.) several points the struggle was still continued, but as | Citizen P. LEBOUX -I considered this measure to be The rumour was spread on the night of the 13th that far as it had yet gone, the victory was on every point in one of extraordinary gravity. It concerned a great num. there would be a general attack on all the German infavour of the military. The insurrection was losing its ber of persons, and yet the Assembly is acting under the habitants of the town. Great fright was caused by this

the cause of order was there, as on the other side, in a to nominate me as a representative, I did not suppose I gates of the city, leaving their all behind. After the satisfactory state.

quarter past three; Citizen Geo, Lafayette in the mormurs.) Look at the situation which you make for Jagers and hussars followed them, to attack them, chair.

ceeded in swoeping them from their position. war are but imperfectly known. Why, I again atk,

A Voice : Where !

Citizen Drootx : In the Rue du Faubourg du Temple. have not the m n of religion amongst yeu spoken ? The engineers and the pomplers did excellent service. and contributed much to produce the result which I now announce. In addition I have to state that the National Guard of St Denis, which before could not place itself in communication with those of Paris, have written word wisdom. (Renewed interruption.) to say that they have now been able to effect that im.

portant object, and are masters of all the intermediate in respect to the Assimbly : I call him to order. ground. The National Guard of Montmartre makes a similar declaration, and states that the insurgente have been driven back in their neighbourhood. The National der it impossible for me to continue; and if you do not Guard of Paris, which yesterday seemed struck with supor-[a dreadful uproar greeted this expression. A number of representatives addressed the hon, gentle-

At last the whole of the Asssembly rose with a cry of Vive la Garde Nationale !'] Citizen Ducoux : I regret the word stuper which I

used--(renewed agitation)-but I did not mean to express | attributed to the inequality of property. He inquired if any mistrust of that body, or to throw out any offensive the republic was to last, and replied that it must contiinstnuation against it. It is certain that yesterday the nue; cr, if not, France must cease, after such violent National Guard did not much leave their houses-that changes as had lately taken piace, to hold her rank they kept at the corners of the streets- (marks of great amongst nations. disapprobation)-did not, in fact, rally round their

pression just employed, which certainly was unfortunate. wound the susceptibility of the National Guard of Paris.

The Marquis DE LABOCHEJACQUELIN said that be had

and which was only demolished after a very severe cap also said that General Plat, their supposed commander, had been shot in the garden of the garden of the Luxembourg. in that Assembly claim a monopoly of regret for the name of the democratic and social Republic; these three the treaty of peace by the senate at Queretano, words I acknowledge also as my creed. Yes, there are on the 26th, the votes having been twenty-three The President submitted the following decree :-- 'The blood that had been shed. He was as much as any man for, and five against, it. stroyed two coloses statues, one representing the 'Re- 12th legions of the National Guard to be disarmed. He National Assembly decrees-The Republic adopts the in favour of order and authority, and he would be serry amongst them assassins-there are amongst them men who have distributed money, but there are also men of cluded. One day last week a stout-looking, active young men whose brain was turned: (Oh ! oh ! interruption.) fellow, called at the ferry house at Port Allen and A VOICE : There were poisoned balls, too! rumours which were in circulation, that the National Citizen CAUSSIDIEBE : You are told, 'If you do not re- | requested to be taken across the river to Newburgh. Aszembly was governed with the feeling of 'wos to the move or kill these men, others will kill them.' Such as It being nearly low water, he was told that he vanquished!' [Terrible agitation ensued, in the midst objection is unworthy of the Assembly, and I cannot would have to wait an hour, as it was useless to of which the honourable deputy continued to gesticulate, conceive that it could have been seriously made. Do attempt the passage in the then state of the tide. but could not obtain a hearing. The hon, deputy was at you want to have in Paris, in a fortnight, nothing but | 'An hour ! I canna' wait an hour,' said he in reply ; last obliged to quit the tribune.] widows and orphans ? Has not civil war already cut and, buttoning his jacket very deliberately, and ad-The sitting was then soain auspended. down a sufficient number of victims? Then, think of justing his bonnet, he walked down to the shore, what you are about to do-sacr-r-r-r-(The Lonour- took the water without a moment's deliberation, The chair was resumed at a quarter to five by Citizen Senard. able representative, after rolling the r, in order to give and, after wading as far as was practicable, struck The PRESIDENT read a letter from Citizen Armend more effect to the curse he was about to utter, stopped out and swam for the opposite sandbank, as buoyant Marrast, declaring that the insurrection was now nearly short, amidst a burst of indignant disgust from every as a seamew. The good folk of Port Allen, thinkpart of the Assembly. Great tumplt prose, and cries of ing that the man was meditating self destruction, at an ond. The troops of the Republic were in posses. sion of the greater part of the strongholds of the insur-Such language does not suit the tritunes !' burst forth.) quickly followed after him with a boar; but the gents, the 9th marie had been taken, and the other points fellow, gaining the bank before they were halt-way. A Voice : Use that language in the clubs. towards the Faubourg St Antoine, but at an immense took to his heels and scoured across like a race-Citizen CAUSSIDIERE: I say that there has been exag. loss of blood. Never had anything like it been seen in geration of ideas, passion, and conflict, all from a mis- horse, till, arriving at its southern extremity, he Paris. (Great sensation.) The Olos St Lazars was in 'Monsieur le President.-The Executive Committee possession of the troops, and only a few dropping shots understanding. (Interruption.) I say that there has again plunged into the ourrent, and, after 'a long pull and a strong pull,' actually succeeded in makwere now heard. All would that night, he hoped, be been error. (Renewed intersuption.)

Citizen CAUSSIDIERE : Justice ?

eight hundred arrests are said to have been made. Tresday NIGHT, JUNE 27 - The sitting was resumed Among them were several women armed with po BOIIEMIA.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PRAGUE.

Prague is a heap of asbes. The cannon never ceased vomiting destruction upon the ill fated city during the whole of the 16th ult. The slaughter has, according to all accounts, been fearful.

The LEIFZIC GAZETTE brings the news up to the eve of the 16th. The details are interesting :-' No

On the 13th, at mid-day, the military had completely the upper hand, and Prince Windischgraiz determined taken by the military, and the insurgents were bemmed Revalisis that ought to have been proceeded against, Windlechgratz and the military should loave the oit, : cona quantly every idea of accommodation was abandoned. strongest positions; and, therefore, he might say that influence of passion. When I asked my fellow citizens and will families might be seen flying through the wes coming to an Assembly moved by its personal feel. breaking off the parley the people retired to Podskal The sitting was suspended, but was resumed at a ings of resentment, but to a legislative council, (Violent) where they concentrated themselves, and where the those who are occupied with the social question ; you There a terrible slaughter ensued on both sides ; twenty-Citizen Ducoux : I yield to the wish of a great number declare-'no concessions to insurrection, no discussion six hussars were thrown into the Moldau by the people. of m, colleagues, and come to the tribune to inform you after the victory." (Agitation.) You are 900 in number and the battle lasted until the 14th of June, at halfof what I have just said to General Cavaignac. Every- but you will never have any wisdom in your delibera. past n ne. On that day General Count Mensdoiff arrived where the insurrection is being put down. The insur- tions. (Interruption.) Here we have amongst us more from Vienna, in order to assume the command-in-chief gents have yielded ground everywhere; 5,000 stand of then one minister of religion, and not one of them has in the hope that as the Bohemians seem to have taken a arms have been taken. The National Guard has been ever atked to speak on the subject which occupied us all ; vehement dislike to Prince Windischgratz, the assumpadmirable in its conduct ; from house to house, with ad. but you are not an Assembly of grave men ; you do not tion of command by Mensdorff might restore pence. mirable instinct, it gained those which commanded the in. really study the question. (Loud interruption, cries of This was, however, a vain hope; the tumult increased surgents, and by discharges of musketry from above suc- (Order, order.') The decision which you have to come to every moment, the fight was renewed, and the Czech is the more grave, that the causes of this horrible civit party obtained possession of the town. Prince Windischgratz then abandoned the town with the military, and retired to the heights round the city, from thenes to bombard the town. The Lorenz sherg, the Marienschanze, and the Ziseaberg were occupied with cannon ; Citiz n P. LEBBOUX : I am told he is dead ; they have acted ! I admire that martyr, and bless him with all sod the Clementinum, Carolinum, and Theresia. my heart. This assembly is wanting in coolness and num strongly cannonaded. Such was the state of affairs on the morning of the 16th to which date . ur accounts reach. Count Leo Thun had been obliged to fly The Parsident : The honourable representative fails

in the disguise of a servant.

Another account describes the state of the city as terrible. The cannon were still playing upon the city from the St Lorenzenberg and Wischerad. the Jesuiten-strasse was in flames, whole streets were in send in my resignation. (Renewed interruption; the ruins. The son of Prince Windischgra'z died of his wounds on the 16th. The fury of the Czechs knew no bounds. No quarter was asked and none given. Each man fought for life and death.

The HAMBURGH BORSENHALLE says, that the dead bodies are rotting in the streets without burial.

A letter from Dreaden of the 19th ult , in thesame paper, states that the insurgents at Prague have cawitulated. They were successfully intimidated by the effect of a preliminary and partial bombardment on the 16th, and consented to give up thirteen of their leaders as hostages for their good behaviour. The troops took possession of the Alstadt. The stadents and their associates are asserted to have laid down their arms, the barricades are being removed, and great zeal is shown to restore quiet and

Another letter from Prague, dated June 26, says: -'The Princess Windischgrafz was shot by Muhr, a mechanic, and her son, the young prince, also rehe had been sent by his father, and is said to have sorrow and indignation which actuated the persons whose expired from his wounds. Field-Marshal Von Kock was shot by a woman. Lieutenant-Colonel had also, in the ocurse of their lives, suff. red equally ? Van Hohenegg, his aide de-camp, and several other Had not he who now spoke to them lost a brother, who officers, were also killed. The loss of the civilians fell plerced with sixty-four bayonet wounds ? (At Lyons cannot be estimated for the dead were carried off we think it was in 1832) We ought not to vote as we instantly."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the arrival of the United States steamer. wa learn that General Taylor had been nominated candidate for the presidency at the Whig Convention of Philadelphia by a great majority. Millard Fillmore was chosen vice President on the same occasion.

The news from Mexio, up to the 27th of May, is

A Voice: They always do so.

when Lognnot take on ma to declare-the future

you want, (Great sgitation,)

assured. (Hear, hear) Citizen DuCLERC : I do not wish to dwell on the ex-The National Guards and the insurvents had on both sides fought with too much determination-(loud uproar) -aad courage, added the honourable gentleman-(the

they responded with esgerness to the call made on Citizen Ducoux : With their conduct of to-day everything is possible, and I can declare that, is a short time the precipitation with which the bill was urged forward. of artillery was in waiting, ready to move at a moment's prospects of the Republic and of order will be completely where anger prevailed, reason could not be properly exer- ceived two shots, in the University buildings, whither

oised. He understood perfectly well the feeling of mingled friends had perished; but were there not others who aproar continued-cries of 'begono, begone,' ' Vivo la Garde Nationale.') The cause of my ascending the tri. are disposed at present, we ought to respect-----(great bune is manifest-it is to express my dissent from the tumuit.) A Voicz: Respect what?

Citizen CAUSSIDIEBE : Let it not be said that they were acting as if through a hatred of humanity. (Oh, oh) I

Some confusion ensued, but afterwards the Assembly chiefs-(cries of 'Yes, yes, they did')-whereas to-day | decided that the general discussion was closed. The articles were then brought forward. On Art. 1, declaring that all individuals concerned in the in-urrection of the 22nd June and the following days order. should be transported. Citizen CAUSSIDIERE objected in strong terms scainst

permit me to speak according to my conscience. I must house being cridently tired of the honourable gentleman.) man in the strongest language of blame. He endenvoured, He went on to say that the Assembly ought to ts ke into by word and gesture, to procure a hearing, but in vain. consideration the sincerity of the men who fought amongst the insurgents. He then spoke of the corruption and selfishness which he said existed, particu larly amongst the upper classes of society, and which he

destroyed.

The hand of the clock has been carried away. The the Bridge of the Hotel Dieu present the most deso- ries.

lating aspect. The front of every house is riddled with balls, but those at the end of the street are the most injured.

In the Fanbourg du Temple the fronts of many of the houses are entirely beaten down ; the walls lean, ready to fall down upon the foundations of those houses where the mine was sprung. All along the Boulevard from the Rae da Temple to the Bastille, the houses, now being prevailed in the Assembly. constructed on the Boulevard are much damaged.

At the points where the principal fighting took place. the windows of the houses are battered to places ; one the chandeliers smashed. The marks of balls are visible on the walls. Such is the scene I witnessed as far were almost filled with dead, and others with ground.

Great alarm still existed, and fears were entertained illuminated on Tuesday night for the greater security of patrols, and the streets were well guarded ; but notwithstanding these precautions some sentinels had been fired at. The town way, like a camp. Persons were

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

action, were positively engaged.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25 -- Nothing could exceed the demonstration of force around the Chamber-dragcons, the

HEARIBLE BOTCHERIES.

line, Garde Mobile, were there in vast numbers, but what was still more striking, was the appearance of ff. teen pieces of cannon round the guays and in the adjoin. ing streets. The force was enormous. Great agitation

Citizen FLOCON, Minister of Commerce, said that all the troubles and agitation which were occurring that can see also the large mirrors in the front rooms and day, no matter under what name they were encouraged, whether in the name of pretenders, or in the name of workmen led astray by others, all came from one pointfrom gold scattered freely by the hand of foreigners pany of the Garde Mobile, by the officer of which I was (Agitation, cries of 'yes, yes'). He addressed all true Informed that admission to the Faubourg St Antoine was forbidden. He told me that many of the houses wounded; a large number had been almost razed to the intended to overturn the Republic, and were aided by ger and to the safety of the Republic.

of fresh conspiracies. The houses in Paris were agein foreign gold. Bat such efforts would be found useless, as the R public was sure to subsist. ('Yes, yes,' 'Vive la Republique?

Citizen DE FALLOUX presented the report of the Com. mittee on the National Workshops. It recommended till being detected acousting introducing ammunition 2,000,000 should be voted as a mode of encouragement to industrial operatives, and that certain payments, not felt the chamber, each wearing his scarf, and proceeded

(Approbation.) This document was then put to the vote and adopted unanimously.

The following decree was then adopted amidst cries of opposition from members in the left :---Art. 1. The National Assembly remains en perma-

Art. 2. Paris is declared in a state of siege. Art. 3. All the anthozity is placed in the hands of General Cavalerac.

The Executive Committee on the instant ceases to exercise its functions.

The sitting was again suspended. A few minutes sfier.

The PERSIDENT again appeared, and stated that he had a message to deliver from the Executive Committee. It was thus worded ;---

would think that it would be wanting alike in its honour and its duty if it withdrew before a sedition and a finished. (Hear, hear.) The troops had behaved most? public peril. It withdrew only on a vote of the Assem. bly. By remitting to it the power with which they were invested, they return to the ranks of the National Assomoly, to devote themselves with you to the common dan-

LEDRU.ROLLIN. ABAGO, GABNIER PAGES, LAMABTINE, MARES.

The members of the Executive Committee. PAGNEBBE, Secretary. June 24th, 1848. The sitting was again suspended, at oleven o'olock. Shortly after, between fifty and sixty representatives

admirably. The insurgents had made interior commu-8:h mairie, the last stronghold of the insurgents, was fiar to see them shot by the prople, defend them. It Paper. then being attacked. The President then read a procla-will be encugh to place the scattof a representative at the WonnerPut Escape. During the heavy thunder

mation to the insurgent workmen of a conciliatory cha. raoter. The sitting was suspended until eight o'clock in the

avening. party passed the bridge over the canal St Martin, when know the National Guard too well to fear anything from the occupier of the house was lying, and yet he re-the bridge was taken by the insurgents. The troops who that body. I ought to know them, for they gave me an mained unintured! During the same storm the root A regiment of infantry, coming from the banlieue, had had passed were driven back to the canal, and finding immense number egroted

The same Voice : No, but assassins ! That is what

ing the Fife shore ; when, shaking himself for a A Voice : What, you term murder an error! Citizin CAUSSIDIEBE : Yes, there was an error in the moment, he quietly pursued his way as if nothing origin. The Republic was not placed on Feb. 25th, on extraordinary had been accomplished. The breadth the troops were obliged to force them one by one. The a proper basis. Preserve your prisoners, and if you of the Tay at the place is fully two miles -- Perils

door to prevent the people or the National Guard from storm which prevailed in this neighbourhood early on Sunday morning, the electric fluid entered a farm giving way to excesses. (Cries of ' order, ordes.') A Voice : The President is wanting in his dutyin allow- house situated at Mount Airy, near Birmingham, drove out the chamber window, split the posts, and ivg the National Guard to be thus insulted. Citizen Caussicians: I only meant to observe that I burnt a portion of the covering of the bed in which

of the barn near the farm hours was forced off.

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THE MODTHERN STAR.

8		THE NO	ORTE	ΗF	ERN STAR.		
					ib	eame by his death on the 17th instant, by violence	WHITTINGTON AND CAT The council of the above
kmperial Parliament,	our colonies during the war, and if the government in- tenied to maintain them, they must adopt a large and	DEFENCE FUND.				LANNER AND	
	comprehensive scale of relief. Ho advocated the prin-	Received by WM. RIDER.		V			nouse, 423 Undren stress, Subtedition, on Sunday morning, at half-past nine o'clock precisely.
MONDAY, JULY 26.	I giple of admitting colonial needings duty from the to the		165 15 5	1	THE OULDPIST MEETINGS IN NOVA	no evidence to show.	Sources Town - The Defence and Victim Com-
HOUSE OF LORDS Some bills on the table of the] duty, ne sometion that as far as the scale of reduction	. Brownie Dalkmelington	0 1 0	0	SCOTIA GARDENS, AND BONNER'S	of Hanny Hanghard will be interred at the Victoria	tee meet on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock at
house were forward-d a stage. The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill was passed.	upon Muscovado sugar was concerned, the proposition of	R Shearer	010	0	FIELDS, HELD ON SUNDAY, THE 4TH	Cemetery on Sunday afternoon next, June 25th. All	Mr Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-
HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr WRIGHTSON reported	the government was better than that of the right hos. gentleman on the opposition benches. He believed that	J. M'Ewen, Mauchline	020			Asian Ja mike intend to join the funeral correge are re-	BULCEU, OULDITO TO THE FULL THE COLLECTION
from the Sligo Election Committee that Mr Charle.	if he were to go amongst his mercantile friends and con-	G. Pairson, Kivernead	000	6	A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, June	quested to be at either of the following places, at two o'clock precisely :- Whittington and Cat, Church-	that evening.
Townley had not been duly clacted, having been guilty,	nexions he could not raise one shilling upon his West	R. Carr			he 91st in the large room of the hing's-flead ind,		
by his agents, of treating. Sir G. GRET, in reply to Mr A Stefford stated, it was	Indian estates. Why, therefore, under such circum-	Galashiels, per A. Johnstone		al n	Prospect row, Bonner's Fleids, Detulist Green,	Dia da Margan street Commercial-road : Sir	HOULD'S HOLE OF DURING COUNTY AL HALF. BAL
Bot intended to propose any alteration of the Irish poor	stances as these, were the West Indians to be subjected	Hope and Anchor, Radford	016	6 b.	Dilore W. Daker, Dsy., coronor, und the	Walter Scott, Cambridge-road, Mile End-gate;	SALFORD - The quarterly meeting of the mem.
law in ref rence to the quarter-scre clause, but the con-	to the charges so constantly made against them of apa- thy and idleness, when they had not the means of culti-	W. Smith, Cestle Eaton	, UU7	~ m	the turn having viewed the hour.	Grey's Coffee-house, Church-street, Shoreditch.	I BOYA AT LINES ATSHOL OF DID LIGHU UMBAAN
missioners had the subject under consideration with a	vating properly their estates ? He should be sorry, in	A. Viner, Wadhurst		101	The Coponer said, he inderstood the deceased	LIBERATION OF MR ERNEST JONES.	ha held on next Sunday, July 2nd, at two 201
view to making an order respecting it. THE UNPRODUCED DESPATCHESUr HAWES entered	the year 1848, to find that England had so far departed	J. Homewood	000	6 h:	had died from fever; under these oircumstances it would be well to examine the medical men, and,	LIBERATION OF MR ERNEST JORES.	at Mr Lee's, Temperance Hitel, Irwell-street, All
inter long enlangtion of the circumstances which had	from the dictates of common sense as to give up the West India colonies for worthless possessions. For the	J. Eden	. 00(0100	awhang it might not be necessary to go further.	JUDGES' CHAMBERS.	Members are requested to attend N B The next quarter's local levy, becomes due on the above date
led to the despatch of Givernor Grey of Jamaica not	I reasons be had stated and considering that the Chan-	A Datand		<u>, `</u>	Representation A CAR surgeon to the infimary at-	THE QUEEN v. E. JONES Mr Macnamara, soli-	Nembers are requested to be as punctual as new
having been produced, and called on Lord George Ben-	cellor of the Erchcaner had held firm to his differential	Huddorsfield nor J Kee	1 10 0	0 40	ached to Bethnal Green Union, was then sworn	citor, accompanied by Mr Ford, attended before Mr Justice Patteson, to tender bail for Mr E. Jones.	I hig in their nayments.
TIECK to WINDIEW the courges he had preferred against	duty on rum, and had not listened to the gay Lotharios	A Few Friends, Spinkwell, Dewsbury	070	0 81	and examined by the Coroner. He said the deceased was a weaver, and had resided at Blackbird Alley,	The proposed bail was worth £360. Ilis lordship	DUNDER The half-yearly meeting of this branch
his noble friend Earl Gray and himself, on Friday even- ing. If the noble lord refused to accede to his request.	from Ireland, he should vote for the propositions of the government before the house. (A burst of laughter.)				Ride St John street Rethnal Green, and	thought the other hail and Mr Jones should be in at-	Monday evening July 3rd at eight and 00
he should demind from the house an inquiry into the	SIT J. GRAHAN admitted the great importance of the	A Few Friends, Dawyreen C. Brice and F. Robson			reastwenty six years of age: he was admitted to the	tendance. Mr Machamara said, that with regard to	PHINTS MEETINE HOUSE, MULICIPESCE, IN The
affsir, in order that he and his noble friend might have	subject, although surrounded with difficulties, but the	Two Friends, Derbyshire		~ T-	Learnery on the 12th of June. Deceased remained	the defendant a writ of <i>Raneas</i> and the hat of Mr	pose of electing oncers, and the transaction of othe-
an opportunity of vindicating themselves from so foul an	issue must be decided by the interests of the entire com-	A Few Friends, Auchtermuchty	04.0	•0 at	at the langmary until ne died on the 17th instally, at	Justice Coleridge had been obtained, but had not been served on the governor of Newgate, because it	(hilginesi,
aspersion. Lord G. BENTINGS, observed that though the memo-	munity. He was unable to find, in the speech of the hon, gentleman who had just sat down what he would	Great Marlow, per Edmund Stallwood		1		i mould be useless to bring up the detendant until the	TO THE LAND MEMBERS of the Westminster branch, 83, Dean-street, SohoNotice. There will be a
randum on the despatch was perfectly correct, still the	hon, gentleman who had just sat down what he would recommend to remedy the distress in the West Indice.	Fitzroy-fquare	030		f ony injury, was occasionally delirious, talked	bailway pertected. Mr Justice Patteson said, he	general meeting of the members of the above have
hon gentleman had made out no case to show that the	He admitted the justice of the complaints of the colonies	Mr Thoroughgood's Type Founders, Fore.		1 1	about the Chartists and the police, told him (wit-	would see Mr Justice Coleridge on the matter before	on Sunday, July 1st, at half-past two o'clock in the
despatch of the 5th of April had not been withheld	for the cutting short of the time of the apprenticeship,	street, Holland street, per A. Adis	~ <i> (</i>	0 n	ness) that no was a Unartist; no treated the case	he decided. On Friday. Mr Macnamara accom- panied by Mr Ford, the second security for Mr E.	afternoon, on Dusiness of importance.
from the committee by the Colonial Office, that despatch	by which they had been placed under some disadvantage. He then reviewed the acts of 1844 and 1846, and ad-	T. Ha'field, Cambridge		0 00	new in the house: the remedies he applied were	Jones, appeared before Mr Justice Patteson, who	BERM INDERYThe members of this branch of the National Land Company will hold their meetings
distinct charges. The first was, that the Colonial	mitted that the act of the former year was imperfect,	Massley Charlists per J. Disnu	1	AL	lister to the neck and medicine; did not perceive	gold it was his oninion that the ball bad duly quali-	
Office had systematically withheld from parliament and	inasmuch as it was intended to prevent any encourage.	T. Bingley, London		~ ~ •	ny marks of violence on deceased's body. nor did de-	for and chould be admitted. At a quarter to two	Tuesday at Mr Fowler's Dake of Sussex Gran-
the committee important information, of which bo'h	ment being given to the slave-grown sugar. With re-	Brampton, Cumberland, per J, English	020	0 08	eeased complain of any; ascribed deceased s death to typhus fever, and certified accordingly to the Regis-	o'clock Mr Cope, the Governor of Newgate, accom- panied by Mr Humpheries, the chief turnkey of New-	Walk. A general meeting of the members of the
should have been put in possession. His second charge	poct to the latter, he had been induced to give an un- willing assent to it, because he would not be a party to	Friends, Oahaum			of the district: the death was registered yester-	gate arrived with Mr Ernest Junes at Chambers.	locality of the National Charter Association will be
of Auril the hon gentleman had displayed a very short	upset a government that had so recently accoded to	A Few Friends per Anstev Cottrell	· • • •	a	tor bad stated to Mr Fairchild, master of the	Mr Jones then entered into his own recognisances	held on Tuesday evening next, July 4th, at the above house, for the purpose of electing the Executive
memory with respect to the memoranda which had been	office. This act had been passed after great delibera.	A Few Friends, Upperby, near Carlisle		ab	house and subsequently to the deadle (Mr Goodwid)	of 4500 and his two sureties of ±250 each for the	Council and Commissioners. The members of this is
made on the despatch. After the speech of the hon.	tion, full discussion, and careful review of the facts ;	Durham	050	0 tł	hat he was satisfied as to the cause of death ; had afterwards heard that deceased's friends demanded	defendant's attendance at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, when Mr Jones left the	cality intend forming a library, and begin with the
gentleman, he was more surprised that he should have	and therefore he thought it a finel decision with regard to our policy on the sugar question. It had cheapened	, Brasside	0 0 /	0 07	in inquest . thought it proper that Dr Moore should	Chambers with his friends and solicitor.	NORTHERN STAR and IRISH FELON. All members
The noble lord then proceeded to support his charges	sugar, without giving the stimulus that was expected to	Friends, Haslingden, per R. Brierley		1 0	was the hody and make an examination; was pre-	THE QUEEN, v. FUSIBLL -Mr Machamara gave	having collecting books for the defence of the Char- tist parties, are requested to exert themselves in
against Earl Grey by documents which he had before	the elave trade. He also saw in manifestoes from the	Dean-street, three subscriptions	A 10 (0 00	ant of the nest mortem (examination: the Deaute	notice that the detendant was ready to give notice	the good cause, and torward what funds they have in
quoted, and others which he produced, to prove that	Protection Society signed by the Duke of Richmond that	A. Harper's Book, Belvidere-road	1 3 0	0 tb	hought itmore satisfactory to deceased's friends that a stranger to the parish should make the examina-	of two bail in £100 each. His lordship's flat was then obtained for a writ of habcas to issue to bring	hand as quickly as possible.
there had been a 'guilty keeping back' by Earl Grey of	cheapness was treated with derision. Taking all these signs together, he believed that an attempt at reaction	Friends, at Clayton West	0 0 7	7 1 1 1	101	up the defendant, and notice of bail was also tendered	MANCHESTER - A public meeting will be held in
in influencing their decision on the colonial affairs of the	was impending, and to such reaction he was decidedly	Mrs Bradshaw, Rogby,	0 0 6	6	The CORONER here asked the jury if they wished	to Mr Heywood by Mr Macnamara, on behalf of	the Carpenter's Hall, Garrat road, on Monday evening next, to raise funds to defend our bre.
West Indies. Having thus reiterated the charges of a	opposed. (Cheers from the free traders.) In passing,	Mottram, per R. Wild	126	6 t o	A JURYMAN thought they had better hear more	the defendant, which was accepted. On Friday, fresh notices were given in the case of Fussell, for	thren in Man hester, now under prosecution for
systematic suppression of the trath-of the keeping back documents for a political purpose, he would leave the	be would speak of the value of cheepness. Lord G. BENTINCK-And the cheepness of wages. (Pro-	Mr Taylor, Salford	010 006	0 07	ridance first	the purpose of preventing the Crown sending down	their devotion to the holy cause of Freedom. Mrs.
whole matter in the hands of the house, observing, at	tectionist cheers.)	A Chartist Shipowner	1 0 0	0	Dr Moopy said he thought it right after he had	to Birmingham to inquire into the solvency of the	I I leopalo, a lagy with liss set a giorinity example l.
the same time that he meant by his charge against Earl	S'r I GRANAN would not shrink from that part of the	Nottingham, per J. Sweet	166	alin	nonvered the danger of making the post morten ex-	narties proposed. An intimation was also given that	her advocacy of the People's Rights, has been in- vited to attend, as also has W. P. Roberts, Esq.,
Grey a political frand, and not a fraud in the ordinary	question. (Hear, hear) His experience of the year 1842	A few Masons, Britannia Bridge, Anglesea	1 3 0	0 ar	mination, that his evidence should be taken. A JUROR asked, were there any bruises on the body?	in the course of to day (Saturday), the necessary security for Sharp would be tendered, both of	LEICESTER The sharehelders of No. 1 branch of
acceptation of the word. Lord J. RUSSELL complained that no answer had been	convinced him on that point.	Friends to the Cause, Dumfries	0158	8	The CORONER replied that Mr Agar had already	whom, it is understood, will be liberated on Tues-	the Land Company are requested to meet at 87
area to Mr. Haway's question, as to whether heintended		Tweive Non-Electors, Barbican	010	A at	toted there were not.	day next.	Church Gate, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at seven
to adhere to or withdraw the charge he had made on		W. Luercus Montana, near Stirling	0 0 6	6	A JURYMAN said, the upper part of the body ap-	LIBERATION OF MR JOHN FUSSELL.	o'clock, to elect officers, when the last quarter's ac- counts will be laid before the meeting. The share-
Friday night of minutes having been concocted and in-	in him (Hear hear) No taunts could drive him now	Bath, per J. Hopkins		0 pe	peared literally smashed. The Coroner said that arose from decomposition,	JUDGE'S CHAMBERS, JUDE 24.	holders have commanied a furniture of the goods are
dorsed upon the despatch after the time they purported	from power to make room for others. (Hear, hear.)	,, per Mr Brittain Otley, Chartists	010		award by the heat of the weather.	According to notice served by Mr James Macna-	balloted for every Saturday night.
noble ford had charged Mr Hawes with having answered	ine was there ready and bound to speak the ready	A Thomas That have a strength of the strength	6 3 (0	A JURYMANBut the other portion of his body	mara, solicitor, Lincola's Inn Fields, on Friday, on	NEWCASTLE-UPON TYNE An address will be deli-
the questions of the committee in 8 manuer that was	districts convinced him that the converse of the Droposi.	Ventuor, per M. W. Norman	030	0 da	loss not show docomposition.	the bolicitor to the incasury and the dovernor of	vered by P. Murray, at M. Jude's, Cock Inn, Side, on Sunday next, July 2nd at six o'clock The mer-
calculated to deceive them, with the direct intention of		Carron Iron Works, per W. Hurley	0 17 0		A bade 2	before Mr Justice Erle to day in order that his sure-	here of this branch of the Land Company are in
doing so. He wished to know whether the noble lord would adhere to that charge also, or retract it? He	1 10 HILLOS OF HOKOS, HES ILLO, ODG HILLS TOH HEBOSIELE	Manham (1.13famm man T T)	0 2 0		m the body ? Mr AganI did not observe any, nor did de-	ties might be examined as to their sum iency to be-	formed that the quarterly expenses are now due
called on the noble lord to answer distinctly, whether he	the working community when articles of first necessity	Church Gredsby, per R. Hawley		- 00	paged complyin of any.	come ball for his appearance at the Old Daney in the	they are requested to pay them forthwith.
would prove those charges or withdraw them. He in-	were uear, (itear, sear.) He was satisfied meretore	D. Wright and others, Aberdeen	030		In answer to a question from another juryman, Mr AGAR admitted there was a contusion on the	July sessions next ensuing. My Thomas Lister watch-case finisher 51 Perce.	MANCHESTER.—A South Lancashire delegate meet- ing will be held at Whittaker's Temperance Hotel
dignantly repudiated the imputation of political fraud		Airdrie, per M. Whitelaw	160		-1.	val street. Clerkenwell, was immediately accepted.	93 Great Ancosta on Sunday July and Obels in
on the part of Earl Grey and the subordinates of the Colonial Office.	(Hear hear.) Cheapness of price could not be put	J. M., Swindon South London Hall, by Bruford	010	0	EDWARD MOORE SWORD : Was a doctor of medicine,	and Mr William Gazeley, Dulider, 9, Grange-road,	be taken at ten o'clock. Delegates are requested to
U. Dreparty thought that Lord G. Bentinck had	down by the anathemas of the Duke of Richmond. (Hear, hear.) What was the practical hearing of the	Mr Hill	6 1 0	1 8 1	member of the College of Surgeons, and resided at	Camden Town, was also accepted.	come prepared to discuss the following propositions.
snoken quite long enough to convey his meaning to the	(dear, bear.) what was the practical coaring of the	By Pattinson	0 3 0	0 T	Thurloe-heuse, Hackney-road; bad opened the body f deceased after death. Examined the body exter-		-Our duty with regard to the Victim Fund, theor- ganisation; division of the South Lancashire district
house. It was a misapprehension to suppose that the noble lord had intended to make a direct and positive	of every family. It was almost the only condiment to the	Hall Committee		2 20	olly - discovered a mark of decomposition of the sa-	n the sum of £ 100 each.	as proposed at the last meeting. All delegates are
	tasteless rice, the insidid gruel, the saur-krout of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0 14 0	o cr	rum, probably a hed sore ; an abrasion on the neck,	LIBERATION OF MR VERNON.	required to bring their credentials from the localities.
if such had been his intention. Mr Hawes's question had		Sleaford	0 15 0		robably the result of the blister applied by MIT Agar;	On Weatherday before my addine Title, In Cham-	properly signed.
heen sneweral in the first sentence of Lord G. Ben-	and his tes. (Hear.) Cheapness, therefore, in this	Brompton	0 9 0	.6 g	reat puffiness on the right side of the neck. like a	ber, bail that was deemed satisfactory having been tendered on behalf of Mr Vernon, his liberation was	ROCHDALZ A meeting of the Land members will be held in the Chartist room, Yorkshire-street, on
tinck's speech, in which he declared that, so far as that charge went, everybody must have been sat shed that the	matter was overything. This was the first attempt at	Blackburn, per Mr Newbiggieg	A 10 6	e fir	iness in the back part of the neck and muscles of	ordered on behalf of Mr Vernon, his liberation was ordered until the time appointed for his trial.	Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, when the anditor
hon, gentleman's statement in his own exculpation had	a reactionary policy founded on a return to prohibitory	Messrs Hatton and Gumbrill	0 1 0	alth	he same. He next removed the skull-cap, at the		will give their quarter's report. All members are re-
been correct. He (Me Disceli) then mide himself a	duttes, and no was opposed to that reaction. (Heat,	Mr J. Shopland	0 0 0	alna	part that was swollen. and discovered that the	THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.	quested to attend.
pary to the real accusation, which was that of a syste- matio suppression by the government of information	this country and with all that is taking place around	Mr Sims and Friends	0 6 0	0 m	nuscles were in a very contused and bruised state, on the right side only, which answered to the puffi-	THE EMANOII MEEUDING.	KING'S CROSS LOCALITY.—A new locality was re- cently formed at Mr Webb's, Masons' Arms, Bri-
which to d equipatite own views and Doliey, which he	(them, that it was impracticable (hear, hear)-and it	Wr Woodon	0 5 0		less within. He then removed the top of the skull	T LTECT NEWS PROM DADIS	tannia-street. King's Cross, in conjunction with the
did by re-stating the whole case, and quoting velumi-	practicable, he believed it to be most dangerous. He believed it was the very reverse of conservative with re-	Shoreditch		9	-discovered no fracture, but an ingorged state of the		Somers Town district. We hope shortly to be able

did by re-stating the whole case, and quoting velumibelieved it was the very reverse of conservative with renously from documents to sustain and strengthen it. The hon. member proceeded to say that, to all these charges. ministers had commenced their defence by pleading guilty, their allegation being that their offence was a position was the first step to give effect to the problunder, not a crime. (Hear, hear.) He thought that phecy of the honourable member for Buckingham. He Bothing could be more enormously ridiculous than their was not prepared to take that step. (Cheers.) He the receipt of the following sums for the Defence and position. (Chesrs and laughter.) It was very convenient for a government to deprecate discussion, and to censure all inquiry as in bad taste. Nothing could pos-(Cheers.) sibly be more indelicate than asking a man questions which he did not find it convenient to answer. (A laugh) But these were questions which must be answered. He believed that that discussion would make an impression liewhere_that 'elsewhere' to which the hon. Under Secretary had so confidently appealed. 'Elsewhere' Storetary had so confidently appealed. Lisewatere production of outside parks, desined, and concocted do. Mr M'Ustiney... Mr M'Ustiney... ... suspicious character, which must be explained. 'Elsewhere' it would be remembered that three important a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to in. A Friend despatches had not been produced before the super com-quire into the condition of the West Indies. He admitted Mr Brunton mittee ; and 'elsewhere' it would not be forgetten that that a despatch from one of the governors of the West the noble Secretary of State had held up Jamaica as a India Islands, intended to have been communicated to desirable place for the investment of capital. (Cheers that committee, had by mistake been kept back, but he John Pickford and Chartist Friends, Padfield 1 0 0 and laughter.) These were all facts which would tell pledged his honour that no intention had existed on his Three Friends ... "elsewhere;" and he had that confidence in the good part, or on that of his collesguo, to deceive or mislead sense and spirit of 'elsewhere' to believe, that they the committee. would not find feult with a member of parliament who attempted honestly to do his duty and to elici: truth, and who was not afraid, when necessary, to impeach a minister, however high his position, bright Lis honours, or long his ped gree. (Loud cheers, and laughter.) Mr V. Swith complained that the hon, member for Bucks had evaded the main question, which was the tended that the withholding of the documents was an From the Newton's Head do ... charge against the Colonial-office of having concocted certain minutes. (No.) The observations of the noble He concluded by submitting that, while he did not directly From the Seven Stars lord, in plain English meant a charge of forgery. (Hear, charge Earl Grey and his colleague (Mr Hawes) with the From the Colonel Hutchineon ... hear.) The hon, member for Bucks had said, that his wilfal suppression of despatches, which ought to have noble friend had withdrawn the charge. If he had done been placed before the committee, he had at least made of the following subscriptions from the members and so, he (Mr V. Smith) considered he had done so in a very out a strong case of suspicion against the management in friends of the Somers Town locality for the Defence unhandsome manner. (Ministerial cheers.) Re thought | the Colonial Department, justifying Lord G. Bentinck in | and Victim Fund :that the noble lord should either withdraw his charge the course he had pursued. or put himself in a condition to prove it. (Hear, hear.) The second charge was that his hon, friend's (Mr Hawes) memory was shorter than anything on record since the public acts, the course he had taken, celebrated case of Theodore Mejocchi. Now who was Earl GREY replied. that Msjocchi ! The greatest lisr the world had ever produced. 'Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of him,' (Laughter) Were such things to be asserted of journed. an hos, member of that house and not either fully proved or frankly withdrawn ? (Hear, hear.) Sir J. PAEINGTON considered that an undue import. iourned. ance had been given by government to the personal charges, which, if they had been made, had been also

withdrawn ; and the attention of the house had been di. verted from the real charge, which was as to the propriety of the canduct of the Colonial Office. In his opinion, there appeared to be a prima facie case against it.

Sir G. GREY denied that any attempt had been made to divert the attention of the house. The real question before the house was that more immediately personal to Hr Hawes, the charge against whom was completely refuted by the plain and unadorned statement which he had made. He then declared that the government was quite ready to meet any charge which might be made sgainst the Colonial Office, when that more immediately under the attention of the house was disposed of. Mr Disreeli seemed to think that it would be better for the government if it had a regular opposition to contend with. The want of an opposition was certainly not a matter of which the government had to complain. What they had to complain of was, that there was not at the head of that opposition a gentleman of high feeling, of a generous mind, of great parliamentary experience, and capable of leading a party, and who, in so deing, would have some regard for the character of the house, the decency of debate, and the character of the party which had to look up to him. (The latter part of the honourable gentleman's brief speech, which was voefferously cheered, was delivered with great warmth and vehemence of action.)

Lord G. BEFTINCE, who rose in a state of evident excitement, observed that, judging from the manifestation offeeling which had taken place in the house on Saturday morning, it was the opinion of the house at least that its character had not been so much damaged by anything that had fallen from him, as by that which had proceeded from the noble lord at the head of the government. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He then proceeded to repeat his charge against the government, which he designated a grave and serious offence, which was calculated to be deeply injurious to the transmarine posses. sions of the Crown.

The matter then dropped, and the adjourned debate on the SUGAE QUESTION was resumed by Mr G. THOMPSON, who condemned the government

gard to all their institutions, and, if carried into effect he trembled for the consequ.nces. (Hear) This pro-JOHN ARNOTT, Somers Town, begs to acknowledge thought it unwise and impolitio, and, holdin : that opi- Victim Fund :--nion deeply and sincerely, he could not besitate to give Mr Hinton's Book his vote sgainst the amendment of his hon, friend, Collected by Mr George Austin, in Curlewis's Shop The debate was adjourned till Thursday, and the ••• D. C. house rose at half-past twelve o'clock. E. S. TUESDAY, JUNE 27. HOUSE OF LORDS.—Earl GEET, in moving for the production of cirtain papers, defended himself from the obstra of basing kent back felsified and concorted do. Mr M'Cartney... Mr Farvis cuments, with the intention of deceiving and misleading Mr Packwooa, ju Great Marlow per E. STALLWOOD. An Old Radical Lerd STANLEY regretted the situation in which he was placed, that of becoming an accuser of the public depart-J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the ment over which he had formerly presided ; and having recapitulated the charges against the Colonial Office. following sums for the Defence Fund-viz :gave credit for an intention on the part of the minister to From Byron Ward Locailty produce the document in the first instance, but con. From the Marquis of Granby do error, if not a wilful one, at least of the gravest kind. | Collected on the Forest Mr W. Johnson wishes to acknowledge the receipt Mr Gilding's Book Lord BROUGHAM considered that it was perfectly justifiable in Lord G orge Bentinek to pursue, in relation to Mr Wright's do ...

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Per ROBEST WILD.

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Mr Farrington's do Mr Saar's do ... Robinson's do ... After a few words from Lord LANSDOWNE and Lord REDESDALE the subject dropped, and the house ad. Crulkshank's do A Few Friends, per Mr Humpbreys Mr Watts HOUSE OF COMMONS .-- There not being forty members present at four o'clock, the house stood ad-

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28. HOUSE OF COMMONS,-The house met at twelve o'clock.

tending a public meeting at Nova Scotia-gardens, THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SHEARWATER. Bethnal-green. on the 4th day of June. As we an. -Sir G. GREY .- I am anxious to make a brief state- | nounced in our last, the good and true Chartists of ment to the house in justice to some naval officers, who the Tower Hamlets, had resolved to honour the re- back, and body. Saw a mark of red across each of feel themselves aggrieved by statements effecting them mains of their departed brother with a public funewhich have appeared in the public papers, and have been ral; and before the hour of two o'clock on Sunday, made the subject of a question in this house. Irefer to June 25th, the Whittington and Cat, Crown and been beaten by three policemen, in Bird Cage Walk, the officers of her Mejesty's ship Shearwater. The house June 25th, the Whittington and Cat, Crown and been beaten by will recollect a question put to me some time since by Anchor, Globe and Friends, Sir Walter Scott, Grey's Stepney-road. the hon. and gallant gentleman opposite, the member Coffee house, and other Chartist houses, were for Armagb, founded on a statement in the newspapers, crowded with persons anxious to testify their respect evidence, even had the deceased uttered it himself, that the prisoner Mitchell, who was conveyed in that to the worth of their departed brother, and to mark chip to Spike Island, had been invited to breakfast by their abhorrence of the violence and brutality of their the officers of the ship. At that time I had no infor- oppressors, by attending the mournful cortege. At mation on the subject beyond what was contained in the three o'clock, Abbey-street, Bethnal-green, where a good state of meaning providely of the same effect of the same effect of the same effect of the same effect. public papers, and in a private letter to the same effect. the body had been removed to, and the streets ad- Sunday morning, June 4th, at nine o'clock, quite Since that time, however, Admiral Mackay, who is in jacent, were thronged with human beings; the pro-command at Cork, has called for a detailed report upon access the formed the relativer of the descend commined her son's holy the fourth day following the subject from Lieutenant Turnour, the commanding cession then formed, the relatives of the deceased examined her son's body the fourth day following officer of the Shearwater, and the explanation is perfectly taking their place next the coffin ; then followed this-and romarked that the bruises were going off satisfactory, and completely exonerates the officers from Chartists from all parts of the metropolis, and in nicely, when he observed, 'You don't know what I the slightest imputation. It appears that the prisoner which the 'Emmett Brigade' was most conspicuous; feel inwardly; 'he drooped continually afterwards, was placed on board under the charge of two pelice the procession, its numbers being variously com- until he died. He had applied to Mr Osborne, cheofficers, and the chart-room was assigned by Lieutenant puted at from five to seven thousand persons, pro- did not apply any external remedy. ceeded quietly along the Bethnal-green-road, to the was directed to furnish the prisoner and police officers Victoria Cemetery, passing along the route where the tion given by the witness corresponds with the conwith their meals in the chart-room, and this was done, with the exception of their breakfast, on the only morning on which they were on board, which, in consequence city; but on this occasion not a policeman was to be examination. of the chart-room being occupied by the police-officers' seen, although there were plenty of them concealed bed, was with the permission of Lieutenant Tur- | ready for 'action.' Arrived at the Cemetery, the exbed, was with the permission of Lieutenant Tur. ready for action. Allived as the content, it would be difficult to the ship had themselves breakfasted. Lieutenant Tur. tions for having written and refused to retract the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the one of the solution of the police was so great and the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the do so; the brutality of the police was so great and the do so is the brutality of the police was so nour and the officers, though feeling aggrieved by the truth relative to the police outrages in Bishop Bon- consternation caused thereby equally so, that no one statements which have appeared upon this subject, have ner's-fields, was most appropriately chosen to offi- had an opportunity of marking the actual perpetrations in such cases, from justifying themselves by iny ciate as clergyman on this occasion, and delivered a tors of the outrage. tions in such cases, from justifying themselves by iny statement made through the public press, and, although most feeling address, alluding to the 'unnatural should otherwise have thought is unnecessary to refer nears by which the departed brother had lost his again to the case, I feel that under these circumstances life;' his address produced a powerful effect on the vised him to go into the Infirmary at once.

-discovered no fracture, but an ingorged state of the 03 covering of the brain. Opposite to the contusions £191 12 61 externally, the brain was softened, and had evidently been inflamed, which had, in a great degree, subsided. The ventricles of the brain had a very small quantity of water in them. The upper portion of the brain, which was all he examined. was highly ingorged, in the same manner as the other portion of the membrane. He then examined the 06 chest. Opposite to the swollen portion of the right side, discovered adhesions between the lungs and plethora, some of which were of recent dateperhaps two or three weeks. The left lungs were quite healthy-the heart small and contracted. He next examined the abdomen; found the liver

healthy, the spleen ingorged with blood, the intestines were slightly inflamed, but not ulcerated. 00 These were the principal things he had observed. 0 0 Ile should consider the deceased died from fever. 0 0 6 CORONER .- Would all the appearances you have 0 0 described result from fever ?

Mr Moore.-No, they would not. He was inclined to think deceased had brain fever before Mr Agar saw him ; no doubt it ultimately assumed a typhoid character, and that deceased was incapable of des-

cribing to Mr Agar the character of his disease or its causes; this was all he had to say. 010 Mr AGAR, in answer to a jurar, said, he did not think the deceased had fallen.

Dr MOORE, in answer to a question by a juror, said the inward injuries he had described were caused by external violence; could not say whether the contu-0 4 91 sions were there before fever occurred; violence 08 would aggravate fever. He understood that the 08 deceased had been under a dispenser of medicine six 0 1 2 days previous to his being under Mr Agar's treatment. 01 The CORONER .- What was the nature of the restraint put on deceased when in the infirmary? Mr Agan .- A straitwaistcoat. The nurse put it on, because she could not restrain him. Deceased had declared himself a Chartist, and appeared to make the declaration in tones of triumph. Had heard from his friends that he had been ill-used by the po-

4 lice. Believed that he would have recovered from 4 his injuries had he not had the fever. He was a 6 well formed young man. The jury here intimated a desire to hear some of

the friends of the deceased.

MARY SIMPSON, wife of Joseph Simpson, weaver 49, High-street, Great Garden-street, Mile End FUNERAL OF BROTHER HENRY HANSHARD, who died from the effect of blows, given whilst atbeat, last Sunday fortnight. Came to his mether's attend. Chair to be taken at soven o'clock. house and saw him; deceased took off his shirt, and HEBBEN BRIDGE.—The members of this br said, 'See how shametally I have been served. De- the Itational Land Company the Sth of July, ceased drew her attention to bruises on his neck, at their meeting room, on Saturday, the Sth of July, back, and body. Saw a mark of red across each of at seven o'clock in the evening.

> The CORONBR said, this could not be received as except he was at the time in full view of death. Mrs SARAH HANSHARD, of 3, Blackbird-alley, mother of the deceased, was then sworn. Her son was in a good state of health previously to his receiving the mist, of Brick-lane, who administered medicine, but

police so wantonly exercised their brutality and fero- tusions and appearances found on the post mortem

The Cononen here inquired if Mr Savage had any evidence to produce, as to who had beaten the de-

NOMINATION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. The latest intelligence from Paris informs us that on Wednesday General Cavaignac returned into the hands of the National Assembly the executive power with which he had been invested. The Assembly held at the Butchers' Arms, Butcher-row, on Montion, and agreed to a decree confiding to him the executive authority, with title of President of the Council, and power to appoint his ministers, which has been composed as follows :---

General Cavaignac, President of the Council Bethmont, Justice : Senard, Interior ; General Lamoriciere, War ; Verninhac de St Maur, Marine ; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce ; Bastide, Foreign Affairs. MORE BUTCHERIES.

PARIS, WEDNEEDAY NIGHT .-- A great many shops yet remain closed. The mark of death is every where. There are, according to the most moderate estimates 10,000 dead, and perhaps double that number wounded. A great number of insurgents were shot to day in different places. The belief is that 1,000 have been di-posed of summarily. Many must to elect officers for the next t ree months. All have fallen sacrifices to the rage of the soldiery while members in arrears with local levies are desired to passage within from one to another. Considerable arrests were made to-day in the Bois de Boulogne of concealed insurgents. What now is to be done with the workmen? The question is fearful. All business is suspended—all manufacturing over. Many of the leaders of the insurgents have been killed, and others captured. Among the latter are Deflotte and Napoleon Lebon, the physic an, who is the friend of Barbes. It is said that Deflotte, who was taken by a National Guard whilst at dinner at an English tavern, was the bearer of papers which

compromised Lamartine and Louis Blanc. Petitions to the National Assembly are preparing, praying that the members of the ex-Executive Government may be put on their tr.al.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

WOLVERNAMPTON.-A public meeting of the Char-tists will be held at the Bricklayers' Arms, near the British School, Walsall street, on Sunday evening 19, High-Street, Great Garden-street, mile and new plan of organisation adopted by the National Charter Association, are requested to meet at seven New Town, was then sworn. That known deceased the new plan of organization depret of the friendly to the o'clock on Monday evening next, for the purpose of his death. Had seen deceased on the Sunday he was principles of Democracy, are respectfully invited to

said, 'See how shamefully I have been served.' De- the National Land Company are requested to attend half-past nine o'clock, a.m., to which meeting all the

LEIGH .- All the members of the Leigh Branch of

Sunday, July 2od, to commence at eleven in the tish Express,' 'Daily Freeman's Journal,' 'Daily forenoon; when the following places are requested Telegraph. tosend delegates :- Preston, Chorley. Oswaldtwistle, E LIMEH JUSE. - Mr S. Kydd will lecture on 'the

53. levy are desired to bring it to the meeting.

MIDGLEY -A district delegate meeting will be held

the 9th of July, at Staindland; and on the 16th on received the letter from the Keighley Council. the Ladstone, Norland Moor, Bradford. A West Riding delegate meeting of the Life and Property Protective Society, will be held at this place to morrow, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon Delegates are requested to be in Butterworth-build ings, at that time. A West-Riding secretary will have to be appointed.

MANCHESTER .- Thepublicarerespectfully informed BANKRUPTS. BANKRUPTS. BANKRUPTS. Bankrupts. BANKRUPTS. Benjamin Peach, Gravesend, discount broker-James Bankrupts. Benjamin Peach, Gravesend, discount broker-James Sabberton, Sutton-street, York-road, Lambeth, tailor-John Every, 8cn., Lowis, iroufounder-Charles Browth, New Sarum, stonemason-Richard Honry Market

New Sarum, stonemason-Richard Henry Morgan, Mans-field place, Kentish-town, licensed victualler-William

with the Somers Town district. We hope shortly to be able to send in some funds, and to assist our respected brothers now in prison .- An harmonic meeting will be held at the above house on Wednesday, July 5th. BANBURY.-- A general meeting of the members of the National Charter Association here, will be day evening, July 3rd, at eight o'clock. All mem. bers are requested to attend. Subscriptions received for the Defence Fund by the following friends; -John Hone, South Bar-street : James Botten, Calthorp-street ; Thomas Haigh, Church-lane.

DR M'DOUALL will lecture in Manchester, on Sunday, July 2nd. He will be at Leigh on Monday, the 3rd, and other places, around or near Leigh, during the week. He will be a fortnight in

Lancashire and Yorkshire. Hollinwood - The shareholders of this branch will meet at the house of James Ashton, Ralph-green, on Sunday next, July 2nd, at two o'clock in the after-

noon. Every shareholder is requested to attend. HYDE.-The members of this branch of the Land Company are requested to meet in their room, Hydelane, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, pay the same.

MANCHESTER.—There will be a meeting of the balloted members of Manchester, Ashton, Bury, Oldham, and the surrounding districts, on Sunday next, July 2nd, at Mr Whittaker's, 93, Great Ancoats-

Bireet, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. South London CHARTIST HALL -- Mr J. Fuesell and Mr Martin will attend at the above hall on Sunday evening next, July 2, at eight o'clook.

Cassop .- Mr Radley will be at Cassop, on Sunday, the 2nd of July, and at Thornley on the same day. HALIFAX — The West Riding delegate meriod will be held on Sunday, July 2nd, at the Chartist room, Bu Iclose Jane, Halifax. Delegates from all parts of the Biding or property the the state of the state the Riding are requested to attend, as business of im-portance will be brought forward. Business to commence at ten o'clock A. M.

FEMALE CHARTISTS .- A lecture will be given at the Olive Branch, Old Pancras-road, on Monday evening next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

NOTTINGHAM - The District Council will meet at three o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, at the florse British School. Walsall street, on Sunday evening and Groom, near Bradford. The members belong-next, July the 2nd, for the purpose of carrying oat ing to the Seven Stars locality of the National organisation, and other important business.

ASHTON-UNDER LYNE. - A meeting of the 'National HEBSEN BRIDGE .- The members of this branch of Guard' will take place on Sunday next, July 2nd, at his shoulders, and down his side, to his hips. De-ceased was much excited, and complained of having hear beaten hy three policemen, in Bird Cage Walk, at Mr James Cook's, on Menday, the 3rd of July, at settle up accounts, elect officers, and other business. at Mr James Cook's, on Monuay, the ord of only, at solution of a solution, and order of a solution of the solution of the solution of the use of the Land following papers are taken in for the use of the Land PADIHAM. --- A North Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Padiham, on Felon,' ' Tribune,' ' National Guard,' ' North Bri-

> Clitheroe, Burnley, Accrington, Padiham, and Blackburn. Those places who have not paid the makers' Fields, Limehouse, on Tuesday evening, July 4th. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock pre-MYTHOLM ROYD, -A camp meeting will be held to- cisely. Collectors for the Liberty Fund are requested morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. Leoturers from to bring as much money as possible on Monday evening, to the above hall.

> LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE. -- A delegate meeting MIDGLEY — A district delegate meeting will be held at liebden-bridge, on Sunday, July 9th, in the Association-room, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when each locality is requested to send a t ten o'clock, a.m. It is requested that all localities delegate. Camp meetings will be he'd on Sunday able to zend delegates will do so.-The secretary has

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 20.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Joseph Hirst, late of Halifax, Yorkshire, wire drawer.