TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND.

MY FRIENDS, It is now fifteen years since Mr. O'CONNELL presented me, as a gift to the English people: a gift which they freely accepted, and which, I believe, they have not regretted.

During that period, my continuous endeayour has been to emancipate the Irish mind from those horrible and dangerous notions, with which it had been for many years poisoned against the Saxon people.

I have endeavoured to prove to you, that the interests of the two people are identical and inseparable, and, as I have frequently foretold, the effect of this diameter. foretold, the effect of this disunion and discord has been to make the people of both countries an easy prey to their rulers; whereas,

requirement and national necessity. But then were, of the hon. gentlemen who supported it; the it must be operated upon from without, because the justification of individual apathy is based—without, and he would now, as the noble lord and justly based—upon popular disregard; (Lord John Russell) appeared to shrink from consequently, all the catastrophes arising from his duty as leader, lay before the House the this apathy, are consequent upon your own letter of Lord Clarendon, which must be consineglect of duty.

A member who enunciates principles in that he would prove his case upon the words of Lord House, which are novel not only to a majority Clarendon himself. When there was a debate -but nearly to all-is looked upon as a mere coming on upon the Southampton Small Tenements speculating theorist; but when those principles | Bill there was a very full house, but when that disbecome the adopted of millions, then he is cussion was over, and the division taken on such a looked upon as the propounder of a theory which may be carried into practice.

effect of centralised power in the hands of the few, will be the aggregation of property in the government was anything that the lowest Disabilities few, will be the aggregation of property in the hands of those few also, and the total subjuga- Bill should be brought on that evening (hear); and tion of the employed to the will and dominion he was aware that there were many members preof the employer.

when there is a gleam of commercial sunshine, the working classes measure their condition by the comparative, instead of the positive, scale. The man long out of employment of Ireland. He recollected that the noble lord, in is but too happy to be set to work at reduced introducing the Jewish measure last year, had wages, and mocks his fellow-man, who, for asked, why not admit to the house those who want of employment, is obliged to take shelter bore the burdens of the country? why should in the Poor Law Bastile.

of Mr. CANNING, to make England the free a trite and well-directed fire against the Whig stage for the discussion of Irish as well as government, for their treacherous and truculent English grievances.

You may rely upon it, that I do not aspire to Irish leadership, while the dislocated and Montrose (Mr. Hume), who, with his characteristic disjointed condition of Irish Members in the consistency, was plausible, feeling, and sympathetic House of Commons is lamentable, woful, disgusting. Now, let me give you an instance as gusting. Now, let me give you an instance as the last, and you must propose remedial measures for Iraland." But while

Honourable Member and his colleagues fly from the House, and refuse to vote upon the rial grounds for discussion.

tion part and parcel of that agitation.

Executive have prudently decided that it shall been able to support them. "My good woman," said the lady, "how do you contrive to have so Honourable Members understand the rules of many children?" "Wisha, my lady, we have nothing the lady." the House of Commons, I cannot be surprised thing to blame for it but the praties." The at your want of knowledge.

would not allow me to give notice that I would been the real source of Irish grievances, and if bring it on on the 16th of March, or any later Paddy will not breed upon turnip-tops, sea-weed,

try to have time to get up petitions, so that I this Irish propensity must be checked by some other shall not go to the House unarmed, and afmeans, you must have a new minister added to the ford all parties—friend and foe—an opportunity cabinet, and none better qualified than the hon. of saving "There are no petitions; the people of his office, but I can describe its badge and symbol are satisfied with things as they are, and, the must wear a cow's horn slung round his neck, aman in England, nor yet in the world, more anxious for a discussion upon, and the success of, the PEOPLE'S CHARTER than I am; as, to tell you the candid truth, your apathy, indifference, and servility have tired me of public life, and I wish most devoutly to re-

shall always be prepared to take the lion's England, furnishing us with the most extreme li- use made by Lord Clarendon of those unconstitution of those unconstitution of the presumed translation of

dered as the indictment against the Irish people; A member who enunciates principles in that and quibble as they may, and juggle as they maybill, the house was immediately thinned as if by magic. The noble lord had been emphatically adiressed, and had received from the corporation of My friends, you may rely upon it that the Dublin the most fervent congratulations upon the f the employer.

Sent who were prepared to resist that inroad upon the constitution, if such it was to be called (hear); Ireland has been again made the Whig battle-field, and again I ask you, in the words member for Tyrone, who indulged the House with conduct, when their object was to oust the right hon, baronet, the member for Tamworth, and to return to office. Next came the hon, member for

to the extent to which rivalry is carried with we had coercion after coercion Bills, which were to be the means to the end, we had not as yet had the Mr. John O'Connell was going to allow first of those remedial measures. Next came the the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act to right hon. member the Secretary for Ireland, who be read a third time without opposition, and GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND, when Ireland was told the House that he would reserve his oppo- the question—threw out a feeler for confidence in the sition till Lord NUGENT proposed his amend- government, and assured the House that the letter ment, to limit the existence of the law to three of Lord Clarendon had no reference to the Repeal instead of six months. I could not accept Agitation. And then an amicus curiæ flew to the this invitation, and I opposed the Bill upon other charge against Ireland having failed—based the third reading, and now mark the sequel. poverty, famine, misery, disloyalty, and insurrection When Lord Nugert proposed his amendment, the fitting stage upon which Mr. O'CONNELL (Laughter.) And this worthy disciple of Malthus said the discussion should be taken, the national malady; but he forgot that in the speech from the throne, the tranquillity of this country was ascribed to the intervention of Divine Proviamendment, which was to constitute the mate- dence; and he forgot that it was a divine injunc-There was an old proverb that "What was one policy? However, as I am satisfied that the policy? However, as I am satisfied that the policy? The forcetten I now invite your last should be forcetten. I now invite you past should be forgotten, I now invite you, with the permission of the House, he would make a once more, to revive rational constitutional short digression to illustrate the fact. Once upon can be laid in a tangible shape before this House; Chartist agitation, and to make the Irish ques- a time there was a noble lady, childless, but who would have looked upon an heir as a blessing, driving I continue to receive letters from all parts of through a wild part of the country in an open carthe Kingdom asking me when I shall be pre-was obliged to take shelter in one of those Irish pared to bring fc ward the motion for the PEOPLE'S CHALTER. Some propose to hold the National Convention early in March, but that would be nonsense; and I believe the would not have considered them a curse if she had

shower cleared off; and, before starting, the child-Of course time must be allowed for getting petitions, to be forwarded to the several members who represent the districts from which those petitions come; and you must understand that fifteen days only, including the day of giving notice and bringing forward the motion, is allowed—that is, I may give notice upon Thursday, the 1st of March, that I will bring forward a motion on Thursday, the 15th of March, but the rules of the House would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not allow me to give notice that I would not said to the peasant: "My good woman, "I had to the peasant: "My good woman, "Ogh! then, and welcome, my lady." The potatoes?" it is the peasant: "My good woman, "Ogh! then, and welcome, my lady." The potatoes were put in a bag, and the bag was put in the boot of the carriage, and the lady drove off; but had not gone far when she heard the woman screaming after to stop. "Well, my good woman," said the lady, "what's the matter?" "Why, my lady," she replied, out of breath, "I foller'd you, to tell you, that the devil of good in them praties, barring we send our Pat with them, for it's him that does all the mischiet." (Laughter.) Now, then, if it is the potato that has less lady said to the peasant: "My good woman, day.

Now, as I wish to write intelligibly to you, I hope you will understand the reason why I could not now give notice of a motion for the PEOPLE'S CHARTER. I wish the country to have time to get up positions so that I this Irish propensity must be checked by some other

indifference, and servility have tired me of public life, and I wish, most devoutly, to return to my plough, or rather to my spade.

I wish the Convention to be sitting for a week before the petitions are presented and the question is discussed. I wish arrangements to be made for raising the small sum of £100, to which I will add £50, to be distributed as prizes for the best essays upon the buted as prizes for the best essays upon the pared to take a moderate share of labour I pared to take a moderate share of labour I small sulfavor of the sulfavor of

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

tarn good for evil; to forget all past differences and let bygones; and rely upon it, that the moment the people of both countries will say; and the proper of faction in the case of any will oblight by the working classes, as the "Harpy Fig." and the proper of faction in the case of any will continue the people of both countries will say; and the volle lord was parter from the transport of the countries of the countries will say; and the volle lord was parter from the transport of the countries will say; and the volle lord was parter from the countries will say; and the pole lord was parter from the countries will say; and the pole lord was parter from the countries will say; and the pole lord was parter from the countries will say; and the pole lord was parter from the countries will say; and the pole lord was parter from the country and the pole lord was parter from the countries was presented by the Hon. The pole of the country will be the lost judges as to whether or not fife speech was bredevant to the subject under discussion, the pole of the country. Hear, hear, Dist, as the Fires say, difficult to analyse, four the four of the country, when administration from your than the constitution of a nazar." How different was powerless, but if assisted by you, I spatial then become powerful.

I have often told you that men as a body, will be fully of acts which the bassest among your lord will be controlled to the subject will be sentingly in the hearts of the millions.

I have often told you that men as a body, will be fully of acts which the bassest among them would hash to acknowledge as an individual; and I do so, the pole of the sentingly in the hearts of the millions.

I have often told you that men as a body, will be millioned to the pole of the sentingly in the hearts of the millions.

I have often told you that men as a body, will be millioned to the pole of the sentingly in the sentingly in the hearts of the millions.

I have often told you that men as a body will be pole often to the sentingly of the

men—gentlemen whose ancestors fought and bled for the English constitution, and whose boast it was undoubted right to exercise over the trustees of just and equitable administration of the laws, let that that constitution was based upon the blood of their liberty.' Now how would that square with the their ancestors—he would appeal to them, whether they would base their votes upon the quibbles of the legal official, (the Attorney-General), who attempted in a previous debate to show them how right to agitate and is not the rolle low now are tempted, in a previous debate, to show them how right to agitate, and is not the noble lord now prethis quirk and that quibble, and the other interpretation of the hon, member for Buckinghamshire, who tation of the ordinary law, would protect the poor the whale, while, in reality, it is to substitute living denied the right to exercise popular control

those gentlemen be slavishly led by that ministry or three red boxes filled with information which no that glorious revolution, based upon their own blood, which they complain has made such invasions upon one could contradict. It all came from stipendiary a period during which we had sixty years of untheir feudal rights? There was a time when the magistrates, yeomanry captains, police constables, broken domestic conflicts, waged between Preten-

land are communicated by oral tradition; they must was committed under these powers except upon be discussed by those who endure them before they can be laid in a tangible shape before this House; House believe, that notwithstanding these legal

would remain in a state of incipient revolution and his answer was that, as a Minister of the Crown, during the life of Mr. O'Connell, and that at his death it would burst into open revolution and rebellion. Well, then, did they expect that while the Irish ne, sir. I wrote another letter, and sent it by a property or contradict Russell in his study or in his writings, neonly were of the same religion as republicant of the same religion as republicant.

birth, were obliged to take refuge in America— custody and a man at large is treated. But does of his ancestor, and the hopelessness to predid they imagine that the seeds of Irish discontent the noble lord for a moment imagine that this is vent by tyranny now what tyranny of old accomwould not be sown in that land of liberty, or did they hope to check the spirit of insubordination by the pitiful dole of £50,000? No; the disease was too Pancras by the hon, and gallant member for Middledeep rooted. Ireland had been called your Poland, but it is worse than Poland; it is your Siberia. ("No, praying for a Repeal of the Union? And, although no.") Who says "No?" When did you ever hear of a deadly feud and been created between Celt and million Poles dying of starvation in a single year? | Saxon, for the base purpose of securing patronage

is over-populated, and in order to ensure emigration, or rather transportation—you level their hovels to the ground, and

"The blackness of ashes, now marks where they calling out of the military and pensioners, and calling out of the military and pensioners.

SPEECH OF MR. O'CONNOR UPON would remind the right hon, gentleman of an Irish rather than the suffered most; saying, that "It was not fair when you keep a dog much success. (Hear, hear.) But why make such but England, hereafter, would suffer her share. To DESTROY IRISH LIBERTY to be asked to bark yourself;" and he would ask it to be asked to bark yourself; and he would not be able to inculcate with so been realised. Ireland, as yet, had suffered most; but England, hereafter, would suffer her share. TO DESTROY IRISH LIBERTY.

The following is the speech of the Honour which we have so long struggled.

My friends, the most holy maxim is—to return good for evil; to forget all past differences and let bygones be bygones: and rely upon it.

To DESTROY IRISH LIBERTY.

The following is the speech of the Honour shift of the English constitution, just at the And why had the result been so calamitous? Was it was fair when the Irish people contributed their it was fair when the Irish people contributed their it was fair when the Irish people contributed their it was fair when the Irish people constitution, just at the And why had the result been so calamitous? Was then, instead of seeing the right non, gentieman, then when all other nations were extending their it was fair when the Irish people contributed their it was fair when the Irish people constitutions, and making them more in harmony because the principle itself was bad? No,—but the Mint (Mr. Sheil), sitting in constitutions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the noble of the distributions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the noble of the distributions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the Mint (Mr. Sheil), sitting in constitutions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the noble of the distributions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the noble of the Mint (Mr. Sheil), sitting in constitutions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustment of the Distributions, and making them more in harmony because they preferred the adjustme

Those were his suggestions; but as an independent member of Parliament, unconnected with party, it would have been madness to press them, while ministers, had they adopted them, might have carried and said: "Behold the guarantee of my loyalty, that the professed object of the Reform Bill was the result to the result of the them. And now he would turn to the indictment the pledge of my patriotism, and devotion to my to popularise the House of Commons, the power of upon which Ireland was to be convicted, and he would appeal to the Saxon blood of English gentle-lord,) because it would deprive the non-electors of and each being a material part of that machinery man's liberty, against any unconstitutional use for dead voters? When Lord Stanley came to the which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland might attempt to make of this unconstitutional measure. Will made out the semblance of a case; he had one, two, when the ancestors of those gentlemen established Tory blood of this House would have resisted such a Whig proposition. Oh for the days of Chatham, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Canning, Burdett, Erskine, the Hobhouse of old, and a Romilly! but those days of English partiation have fled, the steam-origin of English patriotism have fled; the steam-engine not so gross a violation of the constitution, it met two French revolutions, an Irish rebellion, the is now the heart, machinery the brain, and the with determined and resolute opposition; while union with Ireland, and fifteen years of universal than there was to the consideration of the condition of Ireland. He recollected that the noble lord, in introducing the Jewish measure last year, has bore the burdens of the country? why should not those who bore the burdens have a portion of the honours? Perhaps there was no parallel in Parliamentary history, or in constitutional instance of the case Now, as I do not live upon you—but, upon the contrary, you have impoverished me—I can speak intelligibly to you; and therefore I tell you that your acquiescence in this comparative scale of existence, and not the cupidity of two scales of existence, and not the cupidity of two scales of existence, and not the cupidity of two scales of existence and inconclusive speech; and how had it to provide the flood of thought has broken down; and if they have the case of the Crown in a lame, a provided the flood of thought has broken down; and if they have the case of the case of the case submitted to Parliament—to missions of rigorous treatment, but, however, as the flood of thought has broken down; and if they missions of rigorous treatment, but, however, as missions of your masters, or the tyranny of the Govern- vague, and inconclusive speech; and how had it Lord Clarendon; and if that House constituted a gentlemen. Now what was their case;—they were ment, is the cause of your every suffering. It been sustained by those hon. gentlemen, who, upon fair jury he would entertain no doubt as to the ver arrested and sent to Newgate, and placed in cells is to be attributed, not to the union of the privileged few, but to the disunion of the outlawed many.

Included has been foreman of the grand jury of the county of Large has been foreman of the grand jury of the county of the county of the grand jury of the county of the county of the county of the count in the hearts of the people. What does this lurking complaining of the abridgement of several of spirit mean? Is there any evidence beyond the the privileges of himself and his brother prisoners.

ord-Lieutenant says, that his reasons for asking delinquent to his presence, and told him that if he part in the debate, had launched into extraneous for those unconstitutional powers is, to suppress repeated the offence of publishing his grievances, he matter, embracing Free Trade, employment, foreign and put down that dangerous agitation which for should be deprived of the few privileges he enjoyed. policy, poor laws, money grants, political economy, thirty years has paralysed industry, and scaredaway He said, he had a right to publish them, and would and Irish progenitiveness, yet he (Mr. O'Connor) capital. Now to what agitation can this sentence publish them, and, without any repetition of the possibly have reference, except to the agitation for offence beyond this mere manly declaration, the he Repeal of the Union? although the right hon. High Sheriff ordered in six sturdy policemen, who, the Secretary for Ireland has assured us that it has aided by a posse of turnkeys, the governor, and not reference to that agitation. But as the letter of under-governor, took, not only the offender, but his termed factious in a case of such a liberty-destroy-Lord Clarendon is the indictment against Ireland, five brother prisoners, who had committed no offence ing measure as this. It was his pride and his glory and as the repeal agitation has been the only agita-by force through various passages, and up several tion, he would remind the House that Lord Althorp, staircases, to the criminal side of the prison; and often single-handed and alone, not only in the House, when ministerial leader, declared that if ever the day arrived when a majority of the Irish people being so prevalent, the criminal side was inconveable to say in presence of those Irish members who day arrived when a majority of the Irish people being so prevalent, the criminal side was inconveemanded a Repeal of the Union, that then it would niently full, but five criminals were removed from livedupon Whig patronage, that he had conducted become the duty of the government to grant it ; but the criminal side to the debtor side, to make room now who would dare to agitate for that measure? for the State prisoners. All correspondence was who would dare to complain of an act of tyranny, or of a grievance, when the evidence of the they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; their friends insulted by the officials when they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped; they called upon them; obliged to perform the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted a farthing for his scopped in the most cepted in the m perpetrator would be received as the conviction menial offices; and were not the words of Blackof the complainant. (Hear.) You ask for knowledge, stone true, when he says, "That men, confined —and you lack knowledge upon Irish affairs—while under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, are you stop the only channel through which you could receive that information. The grievances of Ire-Lieutenant, in his indictment, says, "That no man

and by this prohibition of discussion and complaint grounds for apprehension, with this presumptive ever the day should arrive when the struggle for you preserve that stolid ignorance which for years charge of treason against them, that there had been liberty should be fought between the oppressed Celt you have manifested as to Irish affairs. When agitation was necessary to secure Whig power through
patronage, then you tolerated agitation of the most
positive informations, the facility of procuring witfell for their country's freedom, than in the dangerous character. When the Whigs sat in opposition Repeal was then the test, of Irish loyalty; but when the Whigs were in office undefined justice to Ireland, and whoever divides the liberal party is an enemy to his country, was the maxim, and hoesense we could not be juggled we were called and because we could not be juggled we were called a second of the invading oppressor though title charge has yet been preferred against one of those and honour was to be his reward. (Shouts gentlemen? And now the House of Commons is of "Oh, oh.") They may shout "Oh, oh," asked to continue those powers where they have do so. He did not prove in that sense in and because we could not be juggled we were called assents, the Constitution sanctions, and they have do so. He did not mean liberty in that sense in Tory Chartists. (Hear.) Where was the man in no cause of complaint. But, sir, let me illustrate which it suited the sycophant to construe it; he that House or in the country who endured so much the truth of Blackstone's assertion, that the man meant liberty tempered with reason and discretion, the slander, the insolence, and the vituperation of imprisoned under the suspension of this act, or, in and not that liberty which would be likely to degethat party, as he (Mr. O'Connor) had done, and merely because he could not be made a party stot is SILENT, FORGOTTEN, DEAD. When I was blessing, your laws must be yielding to mercy and that dangerous and truckling policy which debased in York Castle, the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) made stern against oppression, with an executive exacting The potabag was and trucking poncy which debased in York Castic, the noble ford (Lord of Russen) made the Irish mind for the mere purpose of securing some assertions in this House, which had not a mind provided the residual to the residua required subservient Irish support. Were they not witness. I wrote to the noble lord, showing the footstool of God, instead of the couch of Mammon; for years forewarned of what must be the inevitable utter fallacy of the assertion, but I had neither when the throne is based upon the affections of the result of such a policy? Have they forgotten the answer nor retraction, because I was silent, for people, instead of upon the caprice of a faction : words of the late Mr. Charles Buller, a gentleman gotten, dead. Well, sir, when I was at large, the and when the cottage is the eastle of the freeman, gotten, dead. Well, sir, when I was at large, the late of the large of the large. who charmed that House with his elequence, and noble lord used insulting expressions against me in instead of the dea of the slave. He would now proenlivened it with his wit? He told them that Ireland this House. I wrote to him for an explanation, ceed to show the difference between Lord John

people were of the same religion as republican friend, and, as I was neither silent, forgotten, nor france, that while the Irish Catholic people, oppressed at home and driven from the land of their ing you the different manner in which a man in rendon, and again he would remind him of the fatter ing you the different manner in which a man in rendon, and again he would remind him of the fatter ing you the different manner in which a man in rendon, and again he would remind him of the fatter ing you the different manner in which a man in rendon, and again he would remind him of the fatter ing you the different manner in which a man in rendon, and again he would remind him of the fatter ing you the different manner in which a man in remove the indictance in the land of their land of the land of their land

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

impatience of the right hon gentleman. He has his ventilator full of Jewesses-his galleries full of Jews-and his whippers-in ready to whip up the House for a discussion upon the admission of the colleague of the noble lord, (Lord John Russell) in the hope of putting another crutch under the City he begged to ask the House, what construction they debtors' side of Kilmainham. On the 9th of Decem- of London. But he (Mr. O'Connor) did not think the were to put upon the term "universal?" But, in ber Mr. Meany writes a most respectful letter to House appeared wearied—he had given them a blood the same count of the indictment he proceeds to Mr. Redington, complaining of the treatment they run, it did not appear more than twenty minutes; say, that the non-delivery of arms-while, in fact, received; he receives no answer, and on the 25th of and if any one was chargeable with a waste of time, they had no proof of their possession—leads him to January he publishes a most temperate, and it was the right hon, baronet himself—who failing to the conclusion that the spirit of rebellion still lurks moderate, and not at all an exciting letter, state the case of the ministers to the House, had imposed a more laborious duty upon those who were obliged to grapple with vice-regal conundrums mere fancy of the Lord-Lieutenant? And how does Upon the same day that this letter appeared and ministerial predictions. But although his it accord with that "universal satisfaction" that in the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Shaw, the High speech would be designated by the press as discurappears in the same count? In another count the Sheriff of Dublin, visited the prison, summoned the sive, and although all other members who had taken contended that he had not used a single sentence which did not critically bear upon the subject. His conduct might be called factious; but he believed that no amount of opposition could be properly professionally more contested elections than any man mile, or eaten a meal at the expense of the candidate he supported. Talk not to him about loyalty; there was often loyalty upon the lip while there was treachery, deception, and treason lurking in the heart; and there was less danger to be apprehended from the open foe than from the candid friend. (Hear, hear.) He was not afraid or ashamed openly to avow his standard of loyalty; it was this, that

Russell in office and Lord John Russell in his study he would show how the writings of the noble lo

true were the words of the great English poet, when --- "They never fail who die In a great cause. The block may soak their gore. Their heads may sodden in the sun: their limbs Be strung to city gates and castle walls, But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, It but augments the deep and sweeping thought

suffered in the mind of future generations. How

of Lord Clarendon, that the feeling still lurks in the minds of all? Will the neble lord join issue with Lord Clarendon, and say it only lurks in the minds of the few? If so, the indietment of Lord Clarendon goes for nothing. Sir, no man in this House or in the world has better right to speak upon this subject than I have. In more troublesome times, and when Ireland had passed through a bloody revolution, with the feeling of vengeance still lurking in the Irish heart, and during the government of Lord Camden in Ireland, my father and my uncle suffered a long imprisonment under this Act, but with more forbearance and elemeney than has been exhibited by Lord Clarendon. They wrote and published more bold and daring letters to the Lord-Lieutenant than that for which Mr. Meany and his associates were deprived of the paltry privileges they enjoyed; and Lord Camden issued a proclamatic t drifting the leaders to bair on their own recognisance. Sir, would to God that every Irish mem. ber had my feelings toward; his country, and

"It frequently happens in foreign countries, and has happened in England during temporary suspensions of the Statute, that persons apprehended upon suspicion have suffered a long imprisonment, merely because they were forgotten." Blackstone, Book I. Chap, I.

"To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate, without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism, as must at once convey the happiness of our Constitution is, that it is not left to the Executive to determine when the danger of the State is so great as to render this measure expedient; for the Parlia-ment only, or legislative power, can authorise the Crown by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, for a short and limited period, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so doing."

Again, in Introduction on Nature of Laws .- Sec. 2. "The most universal and effectual way of discovering the true meaning of a law is by considering the spirit of it, and the cause which moved the Legislature to enact it, for cease with it.

Hallam's Constitutional History-Vol. III. It is a very common mistake-and that not only among

foreigners, but many from whom some knowledge of our constitutional laws might be expected—to suppose that this statute of Charles II., enlarged, in a great degree, our liber-ies, and forms a sort of epoch in their history; but, he was enjoined to bring up the body of the prisoner, with the warrant of commitment, that the court might judge of its sufficiency, and remand the party, admit him to bail, or discharge him, according to the nature of the charge. This writ issued of right, and could not be refused by the court. It was not to bestow an immunity from arbitrary imprisonment, which is abundantly provided in Magna Charta (if, indeed, it were not much more ancient) that the statute of Charles II. was enacted, but to cut off the abuses by which the government's lust of power, and the servile subtlety of Crown lawyers, had impaired so fundamental a privilege.' Lord John Russell's Essay on the English Government-

pp. 104 and 449. "The reign of Charles II., as has been observed, was an era of bad government, but of good laws. The Act of Habeas Corpus was the greatest of these laws. It is the supposed that it was invented during this reign."

"Thus the House of Commons more than once has met

perfectly disposed to bear its part in passing any measures of severe coercion which the ministers of the day thought fit to propose. It was thus, that in 1795 and 1799, laws were passed to prohibit public meetings without a sufficient authority, and to prevent printing, unless under certain regulations. In 1817, these measures were renewed, and in 1819 their severity has been much increased. The measures resorted to on those occasions may be classed under two heads, both of them sanctioning methods, in my mind injudicious and one extremely dangerous. The first is the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Now, this is a very proper precaution, when a conspiracy is carried on by a few principal leaders whose imprisonment puts an end-to the plot. But it is no remedy at all, when the evil consists in the discontent of some thousands of unemployed manufacturers. Uno avulso non deficit alter; the subalterns in conducting these popular humours are fully as able and audacious as the chiefs. Johnson's Life by Boswell .- Vol. III., p. 73, (Edition, 1835).

"The Habeas Corpus is the single advantage which Bolingbroke (Lord.) Dissertation upon parties.—Page 105. "The slavish principles of passive obedience and nonresistance which had skulked, perhaps, in some old homily before King James I., but were talked, written, and practised into vogue in that inglorious reign, and in those of his three successors, were renounced at the revolution by the last of the several parties who declared for them."

"England would never be ruined except by her Parliament."

"It is as much the duty of a people to rebel against a corrupt House of Commons as against a tyrannical

Mr. O'Connon's hour's speech from the Times: Mr. O'Connon said, that in that case, whatever the hon. nember for Limerick (Mr. J. O'Connell) might do, he, for one, would not consent to allow the bill to be read a third time without opposition. The hon, member then proceeded to say, that when any remedial measure was proposed for Ireland, the government always found numerous difficulties in the way of its passing; but, when any coercive measure was required to sustain them in office, all difficulties compared to expand to expand the manufactured that are not included. ties seemed to vanish. He maintained that every single count in the indictment of Ireland contained in Lord Clarendon's letter, upon which the present bill professed to be founded, answered itself, and afforded no ground, there-fore, for asking the House to pass the bill. He regretted that the right hon, gentleman the member for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel) had given his support to this measure, for undoubtedly he was the minister to whom the people of England and Ireland looked to relieve them of the mal-admi tion of the present government, who had failed to carry out any one of the remedial measures they advocated when out of office. He implored the Irish members to stand up in their places and boldly resist the bill to the utmost of their power, and not allow the constitution to be made a puzzle, a labyrinth, and a snare. The way in which the aw had hitherto been executed was far from being unexcentionable. He had received the most positive assurances with respect to the harsh manner in which the prisoners in Kilmainham were treated on account of Mr. Meane, having written a letter to the newspapers. Since the their letters had been opened, they had been removed to the criminal side of the prison, and their friends were not allowed to see them. He would proceed to read a few extracts from Lord John Russell's admirable "Essay on the British Constitution," and from the pages of Hallam, Bolingbroke, and Blackstone, with respect to the value of the Habeas Corpus Act. ("Oh! oh!") If hon, gentlemen were impatient they might have them read by the clerk at Sir G. GREY .- The hon, member has already spoken for

Sir George Grey's two minutes' speech from the

vent by tyranny now what tyranny of old accomplished. His ancestor died upon the scaffold, but his martyrdom riveted those principles for which he some considerable time before he concluded his speech, that he had then spoken an hour-(hear)-but he could not period to which he seemed desirous of restricting speeches in that House; for, on looking to the lists of the minority who recommended that speeches should be limited to an hour, he found there the name of Feargus O'Connor. (Hear, hear.) [Mr. O'Coxson.—"But you voted against it, and I was anxious to take your example."] But, if anything could convince him (Sir G. Grey) of the expediency of such a bill as that to limit the speeches of hon, members to that space, it would be listening to the speech which the hon member for Nottingham had just delivered to the House—(a laugh) — and he was sure the House would agree with him in thinking that if all extraneous matter had been rejected from it the hon, member would not have spoken for an hour, and would have made a much better speech. ("Hear," and a laugh.) With respect to the question before the House, he had understood that those "The blackness of ashes, now marks where they stood,
While the wild mother screams o'er her famishing brood."

Hear, hear.) But if I required a stronger proof of the tranquillity of Ireland than that contained in the letter of Lord Clarendon, I find it in the denth and the constitution to the death. And did the noble letter of Lord Clarendon, I find it in the denth and the constitution to the death. And did the noble letter of the great stronger proof the great gentlemen of the great gentlemen of the great gentlemen of the great gentlemen of the most of the great gentlemen of the most of the motion to follow it. There without the shadow of a case being made out against them? If the hon, gentleman is tired of hearing my voice they shall be read by the clerk, or he shall near to state the grounds on which they intended to oppose the motion. The hon member might have spared ill have spared ill have resisted to the constitutional value of the motion to find the motion. The hon member might have spared ill have respect to the constitutional value of the motion to find the motion. The hon member might have spared ill have respect to the constitutional value of the motion to find the motion of the motion to follow it. There were prepared to death the great gentlemen of the his reading with respect to the constitutional value of the Habeas Corpus Act, for, although there were few who would agree in the assertion of Dr. Johnson, that it was the only benefit we had derived from the revolution, no one doubted its immense value and utility. But the hon, member shall always be prepared to take the lion's share. Again, I say, remember the maxim of share again, I say, remember the maxim of share. Again, I say, remember the maxim of share again, I say, remember the maxim of share again, I say, remember the maxim of share again, a share again the share again

Afsveign Entelligence.

FRANCE

THE REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.—We read in the Ere Nouvelie:- The health of the prisoners at Vincennes is excellent. Each one has a separate chamber, leading into a large circular room, where the gendarmes are posted. Martin, better known by the name of Albert, has devoted his leisure hours to the education of a young bird; Quentin has for a companion a turtle dove; Raspail has brought up two fowls, which, by their noise and familiarity, rendered a visit to his chamber not very pleasant: Barbes cultivates some fine flowers: his room is that formerly occupied by M. de Boulogne, A bishop of Troyes, imprisoned by Napoleon for his tidelity to the Holy See. M. de Boulogne, during bis captivity, covered the walls of his room with religious paintings, which remain there still. The rooms now alluded to were occupied in 1830 by the ministers of Charles X.; magnificent views are to be seen from the windows. Hitherto the prisoners were not permitted to communicate with each other, but two days back that interdiction was removed, as the necessities of their common defence rendered a conference indispensable."

The correspondent of the Times writes :- 'It appears that some of the prisoners confined at Vinconnes, under a charge of conspiracy on the lath May. have refused to proceed to Bourges for trial. Those who so refuse are the most important amongst them; they are Raspail, Blanqui, Barbes, Quentin, and Sobrier. Caussidiere, Louis Blanc, and Hubert. will probably be tried par contunace. The last mentioned is believed to be still hiding somewhere in the capital, as he has lately addressed a letter to one of the journals, which was dated the day immediately preceding its publication.'

PERSECUTION OF THE CITIZEN PROUBHON. On the 14th the Assembly took into consideration the demand for authorisation to prosecute M. Proudhon, when M. Proudhou spoke as follows:-I have been given to understand that in reply to the demand to prosecute me on account of two articles in the Peuple I should address myself at the tribune to the subject of the responsibility of the President of the Republic. It is now a settled question. To those who desire the Republic and to those who do not, the President is responsible. I do not insist then on this point, I come to the accusation. I am accused of attacks against the constitution, of exciting hatred and contempt against the government, and of attacks against the President of the Republic. I have not attacked the constitution. I voted here against the constitution. It was my right as a representative, and having exercised this right I have always defended the constitution, both within and without these walls. In the articles incriminated I defend it against the encroachments of the executive power. Is it more true that I have attacked the government? Does not the National Assembly form part of the government? I have always defended it. I have sustained its preponderance in the government. Is this to attack the government? The Assembly has gone further in this respect than I. By its conduct on the vote of M. Perree it made an appeal to insurrection. (Exclamations.) When you say the Ministers were distrusted by the Assembly, you authorised me to say the executive power did not merit confidence and should not be obeyed. I have not attacked the President of the Republic, but only M. Leon Faucher speak of the eternal enemies of it is a different matter; when they speak of re-actionnaires they attack societies, they provoke to civil war. It is the President of the Republic, against whom any attacks have been directed. They know this well; and I am proceeded against because I am an aggressor against the citizen Louis Bonaparte. and not as the man who provokes to civil war. I the punishment is much more severe; but, as the President of the Republic is not irresponsible. I have a right to canvass his public acts.' He then went into a review of certain parts of the conduct of the President of the Republic and the Ministry, of the concentration of the military power in the

tion against him and his observations. The report of the committee authorising the pro secution was adopted by a large majority. Citizen Proudhon has received notice of another prosecution for the feuilletons published in his paper

hands of Gen. Changarnier, and concluded by saying

that he was one of those men whom they killed and

respited, but did not punish, and appealed to the

army to weigh well and judge between the accusa-

La Peuple, respecting the events of June.
The Bourgeois-War against the Republic. -All the bonnet rouges, and all flags with Montagnard and Socialist inscriptions, which had been attached to the trees of liberty in Paris, have just been removed, by order of the Prefect of Police.

The beastly Times exults over the persecution of the Republicans after the following manner:-Owing to the active exertions and energy of the police, and the convictions by the tribunals of the principal speakers, there is not a single club now open in Paris, with the exception of the Parliamentary clubs, but which are, of course, quite a different thing altogether. The Minister of the Interior deserves much credit for destroying these hotheds of sedition. The orators at those places are either imprisoned or in concealment to escape the sentence pronounced against them. The sedition and blasphemy which some of them had previously proclaimed in places of public resort, they were forced to utter in secret. Information was given that one or two of the clubs had established their head-quarters in the suburbs, and the police actually discovered a party in full conclave. There appeared, however, no legal proof against them of having met to discuss political questions, and, not having given a satisfactory account of themselves, the parties were arrested as vagrants and taken off to the Prefecture. There, however, they indignantly repelled the term 'vagrants,' and forgetting their position, declared they had assembled for the purpose of discussing political subjects. They were consequently convicted on their own confession, and imprisoned. They are to be prosecuted for a violation of the law on secret societies.' [Is not this horrible? But it is the natural consequence of " moderation.' Miserable peoples, when will you learn that there is but one proper way of dealing

More Persecution of the Republicans .-M. Paturezu, the provisional mayor of Chateauroux, having attempted to organise a popular manifestation, under the pretext of planting a tree of liberty, contrary to the wishes of the Prefect on the subject, has been suspended from his functions, together with the municipal council, which had assumed the title of Republican Council. The Prefect has established a provisional municipal commission. M. Bonnard, a physician, and MM. Serignae and Mestier, barristers, were tried before the Court of Assize of the Seine on Thursday, for a seditious speech, delivered by the Doctor on the 26th of October, at the Club of the Redoubt. They were found guilty, and the Dector was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of 1,000f. MM. Serignac and Mestier were sentenced to imprisonment for two months.

with scoundrels?

The governor of the prison of St. Pelagie was arrested on Thursday.

More Persecution of the Republican PRESS.—The printers of the journals the Rights of Man and the Red Republican have been sentenced defeated the Austrian forces under General Puch- Rome, dated the 9th :—" Romans—A great act has sented to the Assembly. Man and the near neputation have been sentenced to pay a fine, one of 200 and other of 100 francs, for having published those namers without having the first payer of the Interior is charged with the exemade the deposit required by law.

M. Felix Malteste, printer, was convicted before the Paris Court of Assize, on Tuesday, of having on the banks of the Theiss. The cannonade was that which made our fathers great and glorious. ganda,' emanating from the association called La Solidarité Républicaine, without having made the the Imperialists endeavoured to burn the bridge Every citizen who is not an enemy to his country

ITALIAN AFFAIRS .- On Tuesday M. Ledru Rolthe intention of the government towards Rome and Tuscany. M. Drouyn de Lhuys having stated, in reply, that the French government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman government without first ascertaining that it approved of its acts, and that, besides this, the government was anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position suitable to a temporal prince and the head of the church, M. Bac Maine, and the replacing of them by consuls. proposed the following motion:-

'The National Assembly, persevering in its declaration of the 25th May last, passes to the order forward an address to the National Assembly in Republic to the Tuscan People.—At the moment of

the feeling of the Assembly to be against him; with- establishment of common workshops and formation first arrive a generous response. We doubted not a good deal of popular excitement. The people in fully display the effects of physical decay.

appeal of MM. Raspail and Quentin against the re-

at Bourges by the High Court of Justice. THREATENED INTERVENTION .- The Paris Patrie of Sunday contains the following:- The report is current that, with the consent of all the powers, the King of Naples and the King of Piedment are simultaneously to interfere in the States of the Pope, and in Tuscancy. The journey of the Piedmontese General Baia, who has left Turin for Naples, passing through Florence and Rome, is said to be in connexion with this plan of intervention. Should the intervention take place, it is said that the English and French fleets will take up their position at Leghorn and Civita Vecchia.'

The Constitutionnel says, that this news needs confirmation, but it is generally believed in Paris that the intervention has been fully determined on. On the 1st of March 10,000 troops will be concentrated in and round Bourges. They began to move thither on the 16th.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY .- We announced, in our second and third editions, that the motion of M. Lanjuinnais for the early dissolution of the Assembly had been finally adopted. The consesequence of this vote is, that the present 'National Assembly' must necessarily close its labours within a period varying from eighty to ninety days, and that the 'Legislative Assembly,' which is to succeed it will probably meet within the first fortnight of the month of May.

CELEBRATION OF THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY.-In the A sembly on Thursday the Minister of the Interior had presented a bill relative to the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of February. By this bill it was declared that the ceremonies on the 24th of February would be a mere service for the dead, leaving the peried of rejoicing to the anniversary of May 4, the day on which the National Assembly first met. The bill was at once referred to the Committee of the Interior, with an injunction to send in a report in the course of the sitting. Some articles of the electoral law were then adopted, after which M. Babaud Laribiere ascended the tribune, and presented the report of the Committee of the Interior on the bill mentioned above; the Committee declared that, in general, it approved of the views of the government, but still insisted on having both February 24th and May 4th considered as fete days and national holidays. M. Leon Faucher persisted in the bill which he had GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY IN presented; the Assembly, however, approved of that of the Committee, which was adopted by 490 votes

DISTURBED STATE OF LYONS .- Accounts from Lyons of the 19th, state that that city is in a state of great excitement. The military authorities have. however, adopted energetic means to prevent an outbreak. A number of arrests have taken place. GERMANY.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) BERLIN, Feb. 12.—THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS. -The total results of the elections for the Second Chamber are now ascertained. According to the moderate journals, there is a majority of between twenty to thirty in favour of the Constitutionalists. According to the calculations of the Democratic press, the numbers are so balanced as to render it impossible to determine which is in the minority. certain pretensions. When Marshal Bugeaud and In fact, in order to be able to judge of the turn matters are likely to take in the Second Chamber, society, it is well known whom they would blacken, we must wait until the discussion upon the adbut they are commended. But with the Socialists dress. In the meantime, it is indisputable that the Le't has retained almost all its original force and unity by the re-election of its most active and persevering members, whilst many of those who formed the nerve and strength of the Right have been excluded. The approaching struggle-and a fierce struggle must ensue-will be carried on in the Second Chamber, and not in the streets. Ten dependence. The allocation of the 29th was the am proceeded against on this latter charge, because able orators or debaters are, therefore, of more importance to the interests of the Government, of order, and national prosperity, than ten thousand bayonets. The Left may be kept in check by the eloquence and firmness of its opponents; they cannot be overcome by any other force.

Three points of discussion are already pointed out as those upon which the adverse parties are determined to try their force. These are-1st, 'by the grace of God;' 2d, nobility-abolished by a party which has been re-elected in full force; and, 3d, the First Chamber itself, against which Temme, Waldeck, Rodbertus, and the whole demagogue Left have sworn an eternal hatred.

The official notice, calling on the deputies of both Chambers to assemble on the 26th inst., at eleven in the foreuoon, in the White-hall of the Palace, appeared on the 16th, putting an end to the doubts which had for some days prevailed as to whether the day of meeting would not be adjourned. AUSTRIA.—The Gratz journals state that sixty

oldiers recently broke into the residence of the editor of one of the local journals (which had censured Windischgratz), and wounded him so severely that his life is despaired of. In revenge, the populace dragged from his horse the captain under whom the military rioters served, and very roughly handled

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

The Hungarians are not yet conquered. Up to the Prince of Canino answered by 'Viva Rebthe 6th inst., Kossuth and his parliament were publica! still in Debreczin, as busy as ever in fabricating bank-notes and in making miltary preparations. Dembinski is now the commander-in-chief of all the Hungarian forces, which, according to all ac- by Sterbini and other members, who declared that counts, are very numerous, particularly on the banks

of the Theiss. The Deutsche Reforme of Berlin (the journal which, during the Vienna insurrection, received by far the most authentic and the speediest intelligence of the proceedings) bints very plainly, in its, evening edition of the 12th inst., that the Austrian ministry are desirous of treating with the 'rebels.'

and that at no distant period the faithful Croatians and their Ban will be again declared outlaws. It is asserted that Russia has offered rewards for the capture of Kossuth, Bem, and Messaros, who through the night, when finally a division took place, are accused of fomenting disorder in Poland.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the

fortress of Esseg is not yet in the hands of the Imperialists. On the contrary, it appears that the question to the meeting of the great Italian consti- abolished. Emperor's troops have merely taken the town of tuent body. Esseg, but that the citadel remains still in the hands vainly endeavouring to protect themselves by tem- The decree is couched in the following terms :-porary fortifications from the hail of balls and shells which it is stated are continually pouring in. Nor have they been able to surround the whole of the citadel, the northern road being still in the power of the Magyars, who can thus receive provi sions and reinforcements. General Nugent's spiritual supremacy.

trian army at Esseg. According to letters from Pesth. Count Lazar and Baron Nidersperg have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for having taken part in the Magyar insurrection.

corps has been ordered to join the besieging Aus-

It is said that General Dembinski, who is now at the head of the Hungarian army, passed a night, on his way from Paris, in the same town (Kreismark) with the Austrian General Schlik, who would in all probability, have shot him without mercy had he known he had such a neighbour.

Hungary, containing a detailed account of Ge-neral Bem's victory at Hermannstadt, where he The following proclamation has been issu

defeat which the Imperialists suffered at Zibackhaz, form of government that could be proper for us was heard as far off as Czegled, and some of the fugitive | This the Assembly has decreed, and the Roman Re-Austrian dragoons came to Pesth. It appears that public has been this day proclaimed from the Capitol. declaration prescribed by law. He was sentenced to which crosses the Theiss at Zibackhaz, and were must immediately and loyally adhere to this govern-

> every day more and more its democratical tendencies. sent us, and the Roman Republic will be eternal and On the 9th inst. it voted, by a large majority, and happy. in opposition to ministers, the recall of all the Saxon ambassadors in foreign countries and in Germany, with the exception of the one in Frankfort-on-the-

HAMBURGH.—A congress of working men was opened on the 10th inst. The congress resolved to ing address to the Tuscan people:— The Roman Frankfort, and to each of the governments of Ger- pronouncing the great word of liberty, we have A short discussion ensued, when M. Bac, finding wany, requesting advances of money for the looked about us to ascertain from what side would of the Assembly has been contradicted, but there was

members of the congress broached communist doc- Italy supports her children by the same sentiment. by individuals whom he identified as disguised appear of MM. Raspan and Quentus against the decree trines, and urged the necessity of breaking up capital REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY_ESTABLISH- agents of the police. of the Council Chamber that they should be tried (in other words putting down capitalists), in order to render labour free .- Daily News.

SPAIN.

GENERAL CABRERA. -- After having been wounded n his late action with the Christino forces, General Cabrera i sued a general order, announcing that it was not his intention to relinquish the command of the army, and directing that all reports should continue to be made to him in the usual manner. A letter from Cabrera, written subsequently, and of so late a date as the 9:h inst., has reached London, and contains the gratifying assurance that his recovery proceeded so favourably as to justify his hope and belief of being able once more to resume active duty as early as the 12th or 13th. MONARCHIAL AND MILITARY MCDESTY .- I

appears that Narvaez will not give up power without pension. I hear that it is the intention of his friends to propose in the Cortes that he be allowed an annuity or pension of two millions of reals a year (about £20,000) as a tribute of gratitude to the pacificator of Spain. But this is not all. It is added, that his friends are auxious to obtain for him the title of Prince. If the Cortes approve of these measures, of which there seems little doubt. Queen Christina will come in with a claim also, and demand that her annual pension of three millions be capitalised for twenty years. The modest request would amount to this, that the country should pay over to Queen Christina a sum of sixty millions of reals, to be given to her immediately in Three ner cent. Bonds, at the rate of twenty or twenty-one per cent., which will amount to the enormous sum of three hundred millions of reals, or three millions

A letter from Catalonia says:- 'That a bloody engagement took place in Pont and Armentera on the 5th inst., between the columns of the Carlist Villela and the Centralista Baldrich together, against ringing. the Queen's troops, commanded by General Quesada; the action lasted four hours. The Queen's troops lost fifteen men killed, and thirty wounded. Baldrich had a single combat with a lancer of the Queen's troops, and killed him on the spot.' Nine soldiers were shot at Cuenca on the 8th inst.

HOLLAND. The Dutch Chambers were opened on the 14th by the King in person.

for desertion and joining a rebel force.

ITALY.

OPENING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AT ROME.—The session of the Roman Constituent Assembly was solemnly opened on the 5th inst. The deputies marched in procession from the Capitol to the palace of the Chancery, the old hall of which had been fitted up for their reception. At one o'clock the Ministers took their seats, and the Senior Deputy having been called to the chair, M. Armellini, Minister of the Interior, addressed the house, saying: 'Pius IX, an historic name, entered on a glorious path, that of nationality, founded on the ruins of democracy. Succeeding, to a pontiff who was detested, warned by passed events, educated in the world, and not in a cloister, where bigotry and not religion is professed, Pius IX. could not remain insensible to the exigencies of the times. The amnesty, a quasi-liberty of the press. the creation of a municipality, the consults and the constitution all presaged that Pius IX would reconthe importance of his mission. At every concession he desired to halt. The nations cried forward! forward! Scruples alarmed him. He regarded as sacrilege the liberty of the laity surrounded as he was by diplomatists and reactionnaires. He wished to retrace his steps, and waited only the opportunity. That opportunity he found in the war of infirst step of discord between the prince and the people. The struggle commenced between constitutional and ecclesiastical principles. A man with out gezius, he had not understood the constitution. Every ministry became impossible by reason of the autagonism of the two principles. And vet. after his flight, the revolution proceeded but slowly, and was only fully proclaimed after the protests and orders of the Pope issued from the country of an enemy. The task of the Provisional Government was arduous, but it heeded not the menaces of conspiracy and intervention. It had with it the people. The ministry met all the difficulties and triumphed. You are the living evidence of its efforts. The nation will know how to preserve its conquered rights.' The minister then entered into a detail of the acts of peril, we have 30,000 men under arms. Such is our work as to the interior; as to the exterior, all our communications are broken off. We have the sympathy of the Tuscan people. The Sardinian go-

bours by two names, 'Italy and the people!" On the calling over the names of the deputies,

vernment has treated to our satisfaction. To all

amidst the sepulchres of two civilisations-the se-

pulchres of the Italy of the Cæsars and those of the

Italy of the popes. Build, then, on these sepulchres,

the new edifice, and inaugurate your immortal la-

During the sitting General Garibaldi proposed immediately to proclaim the republic, and was seconded by the Prince of Canino; but was opposed whatever was done in that Assembly ought to be the result of mature and deliberate discussion.

THE POPE DEPOSED! THE REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED!!!

The National Assembly met on the 8th at one o'clock, and, after some routine business had been as a traitor to his country, and treated as such.' transacted, the grand question of 'What form of government should be adopted for the Roman States?' was entered on. The debate was characshould be once more a commonwealth. The twenty in minority advocated an amendment deferring the

In the middle of the night the result was forced esseg, but that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly, composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly, composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly, composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly, composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly, composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly. Composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly. Composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly. Composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly. Composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single Assembly. Composed of the first that the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the result was forced single as the citadel remains at the citadel remains still in the mands of the might the remains at the citadel remains at the citad bombarding the town. The Austrian troops are simultaneous pealing of all the steeples in Rome. 'Art. 1. The Pope is declared divested both in point of fact and in point of right of all claim to

'Art. 2. Full and adequate guarantees shall be provided for the Pontiff's independent exercise of his

'Art. 3. The government of these states shall be of strictly democratic nature, and the glorious name of Roman Republic is resumed.

'Art. 4. Our relations with the other states of and upwards. Italy shall be based on reciprocity and goodwill, as befits our common nationality.

(Signed) GALLETI, 'President of the National Assembly. ' Decreed at Rome, Feb. 8, 1849.'

While I write (two o'clock) the ceremony of proclaiming the Republic is going forward in the Capitol. Severe measures are anticipated with respect to The Breslauer Zeitung publishes a letter from the continued absence of many large proprietors and

legitimate representatives having assembled, the Department of the Interior is charged with the exe-The same letter contains an account of another sovereignty of the people being recognised, the only cution of the present decree. the Imperialists endeavoured to burn the bridge which crosses the Theiss at Zibackhaz, and were which crosses the Hungarians, who forced them to opposed by the Hungarians, who forced them to fight from the field. The Austrian bulletins are silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent or the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent or the subject of the silent or the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent or the subject of the silent or the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent or the subject of the silent or the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many silent or the subject of the subject of this fight, which lasted above the subject of this fight, which lasted above the subject of the subject of the subject of this fight, which lasted above the subject of the subj ling interpellated the Minister of Foreign Affairs on silent on the subject of this fight, which lasted above the paths of order and justice. After so many ages, we again possess a country and liberty; let us SAXONY.—The second chamber is displaying prove ourselves worthy of the gift which God has

> The Ministers of the Republican Government, 'C. E. MUZZARELLI, C. ANNELLINI, F. GALCOTTI, L. MARIANI. P. STERBINI, P. DI CAMPELLO.'

The Constituent Assembly has voted the follow-At the recent congress of working men, held in factoring men's association work.

At the recent congress of working men, held in factoring men's association work.

At the recent congress of working men, held in factoring men's association work.

At the recent congress of working men, held in factoring men's association work.

At the recent congress of working men, held in factoring men's association work.

Contains an accurate description of the discases caused by the abuse of mercury; primary and special work, turning towards have discussed work, turning towards have accomplished a great work accomplished a great work accomplished a great work, turning towards have accomplished a great work accomplished accomplished and the following primary and some ac

MENT OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

We announced in our last, the cowardly flight of the Grand Duke. The announcement of his flight tanelli! Live Mazzini! was followed by immense agitation in every part of Florence. The generale was beaten, the national guards and troops were called out, and the chamwho assembled in great numbers, and proclaimed a failed. Provisional Government, choosing Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzoni as its chiefs.

The multitude then proceeded to the chamber, and rushing into the galleries compelled the members assembled to acknowledge and confirm the Provisional Government. The clubs proclaimed the deposition of the Grand Duke, and declared Tuscany to be part of the Italian Constituente, to be disposed of as the Roman Assembly shall hereafter decide.

After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of chosen by the people was confirmed in its functions,

Deputies. In the Chamber of Deputies. Montanelli, in the name of his colleagues, accepted the mission which had been confided to them. On leaving the cham- to about 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly ber the members of the Provisional Government one half were of the largest calibre. On Christmashad been confided to them. On leaving the continuous assemblage, declarwent to the portico of the Lanzi, where they severally addressed a numerous assemblage, declaring that they accepted so difficult a duty from deing that they accepted so difficult a duty from deing that they accepted so difficult a duty from the new on all sides, established and driving in the enemy on all sides, established throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the new on the new on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the new on the new on all sides, established throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the new on the new on the new of the suburbs.

the 8th inst., has appointed the Avocat Mordeni, principal magazine in the fort blew up with a te-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Professor Marmocchi, rific explosion,—nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder are the members of the Provisional Government will be that of the principal stores, was now spreading

Council of Ministers.

the People, A. Mondini, President of the Peo-

Letters from St. Stephano, of the 11th February. The English war steamer Porcupine and the English frigate the Thetis were at anchor in the roads. where they were placed at the disposal of the Grand Duke. Four hundred soldiers of the Communal bave set out from Leghorn for Florence with two cannon. The governor opposed their landing, declaring he would only obey upon receiving an order rom the Provisional Government of Florence.

The Tuscan Provisional Government has issued the two following decrees:-

'Florence, Palace of the Provisional Government, Feb. 10, 1849.

'The Tuscan Provisional Government considering that one of the taxes which weigh most heavily on the people is the tax upon salt; considering that a been presented by the General Council, on the proof the Provisional Government, and said :- In case and Public Works, decrees-The price of white

menaces we reply by preparing for war. You sit continued. 'The Tuscan Provisional Government.-Fellow citizens ought not to abandon citizens, nor brothers their brothers: Considering that the flight of the Sovereign has reduced to poverty numerous families, decrees as follows: -All the citizens who belonged to the service of the Prince will continue to receive from the public Treasury their salaries until the Government shall have found means of arranging

The following proclamation has also been issued :-' Florence, Feb. 10 .- 'Citizens-The country was abandoned to itself. It was in that position of circumstances that the Tuscan Parliament and people entrusted us with the security of the public, and we are determined to keep it intact. Let all good citizens, then, give us their aid, for whoever, either by his speech or by his actions, shall endanger the MICHAEL NASMYTH." public safety or excite to civil war, will be regarded

The following decree was issued on the 10th:-'The Provisional Government of Tuscany, conside,ing that the form of government of Tuscany, as terised by grave and earnest eloquence, and lasted a part of Italy, is to be determined by the Italian Constituent Assembly; that meantime Tuscany can-

11. The General Council and the Senate are

the Provisional Government. '3. Laws may be proposed both by the Legis-

lative Assembly and by the Ministry. '4. The Assembly shall be composed of 120 representatives, elected by departments in proportion to population.

'5. The elections shall take place in the communes, and the votes shall be cast up in every department. 6. Candidates for the representation must be

25 years old or upwards; electors must be 21 years '7. Women, persons declared by the tribunals

incapable of managing their own affairs, strangers, or persons sentenced to punishments not within the competency of the tribunals of first instance, or to any punishment for fraud, robbery, and similar chimes against property, are neither eligible nor

. 8. The Assembly is convoked for the 15th of March 1849. . 9. A bill for the immediate organisation of the

The following proclamation has been issued at Italian Constituent Assembly shall be speedily pre-

"Given in Florence, Feb. 10. ' GURRRAZZI. President of the Provisional

Government. Mormocchi, Secretary for the Interior.' Square del Popolo. Guerrazzi harangued the mob, and prayed them not to proclaim any form of government until the deputies elected by Universal Suffrage should have fully discussed the question. Cries of 'Long live the Republic' prevented his words from being heard. It was determined, how-

THE NEAPOLITAN ASSEMBLY.—The report of dis-

The Court of Cassation rejected on Saturday the shops' had been established therein. Nearly all the and destinies. The ancient calumny is effaced, been basely attacked, and wounded in three places,

GENOA .- A demonstration took place on the 11th inst. at Genoa, in favour of the Italian Constituante. The rallying cry was ' Live the Constituante of Mon-

Florence. The generale was beaten, the national tains a notice, inviting the deputies of the provided by which the desired is action is solvence. It acts with the virus chemically, and guards and troops were called out, and the chambers were hastily convoked. Meanwhile, however, 9th for despatch of business. The Austrian balloon of the work should be read by every young man entering the populace scheme for the hombardment of Venice has utterly into life. the clubs issued a manifesto, convoking the populace scheme for the bombardment of Venice has utterly

INDIA.

MORE GORE AND GLORY. CAPTURE OF MOULTAN.

The following summary from the Bombay Times conveys the main features of this important intelligence.

'Moultan has at length been captured, after one of the most obstinate and gallant defences on the part of the enemy ever recorded in our annals. The city, after having been battered and bombarded by the 8th inst., at which the Provisional Government | nearly a hundred and fifty pieces of ordnance for a week, was taken on the 2d. The fort was expected the Senate, in its sitting of the same day, approved to be stormed on the 7th instant. The Bombay all that had been done by the Chamber of troops joined General Whish on the 21st December. The besieging army now amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies amounting to about

ference to the wishes of the people. From thence and driving in the enemy on all sides, established they proceeded to the Old Palace, in the midst of themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. the most enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd, Batteries were now constructed in every direction. and with military honours paid them by the and on the morning of the 28th a terrific cannon-Civic Guard. All the bells of the city were ade and bombardment commenced. On the 29 h, the heavy guns were hattering within eighty vards The Provisional Government, by a decree, dated of the ramparts. On the morning of the 30th, the Minister of the Interior; Romanelli, Minister of reported to have been stored in it—blowing a vast Justice: Franchini, Minister of Public Instruction; column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. Mariano d'Ayala, Minister of War; Adami, The destruction it caused all round must have been Minister of Figances and Public Works. Each of tremendous. A mighty conflagration, supposed to sit for one week successively as President of the in the town. £50,000 worth of grain were afterwards found to have been destroyed. The enemy's The following proclamations were published at artillery slackened their fire, but still continued un-Florence immediately after:—'The People of silenced. On the two next days the cannonade con-Florence,—Considering that the flight of Leopold of tinued; shells were thrown sometimes every mi-Austria, is a violation of the constitution, and leaves | nute, sometimes at intervals of ten minutes, and fearthe state without government; considering that the ful salvos were from time to time discearged from first duty of the people, the only sovereign, is to the heavy batteries. A furious cannonade having provide for the urgency of circumstances, and act- been kept up all the previous night, on the morning ing as the representative of the sister provinces, of the 2d a column of Bengal troops, commanded nominates a Provisional Government in the persons by Colonel Franks, consisting of her Majesty's 32d of citizens Joseph Montanelli, F. D. Guerrazzi, J. and the 49th and 72d Native infantry, pushed for-Mazzoni, who shall exercise the presidency in ward to a breach near the Delhi Gate. Here they turns; and the people confide to them the high found the enemy determined to oppose them to the direction of political affairs, and also, in the name of last. The breach, besides, proved impracticable; Italy, Tuscan honour; subject to the condition that so the troops retired, and moved round to the oppothe definite form of government for Tuscany, shall site side of the town, where the entrance of the Bomthe definite form of government for fuscany, shall she stee of the think, where she entrance of the Bond the system. Let any one that, in the mean time, the Provisional Govern-stormed by them had been much more complete hours, and, instead of having weakened, they will be found ment shall unite with and attach itself to that of than the other, and the enemy defending it were to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted Rome, in order that the two states, in the eyes of driven off at the bayonet's point. The Fusiliers Italy and the world, may henceforth form only one. entered first, and speedily placed their standard disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will February 8th. from the Place of the People.—For the People A. Morring. President of the People followed them, and the city of Moultan, which was ple's Club; G. B. Nrccolini, Vice-president of captured about three p.m., was before sunset filled cile his temporal power to the requirements of man-kind. But Pius IX was not sufficiently imbued with the first of the piece of the pight a mine was for a few renewed. In the course of the night a mine was published in the Piedmont Gazette, state that the sprung on us. which occasioned some mischief. Grand Duke of Tuscany was still in that place, and Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to that he had formally forbidden the publication of the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst all his the proclamations of the Provisional Government, reverses. On the morning of the 3d, the cannonade was again resumed by us, and the Dowlut Gate, the stead of beneficial. last hold of the enemy, destroyed. Large quantities of pillage were being collected, and the bankers were said to have offered £30,000 if we would leave their establishments alone.

JAN. 20.-Government, if it expected to be able to send home news of the fall of the fort of Moultan has been disappointed. On the 7th the citadel bad not been taken; it was being mined, with the object of blowing the counterscarp into the ditch, and then taking the place by storm.

THE MORMONITES .- These people are increasing in numbers rapidly, both in the neighbourhood of Camden and Somers Towns, and are intent, in the project for the reduction of that tax has already spring of the year, to emigrate and colonise in California. They have arranged to hire the use of four position of the Minister of Finances, Commerce, to the Western world, not being desirous of interor five vessels for their own immediate conveyance mixing with persons distinct from their own sect, sa't, taken at the manufacture at Volera, shall be On their arrival in the settlement above-named, reduced, from the 1st of March, 1849, from twelve they intend to pursue their route to the "Valley of to eight quattrini per pound; the tax of one quat-trino per pound, which is levied for the benefit of courage agriculture. They "hold all things in the hospitals and charitable asylums, shall be common' among themselves, and are strictly bound by the ties of fraternisation and socialism. Many have disposed of their furniture, and the leases of their houses, to raise money for the voyage.

> PROUT. 229. STRAND. "No. 208, Piccadilly, London, Oct. 19, 1847. "No. 208, Piccadilly, London, Oct. 19, 1847.
> "Sir,—It is now three years and a half since I was sorely afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, the suffering from which induced me to try all the proposed remedies that extensive medical experience could devise, without obtaining any satisfactory relief from pain. During one of the paroxysms a friend advised me to try Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, chemistry that had in some correct extension. observing that he had in some severe cases taken them himself, and they proved very successful. I instantly adopted his advice, and to my joy the exeruciating torment soon began to abate, and a few boxes restored me to health, since which I have had no return of the complaint I trust you will give publicity to my case, that suffering humanity may know how to obtain a remedy for this distressing disease .- I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

The above testimonial is a further proof of the efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, which afford speedy relief to those afflicted with gout, rheumatism, lumbago sciatica, tic-doloreux, pains in the head and face, and all analagous complaints.

The never-failing effects of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in and 134 votes against twenty decided that Rome not be left without a Legislative Assembly really should be once more a commonwealth. The twenty representing the country, decrees:—

in minority advected an among decided that Rome not be left without a Legislative Assembly really a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head and face, and, indeed, in every rheumatic or gouty affection: in and, indeed, he very recument or gouty ancetton: in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom but contains many grateful evidences

Sold by Thomas Prout, 223, Strand, London, and, by his appointment, by
Heaton, Land, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Walker and Co., Hartley and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Wardshauenth, Hayson, and Wilson, Daylington, Diversity, Huddershed, Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Harson and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon Metcalfe, and Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith Spinks and Pannett, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Hicks, Sharp and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice and Priestly, Pontefract; Cardwell and Smith, Wakefield Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Denton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge Dally and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley, Atkinson, Brighouse; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdm. Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Ewenty-fifth edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.,

of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain: which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engra-vings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Pater-noster-row: Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Pater-noster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street;

Part the First
Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced ever, to postpone the planting of the tree of liberty until daylight. The troops had taken the oath of fidelity to the Provisional Government, and had placed a red ribband in their button-hole. They sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying Consump train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of Debility Dropsy connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes Dropsy with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their Erysipelas use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which Fits

fects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in fects of neglect, either in the recognition of unease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus the treatment, are shown to oc the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. which, it duly ionowed up, connect an in checking a cu This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings

VENICE.—The Venice Gazette of the 3rd contains a notice, inviting the deputies of the province by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically.

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to tions of the Married State, and of the causes under lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the

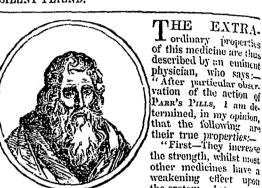
the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be a stance of the property of the prope and errors, and the means at the operation of certain dis-within reach and effectual. The operation of certain dis-qualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproqualifications is may examined, and inferiences and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence, The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted

life, when exhausted by the immence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamie; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands been demonstrated by its dayleying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one 17,000; or 32,000 in all. The artillery amounted THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

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of this medicine are thus described by an eminent described by an eminent physician, who says:—
"After particular obstr.
vation of the action of Pann's Pills, I am determined, in my opinion, that the following are their true properties:—
"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon weakening effect upon

a lasting strength to the body. "Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the

vere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the "Thirdly—They are found, after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks, to possess the most and them. vigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a returned good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use shilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious in

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD. These pills are particularly recommended to all persons going abroad, and subjecting themselves to a great change of climate. Officers of the Army and Navy, his

SIONARIES, EMIGRANTS, &c., will find them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests, as a preventative of the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in our Colonies, especially in the West Indies, where a small box recently sold for 10s. In America also its fame is getting known and its virtue duly appreciated, causing an immense de mand for it; and there is no country or port in the world where it will not speedily become an article of extensive traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and

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TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

able Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848. RESPECTED FRIEND,—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an asthma, which afflicted me for three was to such an extent that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to hell !? cough and phlegm. Besides taking the Pills, I rubiol plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.—(Signed) Benjamin Mackie.—To Professor Holloway.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respec

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER WHEN SUPPOSED TO ES AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Longial was attacked with typhus fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above beauty of the discountering, and knowing referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and known, the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Hel loway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and deli were given to her, and the same number was continue night and morning for three days, and in a very short that

N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colord Dear, who is with his regiment in India, the 21st Fusikers cured himself of a very bad attack of fever by these changes. brated Pills. There is no doubt that any fever, honest malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning. C pious doses of this medicine. The patient should be indeed. to drink plentifully of warm linseed tea or barley water.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kemin-ton, near Oxford, December 2nd, 1843. My shepherd for some time was afflicted with with on the chest, when I heard of it I immediately advised to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly can and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I make received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills of Ointment, it has ever since been my most earnest comment. your to make known their excellent qualities.—(Signed S. Mundy.—To Professor Holloway. THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVE

AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Mesico Leghorn, 21st February, 1845. Sin,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility my thanking you before this time for your politeressending me your pills as you did. I now take this effective than the possibility of the possibility tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most nent of the faculty at home, and all over the continuous Carisbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another better a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family shows a require either.

ever require either.—Your most obedient servant (significant) Aldborough.—To Professor Holloway. CURE OF A DELIBITATED CONSTITUTION Mr. Mate, a storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wa had been for some time in a most delicate state of head his constitution was so debilitated that his death to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all we knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that the in gratitude, sent it for publication, to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 2nd Janual. 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the entire gies of both body and mind, when other medicines had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:— Female Irregula- Scrofula, Ague Scrotula, King's Evil Stone and Grant Secondary Syng rities Bilious Fevers plaints kinds Blotches on Gout Tic-Doloureux Head-ache Tuniours Bowel Complaints Indigestion Jaundina Liver Complaints the Bowels

Venereal Affec Lumbago Worms kinds Piles Weakness, Rheumatism whatever cause Retention de, de. Urine Sore Throats Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowal,

Poetry.

THE MARSEILLAISE: TRANSLATED BY ERNEST JONES; At present suffering imprisonment in Tothill Fields Dungeon, under a sentence of Two Years' Incarceration, &c., &c., for the "crime" of demanding Justice for the People.

sons of freedom! break your slumbers, The day of glory's drawing nigh, Against us Tyranny's red numbers Rear their bloody banner high, Rear their bloody banner high, . Hark ! hirelings fierce for brutal strife, Far and near sound war's alarms, And outrage in your very arms The hopes—the partners of your life. To arms! brave citizens! Array each gallant band

March on! march on! your tyrants' blood Shall drench the thirsty land! We'll march! we'll march! our tyrants' blood Shall drench the thirsty land! What demand their banded minions? What dares each despicable king?

Amid the flap of Freedom's pinions, Hear their rusty fetters ring. Hear their rusty fetters ring. For us? 'Tis but an insult vain, That shall arouse our hearts the more: We broke their manacles before, We'll dash them into dust again To arms! brave citizens, etc.

Shall an alien crew conspiring, Make laws to blight a freeman's hearth? Shall the mercenary hireling Tread all our manly pride to earth? Tread all our manly pride to earth. Great God! shall mighty millions cower, And 'neath a yoke so paltry yield, Shall petty despots basely wield A nation's strength-a people's power? To arms! brave citizens, etc. Tremble tyrants! traitors! tremble, Plague spots of the factious few! Plot, conspire, betray, dissemble, You shall not escape your due! You shall not escape your due!

For we'll be soldiers, one and all-If hundreds die, fresh thousands stand-Every death recruits a band Vowed to crush you or to fall. To arms! brave citizens, etc. And now, like warriors, gallant-hearted, Learn by turns to strike and spare-

Pity those whom faction parted. And would be with us did they dare! They would be with us did they dare! But for those despotic knaves, Who make them play the minion's part, And tear their bleeding country's heart, Onward-onward o'er their graves! To arms! brave citizens! etc.

Children of each hallowed martyr! Kindle fresh the kindred strife-'Mid their ashes Freedom's Charter Shall set the seal upon their life. Shall set the seal upon their life. Less eager to survive the brave Than to partake their honoured rest, Now dare the worst-and hope the best, But never-never die a slave. To arms! brave citizens! etc.

Our country's sacred love inspires-Freedom! those who fight with thee! For the land—for the land of our sires, The home and birthright of the free! The home and birthright of the free! Fight with us, Freedom—at thy voice Victory hails our strong career, Till stricken tyrants dying hear The liberated world rejoice! To arms! brave citizens! array each gallant band,

March on! march on! your tyrants' blood Shall drench the thirsty land. We'll march! we'll march! our tyrants' blood Shall drench the thirsty land, CHORUS OF THE GIRONDISTS:

(Mourir pour la Patrie,) TRANSLATED BY ERNEST JONES. The cannon are calling in thunder The high-hearted children of France; And rending her fetters asunder, See her citizen soldiers advance. cnorus.

To fall for liberty! To fall for liberty! Is the fate the most noble-most worthy the free! Let us rush like a vast inundation, On those who would keep us in thrall; Let us show them, united, a nation Can battle and conquer them all. To fall, etc.

Upholding the rights that we cherish, Away! to the scene of the strife; And soon shall our enemies perish, Or ask on their knees for their life. To fall, etc. To arms, then, each gallant avenger,

The wrongs of our land to redress! Then on! for where thickest the danger, The soldiers of freedom shall press. To fall for liberty!

To fall for liberty! Is the fate the most noble-most worthy the free!

THE THREE DAYS OF FEBRUARY.

The arrival of the First Anniversary of the and shook hands with them. French Revolution of 1848, demands that we should consecrate a portion of this week's formed in the mean time, the heroism of the people was everywhere manifested. A barricade had been the victory of the people:—

22ND OF FEBRUARY. Early in the morning, numerous groups of men of places, and moved along the streets following the on all sides. same direction, the east of Paris.

The thresholds of almost all the doors were crowded with women, or persons who, more sedeninto two files and advanced in this order to the of the victims of the barricade at Pétit Carreau. number of 1,500 or 1,800, apparently obeying the Twenty men accompanied this sad procession. orders of a young man of twenty, of colossal stature, placed at their head. Arrived at the quay, they met a body of about 2,000 workmen, descending from the Faubourgs, they joined and mingled in the same ranks, without disturbing the order of their march. Half-past Eleven.—It is the time fixed for the workmen, agitators and spectators, are there in multitudes. Innumerable masses cover the place, the streets Royale and Tronchet, the entrance of the Boulevards, and all the abutments. They sing the Marseillaise. They shout "Vive la Reforme!—A bas Guizot!" &c.

Noon.—At the Champs Elysées, three barricades way; and they at length besieged the municipal protected by iron gratings recently erected round were the theatre of disorders less serious than turbulent. As soon as the troops appeared to still the tumults, they were greeted with vehement shouts of "Vive la ligne," and were approached with symplectic and the street of the street pathy, instead of being shunned.

Half-past Twelve.—The whole city is become the scene of alarm and agitation. It is reported that serious engagements have taken place at the Faubourg Saint Marceau; that ten wounded munithat a captain has been killed. Barricades have been creeted near the marché St. Honoré, and the Rue de Rivoli. Two poor women were killed, or rather assassinated, in the first of these streets. During these tragic scenes, an innumerable crowd of spec-armed with such weapons as most readily came troops of the line, with their searlet trousers covered tators of all classes covered the Boulevards, and the liscent streets.

Six o'Clock.—The tumult became more serious in the Champs Elysées, where they erected a vast muskets and pistols. pile of garden seats; it was set on fire, and it appeared at a distance as if the whole city was in dames. Somechildren broke the reverberes, burned the omnibus benches, &c. without any opposition from the municipal officers or the sergeants de

Foot and horse patrols paraded all the thoroughfures in the heart of the city. Assemblies were formed near l'Ecole Polytechnique. The Marseilase and the Chant des Girondins were sung by a great number of students as a signal to come out, as in 1830, but the most rigid precautions were the sundents of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the authorities. The students of l'Ecole Polytechnique, whose clothes and swords had been taken by the same songs.

We take the following from a paper in Chambera's Edinburgh Journal, entitled. 'An Elembera's Edinburgh Journal, entitled 'An Elembera's Edinburgh Journal, entitled 'An Elembera's Recollections of Paris in

On the ever-memorable morning of Tuesday, the 22nd of February, I was proceeding as usual to my employment, when on reaching the Boulevards, I found groups of workmen and others reading the official proclamation prohibiting the meeting. The crowds seemed very much excited, and gave vent to their feelings in loud and angry exclamations. At the guard-house, instead of the one solitary sentinel, the whole front was occupied by the military, all armed, and ready to act at a moment's warning. Nothing of any note attracted my attention during the morning beyond vague and contradictory reports of conflicts between the troops and the people. At eleven, I went as usual to breakfast, when I was somewhat startled by observing a large tumultuous assemblage enter rue St. Martin from the Boulevards. The foremost, who was an ouvrier en blouse, bore a piece of red cloth on a staff, as a substitute for the terrible drapeau rouge, and for the first time I heard the French vive-" Vive la Réforme!" The progress of this mob, although unmarked by any species of wanton outrage that I could observe, spread consternation and alarm through all the neighbourhood. I was somewhat amused by observing a perfumer who lived nearly opposite removing, with all possible despatch, the

royal arms from the front of his shop. On returning to my work, I found the shop closed and all the workpeople departed, as now indeed were all the shops in the street. On reaching the Boulevards, I found everywhere immense assemblages of people, and great excitement. The shops were closed the whole length of the Boulevards, from the Porte St. Martin to the Madeleine, and thousands of heads protruded from the windows, all very evidently expecting a something to coviirm or of the infantry. The officer who directed them then case their apprehension. I proceeded down rue commanded them to halt, while he advanced to-Royal to the Place de Concorde. Here I found a wards the commander of the soldiers to obtain a strong military force of home and feet. strong military force of horse and foot. I next visited the rue St. Honoré. Here things were a of good order, and answering for the pacific intenmost serious aspect. Some omnibuses and cabriotions of his followers. The commander refused. lets had been overturned in several places, the stones had been removed, and an attempt made to form a

A troop of dragoons were employed to keep the mob from assembling together. They used the flat of their swords, with no very great delicacy of touch, on all who chose to disobey their commands. Much ill-feeling here exhibited itself between the soldiery and the people. The noise of drums now struck my ear: it was the rappel beating for the Garde Nationale, strongly guarded both in front and rear. A number of young men and boys followed, singing the "Marseillaise" and "Mourir pour la Patrie."

Here for the present we leave the "English Workman's Recollections."

THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY. This day belied the famous expression of Pétion —"It is going to rain, we have nothing to fear from horrible butchery appeared to be finished, thousands the people to-day." Thick clouds covered the sky; rose as from the tomb, and fled with swiftness from lar and organised troops of power.

The troops suffered greatly from the inclemency of the weather during the night and morning. The people, on the contrary, refreshed by sleep, and sheltered from the weather, proceeded immediately to the scene of action. Sixty workmen suddenly the expressions of grief, rage, and despair, which appeared in the quarter Poissonnière; preceded by a drum, and conducted by a man with a long beard, waving a small tricoloured flag. They first tried to erect a barricade at the entrance of rue des Pronveries; but the approach of a detachment of which contained them was lighted with torches. infantry forced them to renounce their design. The troops, with a view to disperse them, followed them to the market, where these soldiers were surrounded by women, who offered them, gratuitously, provisions of every kind, exclaiming,—" Friends! spare our husbands, our brothers, our children!"

The first barricade was erected in rue Poissonnière with a carriage and a water-cart. A second barricade was made across rue de Clèry, with two hackney coaches, the horses of which were restored to the coachmen. A third barred rue Saint Eustache. little below rue Thévenot. These operations were executed, without any interruption, before a crowd pavements were torn up, carriages and coaches of spectators. They occupied more than three quarters of an hour.

Towards half-past eight, a detachment of Munici-Clèry, and drove out the workmen, who took refuge near rue Poissonnière. Not a gun had been levelled against the soldiers, but they fired upon the people. Three persons, two of whom were women, ell victims to the basest assassination.

different points in the quarter. In rue Bourbon-Villeneuve a barricade was formed with carriages. The streets contiguous to rue Montorgueil were barricaded with hackney coaches, earts and vans. Upon place du Caire, some Municipal Guards, pursued by young people, armed only with sticks, suddenly fired. A woman, struck on the head with a

were wounded. NINE o'clock .- The National Guards were called in all the streets. From this moment it was understood that a solemn manifestation of that body would next take place.

The 2nd legion patrolled rue de la Paix, shouting Vive la Réforme!" in which they were joined by siers arrived. The captain ordered them to disperse the crowd which followed the National Guards. The commanding officer seemed to hesitate a mo-National Guards and citizens joined the cuirassiers,

formed in rue Saint-Martin. A company of soldiers Northern Star to a recital of the principal attempted to take it by assault. A youth of fifteen events of the ever-memorable days of February. Postponing "Reviews" of several publication by assault. A youth of international flag round him, threw himself on his knees, and said, with a firm tions, we give place to the following recollections of the downfall of Louis Phillippe, and the victory of the people: over the barricade with one accord,—placed them-selves before the guns, exclaiming, "Fire, if you dare, upon unarmed citizens." The soldiers refused all classes, especially workmen, covered the public to fire; and cries of "Vive la Ligne!" resounded

In the quarter Saint Denis, the agitation had been increasing since the morning. The shops were tary without appearing less agitated, seemed to habitants at the windows. They saw the body of Guards, singly or in parties, were hastening to their wish, by remaining stationary, to associate them- a young workman, who had been killed by the Mu- places of rendezvous, clambering on the best way selves with the interest of distant events. At ten nicipal Guard, half an hour before, carried past on Gelock, the students of the schools of law and medicine assembled near the Pantheon. They formed the place where he had been struck. He was one to imagine Cheapside in London strewn with

Two barricades were erected between the gate Saint Denis and rue Mesley. The firing soon commenced in this quarter; but the barricades were more numerous and better defended towards rue Aumaire, rue Transnonain, rue Phalippaux, rue Benbourg. There were several also in other streets | Paris presented on that day. general meeting at La Madeleine. Students and bordering upon rue Saint Martin, rue du Temple,

Noon.—A detachment of the line, commanded by a general, received orders to attack a barricade Francis. At the moment the general ordered them barrels of the guns with his sword. They fired, were erected by the crowd on the principal cause- and killed several victims. The troop retired into rue de l'Oiseille; when a hundred National Guards, station of the Grand Carré Marigny. The inmates accompanied by a crowd of people, entered rue de were constrained by a shower of stones to withdraw Poitou, exclaiming, "Vive la Reforme!" The into the interior of the corps de garde, which was troop, expecting an attack, fired in that direction, and wounded three of the National Guards; one it. Throughout the afternoon the Champs Elysées mortally. This catastrophe terminated the struggle they loosened the stones. These were rapidly taken in that quarter.

> We return to the English Workman's Recollections :—

My curiosity being somewhat excited by the oc-currences of the morning, I struck work, and descended into the street, which I found now completely deserted, except by the military; strong detachments of which held it at both ends. They cipal officers have been conveyed to Val de Grace; allowed me to pass through them into Rue Royal, where I found the mob had constructed a barrieade, which the soldiers were now busily employed in destroying. A vast crowd occupied this street, and all the streets adjoining. Many of them were to hand—as thick bludgeons, pitchforks, hatchets, and sledge-hammers. Bars of iron wrenched from and artillery standing by their guns. With the exrailings were general; but I observed several with ception of the military, I was alone on the Boule-

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, entitled "An English Workman's Recollections of Paris in 1842." We should observe that the "English Workman" is evidently no friend to the Genoratic cause, although circumstances of the moment an actor in one of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment an actor in one of the condition of the moment and the raubourg, and the two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, about four hours, lifting great stones above my had their red flashes streamed incessantly through the most the muskets kept up a deafening roar, and trule two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, about four hours, lifting great stones above my had their red flashes streamed incessantly through the stiffing sulphurous smoke. The faces of the combatton was held, and then the column wheeled a blow on the head, which felled him to the fall amount laid in his declaration. This is the full amount laid in his declaration. This is the full amount laid in his declaration. About this time an officer, when I afterwards heaviest verdict ever given for libel in that state.

The mode is the most two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, and the two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, and the two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, and the two others across the Boulevard.

At the mode is the mode in the mode in the mode in the two others across the Boulevard.

At this work I was kept, as nigh as I can guess, at the mode, which felled him to the mode in the mode in the mode in the mode in t

the scenes of the Revolution. His constant use of the epithet "mob," is peculiarly disgusting; and, indeed, stamps him a "snob;" at Pont au Change, the next bridge, while troops but such snobbishness is the best passport to the columns of Chumbers's Journal:—

of the Rue Poissonnière, crossing the Seine at the Pont Neuf. I observed a sharp fusillade going on at the pont from every direction. The firing scon ceased, and the people gave way. At that moment a fusil hadr of military who hy their appearance, had just entered Paris from some distance, passed along the quais. They consisted of lancers, dragoons, and horse artillery, with rifle-men, and several regiments of the line. Both men and horses seemed dreadfully fatigued, being covered with mud, looking wet and miserable.

All the bridges and quais were swarming with troops-light horse, dragoons, and cuirassierswho were incessantly employed in dispersing the numerous groups, who took every opportunity of assembling together, and venting their displeasure on looking over the barricade, saw a body of military approaching from the Faubourg, their glittering bayonets extending as far up the Faubourg as I and not encose to pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at this moment, from the mingled forms of the combabayonets extending as far up the Faubourg as I and not encose to pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at this moment, from the mingled forms of the combabayonets extending as far up the Faubourg as I and not encose to pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self, I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade, saw a body of military my self. I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade, saw a body of military my self. I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade, saw a body of military my self. I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my self. I could not well distinguish what was doing at the pass over the barricade my

Towards evening it was announced throughout the city that Guizot had resigned. The people ceased the struggle, and Paris became the theatre of universal rejoicing. But a fiercer, deadlier conflict was at hand.

Throughout the evening the people marched in large processions through the streets, singing and shouting, but animated by peaceable intentions. A powerful column proceeded to the Boulevard des Capucines, where is situated with the people. the hotel of Foreign Affairs, the then residence of Guizot. Here they encountered an impenetrable barrier of armed soldiers, arranged in battle array, the whole breadth of the Bou-

The column, nevertheless, continued its route, until the first rank came in contact with the front passage, promising at the same time the maintenance tions of his followers. The commander refused. The citizen officer repeated his petition. The crowd drew near to listen, and to join their entreaties to that of their officer. The commander of the troop then ordered his soldiers to lower their bayonets a command which could not be obeyed without breaking their line of battle. A breach was thus made, into which some children maliciously tried to enter. The commander then considered his position lost, and his safety threatened; he retired behind the throng, and, without any previous warning,

Two hundred muskets were then fired upon this dense, inoffensive, and unarmed crowd. It was a frightful spectacle to see these thousands of citizens falling in confusion, overthrown by terror, grief, or

gave orders to fire.

When the prolonged noise of this atrocious discharge had ceased, when the infernal work of this a cold wind accompanied with heavy squalls pre-vailed. A circumstance less unfavourable to the They would not have fied if they had been armed undisciplined bands of the people, than to the regu- Had they fled in the morning from the firing at the barricades? Numerous victims remained: some already stiff in the stern embrace of death, others uttering lamentable cries for pity and succour. Fifty-two were raised! the greater part deprived of life! It is impossible to describe the public stupor, succeeded this barbarous episode.

The unfortunate victims of this base assassination were immediately conveyed away by their fellowcitizens, who survived to avenge them. The eart surrounded by their brave comrades, whose tears were stifled by indignation, and who exclaimed with fury, "Des armes! des armes!" while exhibiting the bleeding forms of those men, crewhile singing and gay, now inanimate and still warm with the fire of the balls; and the torches casting their light by turns upon the victims and their conductors, added to the tumultuous emotions which this funeral procession excited.

The National Guards passed the night in cleaning fourth was commenced in rue du Petit-Carreau, a | their arms; making powder, and preparing balls were overturned, and gigantic barricades were erected in all the populous quarters. But the people being without arms, provided themselves by pulling oal Guards on foot forced a way through rue de down the church gates, by sharpening iron, and preparing clubs. Partners of their vengeance, as well as of their misery, the women brought their humble pewter dishes to convert into balls. So far from wishing to detain their protectors, they stimu-At the same time other attempts were made at even the roofs of their houses upon the troops, in case they succeeded in destroying the barricades; they passed the remainder of the night in preparing liniments and bandages to dress the wounds which the people might receive.

THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY. The enraged people hailed with enthusiasm the dawn of this great day. Leaving the care of probullet, was killed on the spot; other passengers viding the necessary materials of war to their old men, women, and children, the avengers of liberty

scattered themselves over the city. In the rue Mauconseil, a barricade was attacked by a military detachment. From time to time, a oung man appeared above the intrenchment, entirely uncovered, loaded his gun, took aim with the greatest coolness, and struck a soldier at each blow. the surrounding crowd. A detachment of cuiras-| The detachment fired upon him, but not a ball reached him. He repeated this manœuvre ten times. The officer in command at last ordered his soldiers not to fire. The young man then retired, ment; at length he refused. Immediately the and appeared no more. Let them talk of ancient

> M. THIERS had been called to the councils of Louis Philippe, and instructed to form an Administration, but it was "too late!" We return to the "English Workman's

Recollections :"-As I proceeded into Paris, I heard drums beating in all directions, bells tolling, and the sound of the pickaxe and crowbar. At the church of our Lady de Lorrette, the people were dragging down the iron railing in front, and removing the stones in the

street. Proceeding onwards, I saw barricades forming about every hundred yards right and left of me. A captain of the National Guards endeavoured to persuade them to desist; but they refused. The rappel closed. The workmen were at the doors, the in- was beating in all quarters: everywhere National they could, for march they could not, the road was broken glass, bottles, pots, and iron railings, diligences, omnibuses, carts, waggons, wheelbarrows, and watering-carts, planks and scaffold-poles, with ladders, barrels, buckets, and articles of household furniture, in fact everything a mob can lay their hands on; and they then may form some notion of the scene which all the principal thoroughfares in

> On reaching the bottom of the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre, I was stopped by the people, who were constructing a very strong barricade, and desired to assist. This I had no particular wish to do, as I knew not how long before it might be the scene of a sanguinary struggle. The method pursued in constructing these street defences was nearly in all cases the same. Where any street vehicles could readily be obtained, they were used in preference to other materials; but as these things were now nearly used up, the mob had no resource but that

> A hand of labourers formed line across the street, with crowbars, pickaxes, or bars of iron, with which up by another line, who passed them on to a third, and so on to the barricade. By these means a barricade was formed in an increditly short space of time. My station was nearest to the barricade—for they had selected me, on account of my being taller than most of them, to place the stones on the top— I took the opportunity of passing over to the other

side, and finally gave them the slip. On reaching the Boulevards, I found all the fine trees cut down, and placed across the road. Everywhere were traces of the destructive activity of the preceding night. Advancing towards Porte St. Denis, I passed a very large body of troops. Dragoons dismounted, standing by their horses; and sledge-hammers. Bars of iron wrenched from the sound of more standing by the storicade.

In the Carl in the Carl in the sound of my own footsteps sounded painfully on my ear; for the silence of death reigned amidst thousands, all standing still and make off, to take up a safer position high up the street. A little man, who was armed only with a seried itself—extended on its back lay the corpse of a young man covered with mud and gore.

On attempting to return up the Rue St. Martin, on the flow of the southern when the soldiers fired very heavily, a panic deption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military, I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military to a coption of the military. I was alone on the Boule-coption of the military to a coption of the military

fatigued. I showed him my hands, torr and bleeddevoured.

Presently I heard a great beating of drums, and on looking over the barricade, saw a body of milithis moment, from the mingled forms of the combathus moment. bayonets extending as far up the Faubourg as I could well see. The barricades were manned in a moment. A

One orator spoke at great length, and evidently very truth flashed across my mind: those human fiends much to the purpose, although I could not understand half of what he said; but it ended by the soldiers giving up their arms to the people. This was carriages were dragged out, and one after the other scarcely finished, when another body of National fired, until at last seventeen gilded carriages stood Guards came up. A National Guard, who was with the people, stood on a broken pillar, and waved his hat on the point of his bayonet. The men came

The noise of the firing, which had for two hours continued with the firing and hours to be a second for the firing that the firing which had for two hours continued with the firing that the first that the

some were armed cap-à-pie, like the knights of old; some with Indian war clubs and tomahawks. Among other things, I recognised a very large sword which I remembered seeing exposed for sale as the sword of the executioner of Paris.

A cry now burst from many lips of "Aux Tuile-ries! Aux Tuileries!" They formed columns, with drums at their head, and began a scrambling

The march over the numerous barricades down Rue St.

advanced beating their drums, and roaring in chorus eternal "Mourir pour la Patrie."

They took the direction of the Tuileries, by the way of Rue Thevenot, crossing Rue Petite Carreau, to the Place des Victoires. At this place they halted, in order to induce a body of National Guards assembled there to join them.

lutionary irregulars. Those who had no ammunition were supplied by those who had: a captain of the National Guard took the command; the revolutionary forces formed line, and marched and countermarched round the place. They were now a formidable-looking body—truly picturesque in their blouses and caps—their beards and savage-looking moustaches adding much to the effect, with their now half-military costume, for several wore dragoons' helmets, or the steel cap of days long past. Now again thundered the drums, and again a thousand voices roared the "Marseillaise," commencing with "Allons enfans de la patrie;" but many preferred beginning with the finish, and shouting at the top of their voices, "Aux armes, eitoyens!" and by way of variety, gave a few lines of the "Chor des Girondistes"-

" Mourir pour la patrie, C'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie !' for they seldom got over those lines. "Aux armes! Aux armes! Aux Tuileries!" shouted a thousand voices; and so to the Tuileries they went, and I followed.

BATTLE OF THE CHATEAU D'EAU. single gun, and then another, and another. This was succeeded by a dead silence; and the few persons who were in the street stopped short, and dreds of muskets, with a proximity so close, that the smoke whirled in white wreaths over my head. unbounded wealth purchase. Then succeeded an irregular firing, which gradually increased in strength every moment. Then another, and another heavy discharge, fully convinced me the military.

Gradually the excitement overcame my fears, and

my pulse, though quick, beat more regularly.

Wishing to obtain a view of the action, I passed into the Rue de Valois, formed on one side by the mento of the struggle. Palais Royal. At the end of this street the people were firing over a barricade, at what or whom, the volumes of smoke prevented me seeing. One lais Royal, while others amused themselves by claimed. breaking the plate-glass windows with stones and fended by strong iron bars, were battered in, bars, stonework, and all, and the mob entered. This part of the building, I imagined, must have been used as a store, from the immense quantity of wearing apparel that was thrown out and burned in the street. From one window was thrown an immense quantity from one window was thrown an immense quantity of bedding, which was likewise heaped on the flames, until the heat became insupportable, and the smoke all but blinding. Some, indeed, set fire to the building itself, which others extinguished, much, however, to their own personal risk.

As the fighting continued, I lost all sense of danger, and soon found myself close to the barricade which ran across the Rue de Valois, from the Palais Royal to a wine-shop opposite.

On looking across the square in which stands the façade of the Palais Royal, I found that the firing on the part of the military proceeded from a guardhouse called the Château d'Eau. On a terrace that three ranks of Municipal Guards, while immediately below them stood a body of the troops of the

The scene at this moment was one of great exeitement. The flash! flash! of the musketry through the white smoke from the terrace and every window, of the guardhouse, the beating of drums waving of flags, and brandishing of swords and pikes, all conspired to deaden the sense of danger, although the sound of the balls striking the barrieades, or whistling over my head, bade me remember that I was witnessing a real battle.

As yet I had seen no one hit on our side of the barricade; but suddenly a young man who stood rather above me on the barricade fell backwards with his own hands all the millions of the earth,among the stones and rubbish at my feet. His teeth were firmly fixed in his under lip, and his eyes distorted by a fearful squint. In a moment the blood came bubbling through a small purple spot in his forehead, and his features were soon covered glazed doors, which were kept locked, and others with the sanguine dye. His white shirt was also soaked with blood, which ran in a puddle among the broken stones. He was soon picked up and carried away, and I could not refrain my tears at again. Remembering to have seen my father, who

In a few moments another fell, shot through the shoulder. His gun fell from his hands: and then what possessed me I do not know, for my excitement was more than can be well imagined, but I had taken the gun of the wounded man before I had given myself a moment's time to consider, and immediately bang went my piece over the barricade! A Garde Nationale supplied me with some cartridges, and from that moment I took my place among the defenders of the barricade.

Although I could never boast of a great share of courage, yet at this moment all thoughts of danger of home, wife, children, were all forgotten in the fierce delight of battle. It was like skating on very doubtful ice: we all know it is dangerous, but yet all think they will escape the drowning. The battle began about twelve o'clock, and it was now nearly one. The people had now possession of

the Palais Royal, and the houses on the other corner of the street, from which they fired on the troops Some fought very bravely, standing on the top of

the barricade, loading now, firing then. Others, almost on their hands and knees when under the barricade, would rise up and fire, retiring to load. Some indeed stood at the corner of a street some distance up, and fired off their pieces there, which homes rejoicing in the pride of youth and beauty, in The Greater Cale. — Sir William Burrell used greatly added to the danger of those who held the joyous anticipations from this far-off land, by the frequently to boast of having been both at Oxford

about four hours, lifting great stones above my batants were distorted with rage, and many fought a New York broker, against the Sun, penny paper, a blow on the head, which felled him to the ground.

All seemed actuated by the same indomitable zeal, who first led the insurgents, now stood on the barand perfect order and good-will seemed to exist ricade waying his sword, and inciting the mob to charge. He was shot through the body, and fell on A respectably-attired individual came up to me the other side. But the mob rushed from three barand inquired in a compassionate tone if I was not ricades at the same time, two being across Rue St. Honoré, and engaged in deadly combat, hand in hand, with the soldiers. A deadly discharge came ing, my heated brow dripping with perspiration, and my soiled and muddy dress. He entered a winefrom every window of the post, while louder yells, shop, and gave me a bottle of wine and a small and cries of agony and rage, mixed in wild and saloaf, which I very thankfully received, and quickly vage din with the unceasing roar of the guns. vage din with the unceasing roar of the guns.

which, plundered from the royal stable, was on fire in front of the guardhouse. Several men passed me with trusses of straw, and one carrying a large copparley took place between the troops and the people. per vessel, filled with oil. At once the dreadful intended to burn the wretched soldiers with the guardhouse. To aid this human sacrifice, the royal fired, until at last seventeen gilded carriages stood burning in the square, with an insufferable stench,

rushing over the barricade, and boldly fraternised continued without intermission, now became fainter. The mob, now mingled with the National Guards, formed line on the Boulevard between Porte St. passed over the barricade, and was horror-struck Denis and Porte St. Martin. Nearly all now had the roof. A few seared and desperate wretches muskets, although many were armed with every rushed out on the terrace shricking, and were shot species of weapon. Some had evidently furnished themselves from the theatres and old curiosity shops; side, and were all burned to death. Of the whole troop, as I afterwards learned, not one escaped.

Heart-sick at this frightful butchery, I made my way over dead and wounded, burning fragments of carriages, and blackened stinking heaps of halfburned straw, through a short street that led to the Place Carrousel, in which stands the Château of the

I had read, when a boy, of the awful and sanguinary struggle attending the taking of that abode
of royalty; and so, suffering my curiosity to get the

as a "frightful butchery." Frightful, no
doubt, but the conquered courted their doom.

The people offered to fraternise but were of royalty; and so, suffering my curiosity to get the The people offered to fraternise, but were unanimous, and paid their arrears next day. answered only by vollies of musketry. The answered only by vollies of musketry. The Blessing a Sword,—St. Columba, of old, when defenders of tyranny earned, and deserved asked to bless a soldier's sword, replied, "God the "Marseillaise," particularly the words, "Aux defenders of tyranny earned, and deserved asked to bless a soldier's sword, replied, "6 armes, citoyens!" varying it, however, with the their tragic punishment. The "human grant, then, it may never shed a drop of blood." fiends" were those who arrayed their hired butchers against the people, and thereby rendered the frightful conflict at the Château please to note it. d'Eau unavoidable. Had those "fiends"

Here is the "English Workman's" account

THE CAPTURE OF THE TUILERIES.

The chief portion of the combatants who had been engaged in the destruction of the Palais Royal and the Château d'Eau had again formed into co-

lumn. Here I naturally expected a repetition of them alone. The residents of another busy street the scene I had just quitted. I threw myself into in that same western city, about twenty years ago, heir ranks. I now had a musket and bayonet, besides a naked sword thrust through my belt, which I had found by the side of an officer of the come: and, strange to say, no miser, though he Garde Municipale, in the Place du Palais Royal. Onwards we marched; still no sign of resistance. With drums beating in front, we passed through the triumphal arch that ornamented the chief entrance of the Tuileries. There was still some firing going on, but nothing to wince at. Onwards we still marched, crossing the courtyard in front of the châ-

teau, and entering by the principal gate.

Here was a seene which, though difficult to describe, will never be obliterated from my memory. It was a most splendid palace, glittering in crimson On reaching the back of the Palais Royal, a short and gold; beautiful mirrors and paintings adorned street separated me from the main body of the insurgents, when suddenly I heard the discharge of a the richly-sculptured and gilded roofs. Marble Valuation of Wives on Railways.—A case, says turned pale, as I daresay I did myself. This Iull windows, which reached from the roof to the floor. of a few short moments was succeeded by a deafen- opening to a magnificent terrace overlooking the which may have been cut short by their death. ing roar, produced by the discharge of some hun- garden. I ran from room to room, admiring all Thus, "virtuous women, who were only crowns to

After leaving the chapel, I hurried through many splendid saloons and spacious halls, until I entered that the people were engaged in regular battle with the throne-room. Here the work of destruction had commenced. The throne was torn from under its canopy, and borne away in frantic triumph by the mob. I tore a piece of the gold lace from the gorgeous crimson hanging, to preserve as a mo-

Louis Philippe and his family had fled. The people rejected the Count de Paris, and ma'am—sorrow does not enter into railway calcuparty, with sledge-hammers and crow-bars, were busily engaged in forcing the iron gates of the Pavernment was formed, and the Republic prolations. You may pass."—Another enters: "Pray, busily engaged in forcing the iron gates of the Pavernment was formed, and the Republic prolations. You may pass."—Another enters: "Pray, busily engaged in forcing the iron gates of the Pavernment was formed, and the Republic prolations. You may pass."—Another enters: "Pray, busily engaged in forcing the iron gates of the Pavernment was formed, and the Republic prolations. You may pass."—Another enters: "Pray, busily engaged in forcing the iron gates of the Pavernment was formed, and the Republic prolations. You may pass."—Another enters in the lations of the Palations of the Pa

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

and thin, with a gloomy sneering expression. His language was cold, his intonation monotonous, his his house on his way to the King. George III., on his side, had perhaps just arrived from Windsor, after drinking beer from pewter-pots with the farmers of the neighbourhood; he crossed the ugly court-yards of his ugly palace in a dark carriage, followed by a few horse-guards; this was the master of the kings of Europe, as five or six city mer-chants are masters of India. Pitt, in a black coat, and brass-hilted sword, with his hat under his arm, ran across the front of this building were stationed went up-stairs, two or three steps at a time; on his way he only saw a few idle emigrés, and glancing very disdainfully at us, passed on with a pale face line, the whole joining in keeping up a constant and head thrown back. This great financier maintained no order in his own house-he had no regular hours for his meals or his sleep. Plunged in debt, he paid nothing, and could not make up his mind to add up a bill. A valet managed his household affairs. Ill dressed, without pleasure, without passions, eager for power alone, he despised honours, and would be nothing but William Pitt. Lord Liverpool took me to dine in his country house in the month of June, 1822, and on the way thither, pointed out to me the small house where died in poverty the son of Lord Chatham, the statesman who brought all Europe into his pay, and distributed

> Memoirs of Chateaubriand. PRESERVATION OF BOOKS. - About twenty-five years ago I was annoyed by finding the backs of of age, said he might have appeared and pleaded several rows of books, some in a bookease having "Infancy," but as he had not done so, he would several rows of books, some in a bookcase having on adjoining open shelves, frequently mildewed. Wiping them carefully only cleaned them for a time, for fresh crops of mildew speedily disfigured them always made his own ink, finish off by pouring a glass of spirits of wine into the ink jar, in order to prevent its becoming mouldy, I lightly washed over the backs and covers of the books with spirits of wine, using, as a brush, the feather of a goosequill. I frequently saw the books during the next five years, and I have occasionally seen them since, and there has not, so far as I am aware, been a single spot of mildew on them since the spirits of wine were applied. I have used spirits of wine to prevent mildew with equally good effect in other cases.

> -Correspondent in the Builder. Morrison, of Col. Stevenson's New York regiment of volunteers, gives the following piece of advice to whom it may concern:—" Caution to Emigrants.—
> I hope that those who intend to emigrate by land hope will be caused that the balance be paid when the 'infant' comes of age —in three years' time." The plaintiff seemed puzzled with the size and capacity for drink of the law's "infants." The Overland Route to California.-Licut. here will be careful that they are not overtaken by storms, or snows, or want of provisions, on their of Lawes creating a disturbance at the Dublin toilsome journey across the Rocky Mountains. I have seen those who started from the borders of Felix M Carthy, who happened to be in the same the plains of California crippled for life. I have shall hear from us; our name is Lawes." "Lawes is seen brothers who, in the madness of hunger, have it?" quoth Felix, "then I'll give you satisfaction; fought for the last bit of their father's dead body, I'll give you an addition to you name," and exerfought for the last bit of their father's dead body, having shared the rest at their previous meals :having been encompassed with snow on the tops of those dreadful mountains. Maideus who left their both Out-Lawes."

Varietics.

Milton.—Macaulay, in his History of England, thus, not less truly than grandly, describes Milton:

—"A mightier poet, tried at once by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy, and blindness, meditated, undisturbed by the obscene tunult which raged all around him, a song so sublime and so holy, that it would not have misbecome the lips of those ethereal virtues whom he saw, with that inner ever which has rirtues whom he saw, with that inner eye which no calamity could darken, flinging down on the jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold." Inisu Miles, -A pedestrian travelling in Ireland

met a man, and asked him rather gruffly why the miles were so plaguy long, when the Hibernian replied, "You see, yer honour, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure.' A MISTAKE !- It is related of a certain magistrate living in the valley of the Connecticut, who was so fascinated by the appearance of a pretty Catholic lady witness before his court, that instead of the bible, he presented his face to kiss. He never dis-

covered his mistake till his wife, who happened to

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS .- A genuine Yankee,

be present, gave him a rousing box on the ear.

down west, was holding forth very emphatically on the sinfulness of the age, and pointing out to his congregation the value of the golden rule, "to do as they would be done by," when suddenly he made a pause, and said,—"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. a very disagreeable situation. He trusts everybody -he knows not whom; his money is scattered everywhere, and he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his type, his journeymen's labour, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You, Mr. —, and Mr. —, and a hundred others I could name, have taken his paper, and you and your children and your neighbours have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper you would think come have see if you miss one paper you would think very hard of the printer; you would rather go without your best meal than be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the Tuileries.

The "English Workman" speaks of the destruction of the troops at the Château d'Eau his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you have him for his type, his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you have him for his type, his press, his hand-work, his head-work? If you have him for his type, his press, his hand-work his head-work? If you have him for his type, his press, his hand-work his head-work?

> Home.—There is no place like home, unless it's the home of the young woman you're "after." This is, of course, an exception. Future poets will

THE RUSSIAN MISCREANT.—The Emperor of Russhared the destruction which fell upon their sia has issued commands to all charitable and bene-There was here a general inspection of the revo- miserable tools, Justice would have had her volent institutions in the empire, positively prohibiting them to augment their funds by means of masquerades and public amusements.

ODD PEOPLE-The first Charles Mathews used to describe three meagre brothers, all men of business n New York, who always had their garments made double the fitting size, in order to save time and trouble in case their respective corporations should increase, an occurrence which appeared probable to may recollect an old man whose whim was still more remarkable. He was a bachelor with a decent inlived all alone, acted as his own attendant in every department of housekeeping, and never admitted a single feminine assistant, as his special ambition was to be what he called independent of women. And one of his chief doctrines was, that no man could admit one of the fair (by courtesy) within the walls of his domicile and escape absolute slavery. To preserve his own liberty, therefore, this original philosopher superseded the ladies in actual service, from stitching shirts to making tea. He is said to have acquired extraordinary proficiency, particularly in the former art, and always boasted to his

claim, in compensation, the amount of any income that in the lapse of centuries art could produce or unbounded wealth purchase.

I ran from room to room, aumining an thick, "will be valued, according to the unbounded wealth purchase.

I ran from room to room, aumining an thick, "will be valued, according to the unbounded wealth purchase.

I ran from room to room, aumining an thick, "will be valued, according to the unbounded wealth purchase. been suggested that at railway stations, besides the 'ladies' refreshment room,' there should be a 'ladies' valuation room,' with a proper officer in attendance. As the ladies pass, scenes of the following tenor, it is supposed, would pass also:—"What sort of a wife are you, ma'am?" "Sir!" -"Of what value are you to your husband?" "Your question is very impertinent, sir. I believe, although I did not bring my husband a shilling, he would be filled with deep sorrow were he to lose "You are as great a brute as my husband, I believe, and that is saying a great deal. I bring him ten thousand a year, which goes back to my relations if I die, as we have no children; and yet the wretch uses me worse than—"-"Station-master! quick, quick! Get a special train instantly for this lady, and let a pilot engine go before, and a guardian angel behind!"

GEESE IN SEARCH OF GOLDEN Eggs. - The papers tell us that adventurers are going in flocks to California. This is the way in which geese always

Antiquities of London.-Clerkenwell was originally called Clerk's-well, and took its name from the parish clerks of London having of old been used to assemble there every year to play some history of Holy Scripture. Cripplegate was built before the Conquest, and took its name from the cripples who used to beg there; it was repaired in 1633. Fenchurch-street takes its name from a fenny or moorish ground so made by a stream (called Langbourn), that formerly passed through it. Finsbury was formerly called Fensbury, for the same reason. Aldgate, formerly Oldgate, was one of the four original gates of the City mentioned in King Edgar's reign, in 967; the old gate was rebuilt in 1609.

Charitable.—A lady noted for her kind feeling,

on hearing that the Pope was a fugitive from Rome, exclaimed, "Poor old man, has he got any family?" On the matter being explained to her, she added, "Well, I hope he'll marry now." VERY PROPER.-There was a rule in an old Debating Society which might be advantageously recommended to the House of Commons, "That any gentlemen wishing to speak the whole evening should

have a room to himself,"
A Thirsty "Infant."—In a case heard at the Stamford County Court last week, the plaintiff, a tailor and publican, sued the defendent for 9s. 111d. for beer and spirits supplied. The Judge having learned that the defendant was only eighteen years hear the case. His Honour then told the plaintiff to read the items, which he did, giving the following as the amount of one day's chalking up :- "Five half-pints of ale, three glasses of gin and water, and three glasses of brandy." Judge: "And you sup-plied this in one day to this infant?" Plaintiff (astounded): "Infant! why they say he is eighteen years old. Infant!"—Judge: "Go on."—Plaintiff: "September 20th, ale 3d., ditto 3d., gin 3d., a loaf of bread for his man when he went out shooting,' &c.-Judge: "What?" - Plaintiff: "He has a dog and a gun, a game certificate, and he keeps a horse to go out a-hunting; and he sometimes treats his friends." — Judge: "What is he then?"—Plaintiff: "The son of a pawnbroker."— Judge: "Well, he is but an 'infant' in the eye of the law. I shall disallow from the account the charge for spirits, and I shall make an order that

Laws and Outlaws, - Two brothers of the name Missouri, hale and stalwart men, hobble down into box. One of them, presenting his card, said, "You cising his well-known strength, handed them out of the box, exclaiming, "Now, by the powers, ye're

GAMBLING FOR A VOTE. - A chiffonier, named Braillion, was on Saturday sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and 100f. damages, for having so violently assaulted a companion as to place his life in danger. Before the election of President the prisoner was a great partisan of Louis Napoleon, and he played a game at piquet with the complainant, who was a Cavaignae man, as to which should give his vote to the other. The prisoner won, but the Mind This.—Any person purchasing a Soldier's complainant declared that he had only played for military necessaries, subjects himself to a penalty of fun, and would not give his vote to the prisoner's candidate. Thereupon the chillonier became furious, HEAVY DAMAGES .- In a suit for libel, brought by and with his professional hook struck complainant

RATHER GREEN. - A mon hearing that a raven

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DEMOCRATIC. SOCIAL & INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS "THE COMMONWEALTH" will be the Representative of the Chartists, Socialists, and Trades' Unionists, in the

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Corner of Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. TWO ORATIONS will be delivered at the above-named Hall in aid of the Fund for the support of THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE

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By PHILIP M'GRATH; ed on Wednesday Evening. March 7th, By THOMAS CLARK;

On the following subjects: -FEB. 28th. The Impolitic, Unjust, and Anti-Christian Character DEATH PUNISHMENTS.

Life and Character of TilOMAS JEFFERSON, the Third President of the American Republic; Comparison between Washington and Jesserson; Pemoeratic Tendencies of the Latter; Jesserson considered as the first man of his time and country.

To commence at Eight o'Clock. ADMISSION-TWOPENCE.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE ET SOCIALE! DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL, to consist of Tea, Concert, and Ball, in commemoration of

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION of February, 1848, will take place at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday, February 26th, 1849.

The following advocates of Dem Reform will take part in the proceedings: —Julian Harnet, G. J. Holyoake, P. M. Grath, R. Buchanan, T. Clark, THOMAS COUPER, W. DIXON, and WALTER COOPER. Invitations have been sent to MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, and F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
Tea on the table at Six o'clock; Dancing at Nine

o'clock. Tickets admitting to Tea and Ball—Double, 2s. 6d.; Single ditto, 1s. 6d. Tickets to the Ball [admitted at half-past Seven]—Double, ls. 6d.; Single, ls.
Tickets to be had at the Northern Star Office; of Mr. Truelove, next door to the Institution; Mr. Fennell, 10, Long's-buildings, Whitecross-street; Mr. Knowles, Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road-east; Mr. and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road-east; Mr. Side, 5, Pepper-street, Union-street, Borough; Mr. Keen, 7, Poplar-row, New Kent-road; Mr. Milne, 1, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Mr. Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate, Lamboth; Mr. Parkes, 33, Little Windmill-street, Soho; Mr. Fuzzen, 5, Northampton-buildings, Clerkenwell; Mr. Sims, 11, Tothill-street, Little Gray's-inn-lane; Mr. Dyson, 231. Shoreditch; Mr. McVee, Two Chairmen, Wardows etheat Subo. Wr. Arnott 11 Widdlesex-piace. Somers dour-street, Soho : Mr. Arnott, 11, Middlesex-piace, Somer Town; Mr. J. Simpson, Elm Cottage, Waterloo-street Camberwell; and at the Land Office, 144, High Holborn. o'clock on Sunday evening, February 25th, in the Coffee Room of the Institution, John-street. The holders of tickets MUST attend or send a report of the number of tickets sold, pay over the monies received, and return the unsold tickets.

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Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just re-

Important Testimonial from the Rev. Owen Thomas,

DEAR SIR,—Dr. Locock's Wafers do a great deal of good to my voice. I got a bad cold from a damp bed about thirty-five years ago, and my voice had been very bad ever since, giving great pain to me when preaching or singingand I am very fond of singing. I used many different medicines, and some of them did good for a little time, but Dr. Locock's is the best of all—it clears my voice, and stops the coughing instantly. I have never found anything yet to compare with it. I have been thirty-three years a Wesleyan minister, and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the incipality know me; twenty years of which I have lived at Holyhead, and I am known personally to all the first men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the Wafers in clearing the voice and stopping the cough
—they never got such medicine before. My wife, ever
since Christmas, has been very well after taking two boxes. I am a witness of their power to stop a frightful fit of coughing in an instant. I, as a Wesleyan preacher, call upon all preachers and singers of every denomination to take these waters for improving the voice and curing coughs. You may publish my testimonial for the excellent Wafers if you wish.—I am, yours truly, Owen Thomas.—October 9th, 1847.

ANOTHER RAPID CURE OF FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMA.

From Mr. J. E. Bignell, Holyhead-road, Wednesbury, ad dressed to Mr. Ledbury, Surgeon, there:

Sus,—When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers from you I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma to which I have been subject now for about four-teen years. I have had the best medical advice the neighbourhood could afford, including two physicians at Bir mingham, and one at Wolverhampton, but with no success My breathing was so very difficult that I expected ever respiration to be my last; as for sleep that was impossible, and had been so for several weeks. The first dose (only two small wafers) gave me great relief, the second more so in short, the first box laid the ground-work for the cure, which only four boxes have effected, and I am now quite well.—I remain, sir, your most obliged, J. E. BIGNELL, September 6th, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen. — A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of the Leonalds Wafers I. duced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.— SAMUEL PEARSALL.—Lichfield, July 10th, 1845. The particulars 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 are a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, &c.
To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in

a few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most plea-Price Is. 11d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per box; or sent by post for Is. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d., by DA SHVA and Co., 1, Bridelane, Fleet-street, London. sold by all Medicine Venders.

Beware of Imparison.—Unprincipled persons (Chemists and others) prepare Counterfeits of that popular remedy, 6' Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers." Purchasers are therefore cautioned not to purchase any "Pulmonic" Medicine or "Wafers" unless the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" appropriate White Lotters on a Pad Counter on the Counterpreparation. pear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Governmen

Stamp, outside each Box; without which all are counter-feit and an imposition.

UMPS OF GOLD! A DREAM OF LICALIFORNIA, dedicated to the Contented and the Discontented of every class, in No. 3, of the Family Friend. Price Tworence. Mrs. WARREN, the celebrated Artist in Fancy Needlework, has undertaken the superintendance of the Work-table Department, and will hence forth be "The Work-Table Friend" of the Fair Patrons of this Magazina. The circulation of the Family Friend has this Magazine. The circulation of the Fair l'atrons of this Magazine. The circulation of the Family Friend has already reached Twenty-five Thousand, and upwards. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, price Twerence each, containing, together, innert-six pages of close original matter, in next Magazine form, may now be had of all Booksellers.

London: Realston and Stoneman.

TO BE DISPOSED OF FOUR-ACRE PAID-UP SHARE the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. Value, £3. Address to Y. B., No. 43, Constitution-street, Aberdeen

CHARTIST SILK GOODS. THE MANUFACTURER of the CHAR TIST SILK FABRICS begs most respectfully to tender his grateful thanks to those friends of the Chartist tender ms grateful thanks to those arends of the Chartist public who have encouraged him in his efforts to supply them with a good and durable article, and solicits a continuance of that support so long as he offers to their notice an article which cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade, and insures them against the possibility of deception and trickery too often practised in the manufacture of Silk Goods.

Mr. Thomas Clark, at the Land Office, and Mr. John Warres, 157, Drury-lane, London, are appointed sole agents. Any articles procured through any other source will not The following stock has been received, and are now on

sale at the Agents, viz.:— Rich Shot Silk Dress pieces, with Satin Stripes, per vard_

Inches Square. . . or Pine
In course of preparation, and will shortly appear, a beautiful O'CONNOR SATIN TABLIN PLAID, for Vesting, with

Rich Plain Black Brussels, Fast Colour, Thirty-four

pattern suited for ditto. It is requested, where practicable, orders be given for the above, as the Manufacturer does not doem it prudent to run any risk by having a large stock on hand.

WEST RIDING MEETING. THE LEEDS COUNCIL are wishful to meet the Friends of Chartism in the West Riding, ON SUNDAY, 4TH OF MARCH, to devise measures for its being more efficiently advocated

by establishing a Local Lecturers' Movement, &c., so that meetings may be held in each place weekly. The Meeting will take place at DEWSBURY, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK. Inquire at Mr. Robshaw's, Good Samaritan Inn.

HARTIST TRACT FOR THE TIMES. ON THE FIRST SATURDAY IN MARCH, 1849,

Will be published Number One of the above Tracts. THEY WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS IN KIRKDALE GAOL,

And are intended to form a text-book for the working classes, as to the various causes which produce the social and political degradation of the people. umerous writers have essayed from time to time to sympathise with the sufferings, and expose the wrongs which are inflicted on the industrious classes, by the present unjust state of society, their works have contained so much peurile cant, and mawkish sentimentality, and displayed such total ignorance of the real position of the parties rhose cause they have undertaken to advocate, together with such an amount of misrepresentation as to their feelgs and wishes, which makes their works—no matter how bear a closer resemblance to romance, or antomime, than a serious statement of grave facts in which the interests of millions are concerned. We, therefore, a few working men—innured in a dungeon for the part we have taken in endeavouring to elevate our class—have resolved to speak for ourselves, in our own mode, and endeavour to exhibit the hideous deformity of the present unjust state of things to our fellow-workmen; and, at the same time, enable the other classes of society to understand our real thoughts, wants, and feelings. In these Tracts the whole machinery of misgovernment shall be laid bare, and the mode in which it operates on the social condition of our brethren—and we wish it to be understood that we shall not imitate the example of fashionable book-makers, by crowding our pages with quotations of Greek or Latin—our language shall be plain, and easy to be understood. We shall give our views on the errors and follies of those of Land Tenure, Popular Education, Emigration, Home Colonisation, Currency, Banking, Sanatory Reform, Enfran-chisement of the People, History, and, also, the passing events of the day will be dealt with, in order to show up the utter rottenness of the present Plundering System. We therefore call upon our fellow workmen to aid us in bringing their views fairly before the public; we shall bestow the leisure which we now possess within the walls of a prison to the defence of their cause, and elucidation of ound principles of Justice between Man and Man. JAMES LEACH.

FREE DISCUSSION. PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET FITZROY-SQUARE, ON Tuesday Evening next, February 27th, when many talented Advocates of the People's Rights will

JOHN WEST, GEORGE WHITE.

he "wisdom" of the Legislature.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. DEMOCRATS! DO YOUR DUTY: Crowd the Hall and show your rulers that you are in

TO THE CHARTISTS OF BRADFORD.

Again I thank you for having, according to your means, evinced your love of justice. There is nothing more common than to call all solicitors rogues, which, I suppose, leads to the belief that you despise one when you find him honest. If, however, the millions professing Chartist principles were as honest in the defence of those principles as I was in the defence of their advocate, Mr. VERNON, the great pecuniary loss in the cause of millions would not be attached to the millions of Chartists, while such dishonest treatment scares thousands from the ranks, justly enough, not

believing in their integrity. Believe me to be your faithful servant, J. E. NIXON.

WICKED WASTE OF WINES .- For some days pa engaged in spilling into the river very large quantities of unredeemed champagne, claret, hock, port and sherry wines, with brandy and gin, for which and storage rent. In many cases the rent exceeded fourfold the first cost of the article. The bottles, casks, and cases are returned.—Cork Constitution.

St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics.—On Wed nesday the annual general meeting of this institution was held in the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill. Henry F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read the report, from which it appears that 325 persons have been under the medical care of the hospital during the year. Of these 106 were completely cured, and twenty-two relieved. The number of deaths which took place during the year

FLIGHT OF A BANKER'S CLERK TO CALIFORNIA.—I is with pain we have to notice the flight of a youn Branch Bank in this place, who went off by railway on Friday week last, leaving his employer, his father. relations, and friends, in utter ignorance of The bank agent, to the time of his exit, was highly satisfied with his conduct, and had lately offered him an advance of salary to £70 to continue in his employment. Nor has any other charge of improper conduct been brought against him of any kind shatever. It is suspected that he and two other lads have had their imaginations so fired by what they have read about the treasures of California that they have set off for that new El Dorado. - Fife

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST THE MARQUIS OF in the Queen's Bench Nisi Prius Court, during Monday, Tucsday, and Wednesday, in last week, the days on which it was expected to be brought for- contemplated, are urged as good and sufficient upon a fact. ward: the charge arose out of proceedings in Changrounds for its rejection or postponement, while of the Marquis's father, which lately ended in the for revision or re-consideration—no such reanticipated, and the court was crowded by the curious. But, at the calling of the witnesses on Wed- when the liberty of the subject is to be denesday, the prosecutor's solicitor was not at his stroyed. This system forcibly reminds us of post—"he was gone for papers"—and, in his ab- the manner in which Martial Law was adsence, the prosecuting barrister did not "feel justified" in opening the case. On Lord Denman's the case of Lord Denman's direction, the jury immediately returned a verdict the commanding officer of a district decided of "Not guilty." On this triumphant acquittal, that a culprit should be shot to night, and the Marquis rose from his seat, shook hands with tried by Court Martial to-morrow. his three eminent counsel, and left the court.

Good News for the Juveniles.-Very large arrivals are taking place of sugar candy from the Dutch ports, the manufacture of Holland, and in consequence of the reduction of the duty on the ar- velations made by Mr. O'CONNOR, and not ticle a very considerable quantity of it is cleared for denied by the Home Secretary, as to the treat-

To Correspondents.

Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith) viz. :- For Defence Fund-From Bulwell, 2s. &d. ; Mr. Chipindale, 6d.—For VICTIM FUND—Fron Briwell, 2s. 6d. THE MANCHESTER VICTIMS.—Thomas Ormesher acknow ledges the receipt of the following sums:—Coventry, per George Freeman, 5s.; Rotherham, per John Turner, £1; Surneshead, Clough, near Todmorden, per Richard Barker, £1.

Mr. J. Buchanan, Selkirk.—Yes. Send eightpence, and Mr. J. Ridge, Croydon.—Twopence each to agents. Mr. Ormeshaw, Manchester; Mr. W. Kirkby, Leeds; and Mr. Hone, Banbury.—Your notices would be charged as

advertisements. Mr. Thos. Ormesher has received the following sums for the Kirkdale prisoners:—Coventry, per G. Freeman, 5s.; Rotherham, J. Turner, £1; Todmorden, Richd. Barker, £1; Hull, G. Barnett, 4s. 4d. THOMAS GOODE.—Members may reduce the number of their

shares, but they must first transmit to the office of the Company the general expenses due for last year, upon all the shares held by them.—Thos. Clark.

Land Member, Tower Hamlets.—There is more than £40 due to the Company on account of the two-acre farm held by Mitchell, at O'Connorville, and which sum must be paid before the right of location can be made over to the company of the two-acre farm held by Mitchell, at O'Connorville, and which sum must be paid before the right of location can be made over to the proof of the two-acre farm held by Mitchell, at O'Connorville, and which sum must be paid before the right of location can be made over to the proof of the two-acre farm. any other party. ERRATUM.—In the paragraph of a letter signed "A. Walton, which appeared in this journal on the 10th inst., con

mencing with "That as Great Britain, &c.," for "com-

paratively" read "comfortably." OHN ARNOTT, Somers Town, acknowledges the receipt of the following presents, for the benefit of the wives and families of the Chartist victims:—Per Mr. Green, Lei-cester:—one pair of velvet slippers presented by Mr. Bradsworth; one pair of gloves, Mr. Bingley; two lace-covered cushions, Mr. Culley; two stands of Stuffed birds, ditto; three pincushions, Mesdames Trickey and Moody; six pair of hose, Chartist Co-operative Society; one wor sted coat. Mr. Thos. Lucas : two spencers, one shirt and shawl, Mr. Jos. Lucas; six pair of socks and two pair of hose, Mr. Thos. Armitage; four pair of ladies' shoes, Mr. John Parker; and a Model of the School-house at O'Connorville, in glass case. Mr. Stadd. The committee hereby return their sincere thanks to the numerous friends who have presented them with gifts, and as the above were received subsequent to the disposal on Monday last, the committee are in contemplation of getting up a more extensive sale. Full particulars will be duly announced. Presents for the same in books, fancy articles, &c., will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged, if forwarded to the secretary, John Arnott, 11, Middlesexplace, Somers Town, carriage free. The friends in the country who have sent lists will please to state (by letter, pre-paid, addressed to the secretary), how the gifts that have been awarded shall be forwarded.

TO AGENTS.

Many News Agents in the country having complained of the want of Bills of Contents, we beg to inform those that are not supplied direct from this office, that they may have such bills forwarded, free of expense, by sending a line to our publisher.

NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

Lord Bolingbroke has truly asserted, that England would never be ruined except by her Parliament;" and the acts of that Assembly during the past week, go far to conis fast approaching. The Government of than upon the antagonism of class interests, to uphold and preserve that dangerous oligarchical ascendancy, against which the industrious classes have so long contended. But passing events prove that this undefined and injurious policy must end in so complete a fortunate and privileged few wrath and indignation of the unfortunate and outlawed many.

last their time, by feeding class upon class,

There is sometimes greater danger in silence the Assembly being constituted of that class-England can command but a sorry muster, minute. and requires but the appeal of the Minister to

insure the acquiescence of Parliament. The English people have been systematipeople of both countries have discovered, language, their interests are identical and in-

It is an undeniable fact that the tourist will make himself better acquainted and more fatruism equally applies to Parliament: as a cannot be analysed. question put to the Minister for Foreign If a measure to remedy an English or an

Irish grievance is submitted to Parliament, the Minister sees the impossibility of adopting it, lest it may interfere with the vested rights of some honourable gentleman upon whose sup-

mote contingency, or even possible danger,

Can any developement of tyrannical practices be more revolting to the feelings of a free-born Constitution-loving Englishman than the re-

Irish mind and the prostration of Irish liberty. and in a perfectly constitutional way, than

constitute his guilt.

possibility of the victim complaining of any, the most unconstitutional or tyrannical assault, upon his rights or liberties; and the result will be, that all fabricated representations made by interested desperadoes will supply irrefutable proof of ministerial sagacity and the Irish gaoler's divination. But can we blame the Whig Government. or its supporters, for this liberty-slaying and

tyrannical Act, when we find the liberty-professing Hume-one of the six who signed the PEOPLE'S CHARTER—and the freedomloving high-priest of Free Trade (Colonel THOMPSON), not only voting for, but speaking in favour of the measure? Save us from our friends, and we will defend ourselves against our enemies. But when the professed friends of the people-enemies to Whiggery-supporters of Free Trade—Financial Reformers -Liberals to the back-bone-quadrupeds, sexipedes, Chartists—and all but Republicans, owing their seats to the most liberal profes- expenditure. Thereupon, like a true Whig, and they had to withdraw their "red herring" sions, based upon the assurance that they he resolved to increase the taxation—not amidst the contemptuous jeers of all parties. would resist every assault upon popular rights diminish the expenditure. He, however, was In this case, Sir R. Peel's cautiously-expressed -how, we ask, can we censure the Whig Go- better off in one respect than his "relations" vernment, or their Tory supporters, when we at home. When they propose a new tax, it find two such professors of Liberalism increas- has to run the gauntlet of Parliament; ing the ranks of the Liberty-slaying faction? | but in Lord Torrington's case, all that was

defence of their country's liberty.

gainst the measure.

English freedom.

reporting, we extract the "Times" report, took place at Komegalle, about twenty-five cally arrayed in dangerous and desperate which will be found at the foot of Mr. O'Con-miles distant from Motelle, where also the hostility against their Irish brethren, for the nor's speech. We have laboured zealously and rioters proclaimed a King, and were equally mere purpose of weakening that democratic continuously to prove that the prostitution of summarily put down. It is clear that there power, all resistance to which would have been the English Press is the greatest difficulty could have been no concert between these two otherwise ineffectual, until at length the against which the English people have to con-parties, and the documents show that none of national disgrace of allowing one to suffer that though different in blood, religion, and than in this instance. A member of the island were implicated; yet, upon such a delivers a rambling rigmarole of unconnected rubbish, it is received-or at all events reported -with "hears," and "cheers;" is pertinent, miliar with the institutions, the manners, and analytical, and to the point; while that of an One man was shot by mistake for one of the socustoms of those foreign countries which he independent Member-which never strays from may visit, than with the institutions, man- the subject under discussion, and is pertinent with many others, but the CHIEF-JUSTICE ners and customs of his own country; and this in every point-is discursive, rambling, and

When the working classes read the speech Affairs, or to the Colonial Secretary, will ex- of their Representative, they, as shrewd and cite more interest in the House of Commons, | discriminating men, will be able to distinguish prices have not been offered sufficient to pay duty than any domestic question-nay, than even as to whether a single passage in that speech the destruction of the British Constitution. was foreign to the subject, and their English Upon such occasions, gentlemen on both sides spirit will rise when they understand that the of the House appear to be familiar with, and greatest bulwark of the English Constitution

the discussion upon the Southampton Small another into Free Trade—another into Foreign before the Civil Court the convictions have been Tenement Rating Bill insured a large at Policy-another into an attack upon the PRIME fewer than I could have wished, and certainly tendance of Members, while that upon the Minister, upon the Appropriation Clause and less numerous than the clearest evidence apdestruction of the British Constitution was the Arms Bill-another dilated upon agi- pears to warrant; but I have taken every reasonhis intentions. It is stated that he has abstracted form the bank safe, of which he had charge. The bank safe, of which he had charge fered with the debate upon the Jewish Disabi- in an incongruous attack upon the policy of jury beforehand; and, as the actual juries emport he depends. It then requires the nicest consideration of that House, the review of a more positive and conclusive evidence of the Select Committee, and the re-consideration of an independent Member of Par-Select Committee, and the re-consideration of position of an independent Member of Par- Lord Torrington seems to have formed his CHANDOS.—A pending indictment against the Mar- its recommendation. The anticipation of liament, and the venality, prostitution, and ideas of constitutional Government on the

> Cheltenham Journal." Here it is:--We hear that the effect of the O'Connor Land Scheme is

beginning to be felt at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, three of the located families being in the greatest distress, and already applying for parochial aid.—Chellenham Journal. Now, what is our answer? That not one single individual has yet been located upon this

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

veracity of the Press?

Neiu Diep, has brought the large quantity of 918 as criminals in Kilmainham Gaol, under the the Member for Inverness, brought forward a fraud and oppression at the hands of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act have motion for the course of the manufacture of the hands of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act have motion for the course of the manufacture of the hands of the suspension of the hands of the course of the manufacture of the hands of the suspension of the hands of the course of the manufacture of the manu cases of the article, in addition to 222 barrels of crushed refined sugar, as a portion of her cargo, the produce of Holland.

A Silencer. — On Sunday, a lady called to her little boy. Who was shooting marbles on the page. A SILENCER. — On Sunday, a lady called to her lin, and, as admitted by Sir George Grey, and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate In less than a month, several thousand English mend measures for the hotter administration of adeliberate of adeliberate of the Links of the French National Guards to Long the less than a month, several thousand English mend measures for the hotter administration of adeliberate of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, with a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and British Guiana, which is a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and british Guiana, which is a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and british Guiana, which is a view to recom- whom he said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the links and british Guiana, which is a view to recom- whom h little boy, who was shooting marbles on the pavement, to come into the house. "Don't you know General of Ireland.

The said stood "convicted of adeliberate of the Jailormend measures for the better administration of attempt to deceive and mislead the House of men will proceed to Paris, and remain there for a strengt of the pages sary accomplete.

went further to resist the evil teaching of the quite conclusive as to the case against the Co- reference to the public service. lonial Office.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS; and the reader will naturally conclude that these circumstances the lucrative office of Governor of Ceylon, with be said. It was weak and inconsistent The effect of the suspension of the Habeas a salary of £7,000 a-year. Of course, he was in argument, barren in fact, and bullying in The effect of the suspension of the flattent as ignorant of Ceylon as he is now about the tone. A mixture of the "red tape," and the Corpus Act will be to make every Protestant as guaranteed of the language of "injured innocent" dodge, seems to be this oppress his Catholic brethren without the Saturn, and in his case he did not carry with gentleman's forte. But the Whigs were too power of complaint, as complaint would fur him the small counterbalancing condition of well aware of the inherent weakness of their nish the strongest proof of guilt. It will con- official aptitude—even to the extent of red- defence to trust to that. They therefore institute every tyrant middleman one of the tapeism—his highest appointment, in this duced Mr. RICARDO to become cat's paw—and Executive Government, and prevent the country, having been that of a Lord of the drag a red herring across the search country, having been that of a Lord of the drag a red herring across the scent, in the hope Bedchamber. This new-fledged Governor, by of luring the House from the real game. They the grace of Lord Grey, on arriving at the thought, by endeavouring to make it appear seat of his power, found himself, in fact, ele- that the Committee was asked for the purpose vated from a mere Kentish farmer, and Direc- of restoring Protection, that they might raise a tor of the South-Eastern Railway Company, Free Trade debate, and cunningly framed an into an Oriental Despot. A large and fertile amendment with that view, which they inrealm was subject to his rule-there were no tended to stultify the House; and, if adopted representatives of the people to annoy him—the Committee afterwards. Mr. OSBORNE. the parties by whom he was surrounded were who has a knack of calling things by their all of the same kidney as himself, quartered upon | right names, stigmatised this as "a dirty the revenues of the Colony-the only responsi- manœuvre to hoodwink the House." It did bility and subordination to which he was not take, and-after a defence from liable was his "relation," Lord GREY, and, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the most notable of course, under the circumstances, the burdens feature of which was, that it contrathus imposed were of the lightest kind.

influences. He found that the Colony-ruined as we have said, is virtually a censure upon to a great extent by the policy of the Free the Colonial policy of the Government. The Traders—was suffering severely, and that the Whigs did not dare to risk a division. They income, consequently, was not equal to the would have been beaten by a large majority, We live in excited times. All around us is necessary was to issue an ordinance, and right unsettled—all before us is in chaos; and the royally he fulfilled that part of his duties. In most sagacious and far-seeing man cannot tell the beginning of 1848, he issued "ordinances," how soon those two liberty-professing gentle- imposing a variety of new taxes. An annual men may stand before those popular and cri- tax of one shilling on every dog, and two shil- that no man should be deprived of any civil or tical juries who will be called upon to decide lings and sixpence on every gun, was ordered political right on account of religious opinions, as to their guilt or innocence—as to their to be levied, and all guns and dogs—not rethan the destroyed of the destroye faithful or faithless discharge of duty—as to gistered—were ordered to be destroyed. Those allude to it. We have no particular affection their fitness for being again entrusted with the in any degree acquainted with the state of the for the Jews, and heartily despise many of the island will know that dogs and guns are ne- arguments used by the gold-worshippers in We cannot answer for the men of Montrose, cessary to defend the natives from wild beasts, support of their admission, but that shall but we will vouch for our brethren of Bradford. and that the average earnings in money of not make us waver in our support of a great This vote will not bear justification, and we these persons is not more than thirty-three and just principle. The mode in which Lord rejoice to find, that, while Cobden refrained shillings a-year. A tax of three shillings and J. Russell proposes to admit his colleague from supporting the Whigs, Bright voted sixpence on these necessaries was, therefore, a this year, differs from that of last Session. Invery heavy one. But that was the least onerous, stead of bringing in a Bill, he refers the oath There are not a few other liberty-professing harassing, and disagreeable part of the mat- to a Committee of the House, with the view gentlemen who will be called to account upon ter. They had to go long distances to get of omitting the objectionable words "on the the day of reckoning; but we have selected their arms registered; and when they got to true faith of a Christian," but retaining the the most prominent Liberal agitators for com- the place, the staff of officials was inadequate "So help me God." Lord John is not ment, and with the people we leave the ques- to the effective performance of the duty. The afraid of Jews, but his toleration does not intion of guilt or innocence. And again we say natives had either to remain for days waiting clude infidels. Well, we shall, by-and-by, find to the English people-" Follow the example of the convenience of the persons appointed to re- courage to carry the principles of civil and revince us that the realisation of the prediction is fast approaching. The Government of now that the voice of Ireland is suppressed, the journey another day. Another "ordition of civil injustice, under the England relies not more upon its houte force." England relies not more upon its brute force the arena for discussing Irish and English nance" compelled every adult male, under pretence of religious scruples. grievances;" as they may rely upon it, that the sixty years of age, to give six days' labour on blow struck at Irish liberty will be followed by the roads, or to pay three shillings annually. another at the little that still remains of Taxes were also imposed on boats, carts, pa-

tion, which gave rise to a general apprehen- gallant minority who have resisted that piece centralisation of power in the hands of the SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS sion that it was to be made the basis of new of tyranny, it was finally carried on Monday While these unpopular "ordinances" were being attempted to be enforced, took the opportunity of making a powerful de-Our paper will be read by, and to, over six an "insurrection" - at least, an emeute fence of his country, and an equally able The policy of every Government, since the millions of the working classes of this country dignified with that title—broke out in the dis-attack on the despotic and unconstitutional substitution of an artificial for a more natural within a few hours after its publication; and trict of Matelle among the natives. It might course pursued by the present administration, state of society. has been to make the thing now that the struggle has commenced between have been put down by half-a-dozen policemen, which our readers will find in full in another the Democracy and the Whig Government but the Colonial Government wanted an ex- page. Sir John Pakington's Bill for prethe weakest and powerless being selected as and its supporters, we invite the close attention cuse for displaying its teeth, and hence, though the repast of the strong and powerful; until of the working classes to the speech of Mr. warned in time, they refrained from meddling Conservative Opposition, passed the second at length the evil has gone to such an extent O'CONNOR, which will be found in our first in the matter until something was done by reading on Wednesday, but it is to be sent to as to render the national store inadequate to satisfy the appetites of expectants.

page; and as it is the custom of the people to have the most prominent part of the "Star" would warrant them in interfering with the see in what shape it comes back before giving read at their several meetings, they will be able strong hand. Thus encouraged the natives de- an opinion as to its merit. The question of than in the most violent language, and the to judge of newspaper justice when they con- clared their leader King, attacked and plundered Marriage, raised in both Houses, will supply total absence of appeals and petitions from the trast the report of that speech as delivered, the Government offices in Matelle, and some materials for future comment. people to the Commons House of Parliament with the report in the "Times" newspaper. four or five plantations, the owners of which is an ominous proof of the fact—that the Up to the time that the honourable Member had deserted them; but did not venture to people no longer rely upon those means for the for Nottingham was reminded by Sir George attack those who remained to defend their redress of grievances. They have at length | GREY that he had exceeded his hour, the property. The most exaggerated reports do discovered, that while the discussion upon "Times" devotes thirty-five lines to the speech, not give more than four thousand persons ensome private bill, introduced by speculating or little more than a line to every two minutes, | gaged in these riots, some say not more than obbers, willensure a large muster of members - | while the reply of the official (Sir G. GREY), one thousand. The only personal injuries they which did not exceed two minutes, occupies inflicted were, to tie a Government Agent to a proposition to violate the Constitution of fifty-four lines, or twenty-seven lines to the the railings of a verandah, and very slightly to wound one soldier. Two hundred soldiers In order that the people may judge for suppressed the "insurrection," in a few hours, themselves, as to the accuracy of newspaper almost without a scratch. A similar outbreak tend; and never was it more aptly illustrated the most influential and leading men of the Government, or a partisan of the Government, | paltry affair as this Lord Torrington declared martial law. A considerable number of persons were shot, and a great number of estates Bristol confiscated, and sold with breathless haste. called Kings; the other was ordered to be shot, revolted at the bloody tragedy, and recommended mercy, to which Lord TORRINGTON Hull ... most reluctantly submitted. By way, however, Dewsbury of compensating himself for the enforced humanity, he caused the King to be publicly whipped before transporting him, which was the commuted sentence; and transported the others for life, and fourteen years. One priest. who was accused of being in communication interested in, all foreign and colonial questions; was destroyed upon no better grounds-or, with the pretenders to royalty, was, in despite while an appeal to a Minister as to the cause rather, pretext-than the most flimsy, lame, of every remonstrance, shot in his priestly of the deaths of one hundred and fifty pauper- weak, incoherent, discursive, inconclusive, and vestment—an indignity which was deeply felt children, of national suffering, and general rambling speech—if speech it could be called—by the natives, who are devotedly attached to want, is evasively met by a flippant official, of the English Home Secretary. And when their faith—that of Buddh. Here is the lanand, however inconclusive the answer, it is they read the debates, they will find that not guage-we might justly term it ferocious-in sure to give general satisfaction. As Mr. one single speech, with the exception of Mr. which Lord TORRINGTON speaks of the trials, O'Connon well observed in his speech upon O'Connon's, was at all pertinent to the sub- even after the first paroxysm of angry fear has the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act- ject. One party launched into Protection- passed away :- "I regret to have to state that Ministers—another indulged in a modicum of panelled have shown a disposition towards remedial measures, to ensure the successful extraordinary leniency, I can only conclude working of which the suppression of public that either they did not entirely comprehend ditto, 6d. opinion was necessary—and they were, one the importance of the cases brought before and all, connected, pertinent, coherent, analy- them, or that they were scarcely satisfied as tical, and to the point. We ask, then, if the to the credibility of the witnesses. On the

dangerous results, which may be in the distant corruption of the English Press? But, though model of Whig government in Ireland. Packhorizon, but which cannot be immediately foreign to our subject, let us establish a proof ing juries is a common practice there, but his lordship frankly avows a preference for the We select the following passage from the shrift, and Turkish celerity of a Court Martial! cery connected with the pecuniary embarrassments there is no such difficulty—no such necessity "Dispatch" of last week, extracted from the The case of British Guiana, like that of Ceylon, resolved itself into a question of taxation. The Colony is overrun with a swarm of placemen, who, like beasts, eat up the whole produce of the soil. A quarrel took place between the Government and the Combined 2s. 6d. Court with respect to the enormous amount Estate; and what will our readers say to the annually wrung from the Colony for these scions of the English aristocracy, who are thus quartered upon it, and the stoppage of the supplies was threatened. This led to the retirement of the Governor, and the appointment of another (Mr. B. 1992). The supplies was threatened to the first led to the retirement of the Governor, and the appointment of another (Mr. B. 1992). The supplies the supplies was threatened to the first led to the retirement of the Governor, and the appointment of another (Mr. B. 1992). The supplies the supplies was threatened. This led to the supplies was threatened. The supplies was threatened. The supplies the supplies the supplies the supplies was threatened. The supplies the suppl appointment of another, (Mr. BARKLY), 4s. 6d.; Ernest Jones Locality, per Mr. Harrap, 8s. 83d. The event of the week has been the virtual who has gone out to try to settle matters; he condemnation of the Colonial policy of the Go- himself, having stated in the House last seshome use. The steamer Camilla, just arrived from ment to which the six gentlemen now confined vernment. On Tuesday night, Mr. Baillie, sion, that these colonists were the victims of

tims under this tyrannical Act. No man of the most painfully interesting character, and private interests of his connexions, without

Mr. B. Hawes, the Under-Secretary of Lord Torrington, a relation of the "go- State, defended himself and his chief-who, dicted that of Mr. HAWES in several The despotic and taxing propensities of the important points—Peclites, Protectionists, new Governor throve amazingly under such and Free Traders united in a motion, which, censure was even more damaging than the outspoken condemnation of Members less mealy-mouthed.

> The next question of general interest, introduced this week, is the Admission of Jews into Parliament. We have already so frequently placed this upon the unmistakeable ground.

The other business up to the time of writing, we have already commented upon. After lanquins, and other conveyances, and, at the a last but ineffectual attempt to defeat the same time, a census was taken of the popula- | Coercive Act for Ireland, on the part of the light through the Commons. Mr. O'CONNOR

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1849.

Hebden Bridge... 0 10 0 H. Swatshall T. Devouport ... W. M'Lean C. Vigurs 1 10 10 J. Vigurs 4 19 6 J. Collison £61 6 9

EXPENSE FUND. Lewes... Crayford Hebden Bridge.. Bishopwearmouth James Felsham T. Rennyard . . Land Fund Expense ditto

10 17 7

1 17 10

0 15 0

£80 12 0

ERRATUM.—In the Star of Saturday last should have appeared, Belper, per Gregory, 6s. 6d. W. DIXON, C. DOYLE, T. CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

Loan ditto

Transfers ...

EXECUTIVE FUND. Per LAND OFFICE. - Wellingborough, 7s.; Mr. M'Lean, 6d.

Mrs. Heath, Is.; Derby, 14s. 2d.; J. Skevington, Is.— Per S. Kydd.—George Norton, Is.; John Coleman, Is.; Bristol, per —. Clarke, 6s. 6d.; Oxford, per R. Warren, 5s.; Todmorden, per J. Cunliffe, 11s. 7d. ; Derby, 10s. Per LAND OFFICE. - Nottingham, 1s. borough, 7s.; Thos. Allan and Friends, 5s. 7d.; Mr. Paris,

Greenwich, 3s.; Mr. Wild, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Moore, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Howden, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Douglas, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Mead, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Whitcombe, ditto, 3s.; Mr. Heare, DEFENCE FUND. Per W. RIDER.-Leicester, collected after Lectures ! dessrs. Harney and Kydd, per H. Green, 12s. ; Bulwell, P

Hall, per II. Rudhall, 2s. 6d.; A few Friends, King-cross, near Halifax, per W. Drake, (towards Mr. Nixon's account), 14s. 4d.; P. Elliott, Clapham, 3s.——Per Land Office. FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

Per W. Rider.—Barrowford, per J. Gray, 2s. 11d.; Bull par I Sured Sec. 25 M'DOUALL'S CASE—FOR WRIT OF ERROR

(OR OTHERWISE.) Per W. Rider.—Democratic Club, Edinburgh, per J. Gray, 5s. 4d.; A few Democrats, Tutbury, per C. Williams, 3s. 8d.—Per Land Office.—Derby, 3s. 4d.—Per John Arnott,—Kentish Town Locality, per Mr. Lunn, 2s. 6d.

NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND. Per S. Kydd.—Leicester, per Mrs. Collins, 2s. 6d.; Not-tingham, Mr. Hayes, a Pair of Stockings.—Per Rother,

Nore.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages. These Wafers being Antacid and Sedative effectually prevents irregularity of the bowels.

You should'nt be out there, my son? Go into the back yard, if you want to play marbles — it is build not be one by which Sir W. Molester of the bowels.

PATRICK O'Higgins—than whom a more by which that motion was prefaced, and the party purposes," and systematically prevents irregularity of the bowels.

You should'nt be out there, my son? Go into the pack yard, if you want to play marbles — it is Sunday in the back yard, mother."

PATRICK O'Higgins—than whom a more by which that motion was prefaced, and the pack yard, if you want to play marbles — it is Sunday in the back yard, mother."

Patrick O'Higgins—than whom a more by which Sir W. Moles of the remaining six victured for the bowels.

WORTH supported it, embodied a mass of facts tuted his immense patronage to advance the occasion.

LETTERS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. XXXVI.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps million
think."

EVRON

THE THREE GLORIOUS DAYS OF

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

This Day (February 24th) twelve months

pile! February 22nd, 23rd, and 24th—gloriou and immortal days! Though the paid para sites of Tyranny scoff and lie, they cannot efface facts from the page of History; and of the People, will be compelled to acknowledge the heroism, the chivalry, the sublime (though ill-requited) generosity of the heroic population of Paris during those ever memorable days.

Happily, the historical department of Literature is no longer monopolised by such venal Republic. creatures as those who, not long ago, prostituted their pens to glorify a Tallien and calumniate a Robespierre. The people have dation which at this moment renders her the kind, will yet fructify in the hearts and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The state in imposing taxes, and minds he pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. The people have he pays to his creditor, the pays to his creditor. tuted their pens to glorify a TALLIEN and at least one historian, who is as incorruptible as he is mentally powerful. Even the enemies world. The most gorgeous luxury character-of Louis Blanc acknowledge his purity, and ises the President's balls and assemblies. The

Europe stood, as it were, on tip-toe, with beat-state of things continue? ing hearts, watching the progress of events at I will not believe it. A change may not be Paris. Restless anxiety, alternate hope and at hand, but a Radical change must and will fear, agitated the breasts of myriads, from London to Vienna,-from Berlin to Rome. "The commenced! — Guizor is dismissed! — The yet be found strong enough to crush the vamconflict thickens !- The troops are fraternising!—Louis Philippe has abdicated and field:—The people have rejected the Count DE Paris!—The Red Flag flies over the Tuileries!

The throne is burning on the site of the encourage them by our sympathy and applause, and the sympathy and applause, the encourage them by our sympathy and applause the encourage them by the encourage them by th Bastille !- THE REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED!!" O ye nations! Turn pale, ye kings and statesmen-brigands and hypocrites, oppres-

contests in some countries feeble and ineffectual efforts against the people in other states-resulted in magnificent triumphs, which were only incomplete because the people foolishly put trust in the fear-extorted pledges of their rulers. On the other hand, in England and Ireland popular debasement and bourgeoistreason enabled the aristocracy to tighten the by which the few hold the

Turn we again to France. In the very hour of their victory, the people unhappily sowed the seeds of their own ruin, by allowing a set of knaves and intriguers to take possession of the Government. With the exception of four, the members of the Provisional Government were either disguised Royalists, or political babblers, who, whilst mouthing Republicanism, were intent only on their personal aggrandisement and the continuance of bourgeois rule—a Republic of slaves and profit-mongers. It is notorious that some of the "Provisionals" had supported the scheme of a Regency within a few minutes of being appointed members of the Republican Government. When the list was read in the Chamber of Deputies, a student of the Polytechnic School exclaimed: -"You see that some of the members of your Provisional Government are against a Republic. We shall be deceived as we were in 1830." Prophetic words! It is true the Republic form of the Commonwealth. The intriguers, foiled on the 24th of February, 1848, are the

masters of France on this 24th of February,

When that babbler LAMARTINE persuaded the people to abandon their victorious red flag for the bourgeois tri-colour, the first blow was struck at the Revolution. The acceptance of the pretended "adhesion" (to the Republic) Provisional Government, was most ruinous. The peasantry, on being informed that they were required, in the name of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," to pay additional taxes for the support of the Government, na-Republic." This feeling, taken advantage of and would have altogether set aside the necessity for demanding additional taxes from the people.

Any Revolutionary Government that, in stead of diminishing, increases the public burdens, necessarily and deservedly becomes unpopular. "Liberty," as LAMENNAIS has of "moderation"—because sham Republicans, well said, "is not a mere word to be written on intriguers, and babblers were fatally allowed a placard and posted at the corner of a street;" it is, on the contrary, a power whose bene- forth let the first political lesson you give ficent influence is felt socially and politically. Woe to those Revolutionists who talk of St. Just :- "They that make but half-revolu-Reform, but are content to make words supply tions only dig a tomb for themselves!" the place of deeds.

It is to be lamented that the 17th of March passed over without a new Revolution. The Proletarians were then masters of Paris, and Government. That day might and ought to have seen the inauguration of the Red Republic. A month later it was - "too

late!"

The manifestation of the 15th of May was right anterior and superior to the right of ings of your proscribed brothers—by the hopes Suffrage—the right to life. "When the social of the oppressed and struggling nations of compact fails to protect a citizen, he re- every name and clime — we adjure you to sumes his natural right to defend, personally, all unite and form one phalanx, invincible and his rights." It is further declared, in the most irresistible. perfect embodiment of the principles of the French Revolution, that "when the government violates the rights of the people, insurrect to the prisoners of Vincennes! Glory to all tion is for the people, and for every portion of the people, &c., &c." The Assembly had conpublique Rouge! Vive la Republique Demoderation of the people, &c., &c." demned the Paris Proletarians to perish by cratique et Sociale! famine; and, further, had passed an infamous measure for the purpose of stifling the expression of their just discontent. The Paris workmen had ample provocation for taking to the barricades. I can say nothing in favour of the

policy of that course. The chances of success

were few; and it is questionable whether even

success would not have produced most deplor-

able consequences. The 17th of March was

the day on which the Revolution should have THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO been completed.

The fierce revenge taken by the conquerors after the struggle of June had terminated, contrasts most vividly with the magnanimity of the victorious people in the days of February. The French workmen did perfectly right in excluding CAVAIGNAC from the Presidency, whatever may be the consequences of the

election of Louis Napoleon. have been most injurious to the Republican cause. Louis Napoleon I take to be a comproblem rests with the people themselves, is an index of the problem rests with the people themselves. ago, a perfidious King, with the Cain-mark bination of knave and fool: knave, so far as of his people's blood upon his brow, fled in he intends the destruction of the Republic; and terror from his palace, and Liberty lighted fool, inasmuch as he gives daily evidence of his bor torch at the flames of Royalty's funeral blindness to the real designs of the Royalists, who use him as a tool, but have no inclination to abandon their own views in favour of a new

BUONAPARTE dynasty.

Republicans crowd the prisons, public meetefface facts from the page of History; and History, even though written by the enemies cratic journals are persecuted, the bonnet rouge is proscribed, and-climax of infamy—the into which they have permitted themselves to tion is, that the purpose for which each local tax ment on the part of the President—with Eng-

wonder—though not the admiration—of the of the now indolent masses of Britain.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS, believe not that pires who at present pollute France by their for they are the pioneers of Progress—the O joy of joys! Rise from your slumbers, champions of Universal Justice. Proletarians of London, duty to your brethren and to your-

statesmen—brigands and hypocrites, oppresserves, cheats, and liars—the handwriting is on Festival which will be held on Monday next, the wall! You are weighed in the balance to celebrate the three glorious days of February. and found wanting, and Justice, long weary of Governments hostile to the freedom and happi-Noused by the trumpet-voice of Liberty, sounding from the banks of the Seine, the matious configured their approach of the seine, the matious configured their approach of the seine, the matious configured their approach of the seine, the moment it becomes an impact of the second of nations confronted their oppressors. Bloody true Democrats of all nations to unite, and, as far as possible, aid each other in their common pursuit of the one thing needful—JUSTICE. May the time speedily arrive, when the reign of JUSTICE will be undisputed and universal! L'AM DU PEUPLE.

February 22nd, 1849.

TO COMMEMORATE THE GLO-RIOUS REVOLUTION OF FEB-RUARY, 1848.

CITIZENS AND BROTHERS,

Anticipating that the glorious 24th of February will be celebrated by you in a manner becoming the great events of that ever memorable day, we send you this friendly greeting, to assure you of our fraternal sentiments, and our heartfelt aspirations for the triumph of the true Republic—the Republique Democratique et Sociale!

We address these words to the "true Republicans," because we must distinguish between hypocrites, and honest men - between disguised royalists, and veritable democratsbetween political babblers, and social reformers -between those who persecute the Repubstill exists in name, but it is the mere lifeless licans, and those who are persecuted-between those who are plotting for the restoration of Monarchy, and those who have sworn to live and die for the Republic. We take our stand by the second of these parties. In addressing ourselves to the "true Republicans," we speak to the legions of the Republique Rouge the brotherhood of the Republique Demo cratique et Sociale!

Brothers, to you—to the heroic people of of Messrs. Thiers, Bugeaud, and Co., was Paris—the world is indebted for the irrepresa fatal error. The people should have learned sible stimulus given to the cause of Universal from history, that popular generosity is always | Liberty, by your victory of the three days of abused by the enemies of Justice. Above all, February. Accept the heart-homage of those the permitting an increase of taxation by the who would scorn to flatter Kings, but who are proud to testify their admiration of men of whom posterity will say-"They more than deserved well of their country; they deserved well of mankind."

But whilst we rejoice with you in commeturally answered,-"To the devil with your morating the victory of February, we mourn with you over the terrible evils which too soon by the rich, and the intriguers generally, followed that day of triumph. The exiles who caused the election to the Assembly of so have sought refuge in this country—the primany enemies of the Republic. LEDRU- soners of Vincennes—the victims of the mili-Rollin's commissioners, even if they had tary tribunals—the heroic martyrs of the barpossessed the eloquence of Demosthenes and ricades of June, claim our sympathy and our the strength of Hercules, would have failed, tears. Above all, we mourn the sacrifice of when forced to compete against the "forty-five the principles inaugurated by the victorious centimes." But it may be said that Louis people on the 24th of February. The solemn PHILIPPE and GUIZOT had left the public trea- pledges given by the Provisional Government sury empty, and money was indispensable. to the Proletarians, have been basely violated. Granted. But a polite request to the rich to Instead of the looked-for reign of Equality, supply an adequate contribution would have Liberty, and Fraternity, there has been estabbeen attended to in the first days of March, lished the rule of Injustice, Brute-force, and Persecution; and—0! matchless blasphemy! -it is in the name of the Republic that the founders and defenders of the Republic are condemned to exile, chains, and death!

This ruin has fallen upon France because the victors of February adopted the fatal policy to grasp the reins of power. Brothers, henceto your children be the words of the immortal

But we will not despair of the Republic. Although your Moderates have established a veritable Reign of Terror, their power will the land dry by thorough draining; secondly, to crumble and perish if you are but united. You grow as many root or fallow crops as grain; thirdly, might and should have purged the Provisional have Faith—you have Energy; add Union, and you will be again and finally victorious.

> Election, we were grieved to witness division bean and root crops; and, sixthly, to manure suffiand distraction in your ranks. We hope to ciently for them, so as not to have to apply any to see in the approaching electoral struggle—one the grain crops.

Accept our aspirations for the happiness

of France. Glory to the Mountain! Glory Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed by the Committee) WILLIAM SHUTE, Chairman, EDMUND STALLWOOD, HENRY Ross, JAMES GRASSBY, EDWIN GILL, THOMAS GREY, JOHN ARNOTT, JOHN MILNE, JOHN SIMPSON, SAMUEL KYDD, CHARLES KEEN, G. JULIAN HARNEY, Secretary.

THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Thus far the consequences of that election
Thus far the consequences of that Presidency the Commons—the great question as to whether that duty is not the sacred province of the whole duty is not the sacred province of this important important in the presidency, consequences of that election of Louis Napoleon.

Thus far the consequences of that election as the consequence of the chair.

The far the consequences of that election duty is not the sacred province of the whole duty is not the sacred province of this important important in the consequence of the chair.

The far the consequences of that election duty is not the sacred province of the whole duty is not the sacred province of this important important in the consequence of the chair.

The far question of a thorough reform of the House of unanimously called to the chair. opinion which has been maintained by the solution in which it is asserted, "Don't be alarmed! sages of the world in every era of its history. Never since the commencement of the movement for liberty in this country, were circumstances so favourable to its progress as at the present juncture. There is, however, one great direct taxation is at this time extensively practised and lamentable deficiency, which must be supplied, ere these circumstances can have any a great measure upon property. The same is true of highway and police taxes; in fact, of all assessed taxes. But the difference between local and general taxaplied, ere these circumstances can have any organs of the Government announce an agree- fall. Their inaction is the delight of the land and Austria—to engage in an armed intervention in Italy, for the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman lishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and suppressing the Roman truth and ultimate success of the principles of the purpose of re-establishing the Pope, and the purpose of re-est

It is, fellow-countrymen, to us rather extraof Louis Blanc acknowledge his purity, and pay unwilling homage to his genius. I anticipate from his pen a worthy monument to the glorious heroes of February.

Twelve months ago the friends of Demogracy in this and every other nation in Furnment stood, as it were on tin-toe, with heatstate of things continue?

I will not believe it. A change may not be boon, either in the shape of a diminution of into the application of such taxes, when, grievance, or an extension of liberty; while others have sent their despots upon an unwilling pilgrimage through the world, and have ing pilgrimage through the world, and have Banquet is forbidden!—The Opposition have succumbed!—The People are assembling!— vain. Rather believe with me, that Public hands. Let us here ask, "What advance has view to a reversion. (Cheers.) Doubtless, many The barricades are raising!—The struggle has Virtue, though for a moment cast down, will England made in the road to freedom? What concession has the "Glory of the world and the our operative population?" Alas! the answers are too notorious to need repetition.

> year, four monstrous Cocrcion Laws were enac- designed for the protection of property, and, thereyou to an effort to rescue degraded humanity from the withering dominion of usurped and irresponsible power.

We have conferred with our colleague and champion, Mr. O'CONNOR, as to the time of testing the feeling of Parliament upon the subject of the Charter. Mr. O'Connor has agreed to introduce the subject formally to the notice of the House, about the middle of the forthcoming May. His efforts will be of little avail, unless strenuously supported by the People. You will have ample time to arouse public attention to the subject, and to get your petitions properly and numerously signed. A form of petition will appear in the "Northern Star" of Saturday next, which may be adopted or modified in phraseology, according to the wish of the localities. The petitions of each town or district when carefully inspected, in order to guard against all improprieties to be sent to the Representative of the locality for presentation to Parliament. A record of the number of signatures attached to each petition to be made by the gents of the Association, and forwarded to the leave out the word "honest."

Fellow-Countrymen, in marking out this work, we do so with full confidence that you will not neglect it. We implore you to cast off all sluggishness, and thus deprive your enemies of the argument that you are indifferent to within the walls of a prison during the time of an your rights. "Up, Guards, and at them," was the laconic address that preceded one of the most successful charges at Waterloo. "Up, Chartists, and to work," say we; "and strive to realise that hitherto empty and vainglorious boast, that Britons never shall be

W. DIXON. E. STALLWOOD. P. M'GRATH, G. Julian Harney.

man whom I have seen in comfort and happiness?" He was low in spirits. I told him that the people were doing all that could be done in his behalf with sum of money had been subscribed. He said, "Give it my wife—it will do her good." Liverpool have taken a house and shop for her to commence business in the grocery line.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

to clear the land by scarifying or broad-shearing the On the occasion of the late Presidential by the atmosphere; fifthly, to plough deep for the

THE BIRMINGHAM MARCH ON LONDON.—It is stated

ings of the United States Congress are projects to establish a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic to Europe, to form a similar line across the American continent, and also a project to form a line of railway from the Lakes of Michigan to the

THE STOWE LIBRARY.—The sale of the Stowe ibrary has concluded after twenty-three days; sum

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION! FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—We have resolved to bring again before Parliament the great evening, February 20th. Mr. WM. Dixon was

> -that direct taxation is the only honest mode of realising a revenue for the support of national inconsidered as an innovation, by those who profit by is imposed, is distinctly and clearly set forth, and its fore any local government will attempt its imposition; but in the case of general taxation, ninetenths of those who pay the taxes are not only ig-norant of the purposes to which such taxes are ap-plied, but they are equally in the dark as to the amount which they pay—(hear)—and thus is one of the first rules of business violated, by withholding from the debtor a knowledge of the amount which places itself in the relation of a creditor to those who have to pay, and to withhold from such persons a knowledge of the amount which they each contribute to the state is, I repeat, a swindle! (Cheers.) to contribute in proportion to his means,

royal illegitimates, duchesses, and other "noble", ladies—you know what I mean—(cheers and laugh-

now unjustly monopolised by an insignificant mi-

of the "inferior points;" he had no objection to Messrs. Stallwood and M'Grath objected to the election), to the exercise of those franchises which

minority of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. P. M'GRATH, in a neat speech, moved the adoption of the following petition :--THE PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF SAINT

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ire land, in Farliament assembled.

netitioners consider that the exigencies o

army and navy, in their present enormous magnitude cannot, in the opinion of your petitioners, be justified either by the foreign relations of England, the position of

suffrage, with sound details for rendering efficient that principle will fall short of justice to the people, and will fail in creating a representative body, which shall be the faithful index of the heart and mind of the British

And your petitioners will ever pray.
(Signed) WILLIAM DIXON, Chairman.

Mr. Stallwood in seconding the adoption of the petition said, as regarded himself, he had long ago abolished the taxes on hops, malt, beer, spirits, tobacco, and snuff. (Cheers) While he would not oppose the Liverpool Finance Reformers, or Mr. Cobden, he went much further than either of them, total realised, £10,355. The manuscripts will be as he was desirous of sweeping entirely away all the reason. Who had to bear the brunt of keeping sold next month.

Coercion Bill. (Loud cheers.) The petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman, and presented to the House by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the member for Nottingham. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and

the meeting separated.

THE VIOLATION OF THE TEN HOURS

STALYBRIDGE. - On Monday evening, February 12th, a public meeting of factory operatives was held in the Town Hall, Stalybridge, for the purpose of protesting against the violations of the Ten adoption of a uniform system of working ten hours a day. The large hall was crowded to excess, Mr. Oastler and the Rev. J. R. Stephens were

Mr. J. HANDFORTH having been unanimously called to the chair, the Rev. J. Holding, assistant to the Rev. J. R. Stephens, in a speech of consi-Factories Regulation Act, and deeply deploring the violation of that act in these districts, unanimously resolve to support by every means in their power, the government and officers of the crown in their efforts to enforce its truly humane and salutary

Mr. John Crossley seconded the resolution. Mr. OASTLER, on rising to support the resolution, the poor factory children. Since then his temples sands of comrades in England and Scotland, had been so true and faithful. (Hear.) The Ten Hours Bill, since they had met, had been voted by the legis-He ought to have been in the metropolis; he had I suppose you have all heard of the "Pension sent their cause once more to the Legislature. List." (Hear.) With direct taxation, would we There had been in the neighbourhood of London such scenes of murder, or as they called it, manslaughter, of the youths in the youthful slaughter-houses, as he called them, farming establishments, that they were holding meetings in all parts of Lonthemselves would gain nothing in the not to have protection for British industry, we will wrong side—(hear, hear,)—the operatives were on I perceive by the newspapers, the factory masters inferior points of the Charter; the Chartists were a rent in the bench on which they sat, so that it labour, and what do you think they do that for

called the interrupters of public meetings, but, for would not hold them much longer. He happened his part, he always found them giving the greatest to be in company with a Manchester merchant a the question may be "finally settled." Loud cheers.)

Mr. Clark could not consent to yield any, even improving famously,—that wages were rising, and tory masters from this place that the question will not be "finally settled" in that way. (Hear, hear.) were doing as well as they could wish. (A Voiceare now unjustly monopolised by an insignificant iny master say so at once. Don't let them have body. I will read it to you:swer being made. Mr. Oastler proceeded. he never was so surprised: he could scarcely have believed it unless he heard the evidence himself. wait a little longer, as the Leaguer says. Well, then, they would, perhaps, bear with him if he Was it the custom in that neighbourhood for the factory masters to charge rents for houses while the houses were

whether that was common for people in this country they be so good as to tell him who kept the families true.) by having their hands or their fingers broken, or any not my business nor my will to inquire. (Hear.) thing of that sort in that neighbourhood-was it This finishes my discourse, excepting that I beg, beso?—(Cries of "Yes.") Then when that was the case, who paid them? Did the parish or the mill-(Several voices: "The parish;" and a voice: Unless his parents can support him.") The parish: but the factory masters did not pay the wages if a man was crippled, and if his parents could not support him?—{``No.''} Now, there were many persons on it these are awful times; and if the rebellion of the magistrates beautiful the slightest public disturbance. You may depend on it these are awful times; and if the rebellion of in that factory district thrown out of work entirely by becoming too weak in consequence of the excest the people, the state of this district would be too The manifestation of the 15th of May was a most unwise and unfortunate affair. The amount more serious movement of June, though it must be deplored, may be justified. "What!" it may be said, "justify an insur-rection against an Assembly elected by Uni-rection against an Assembly ele consequence of previous over-work having over-stocked the market, and who were driven to thieve.

—(Cries of "Yes.") Who paid for the prosecution and maintenance of these?—(Several voices: "The ratepayers again. Then there ers of tyranny astyrants never heard nor felt before. were a good many whose hearts were broken by (Great applause.) [Mr. Oastler then resumed his alternate over working and then no working, no seat amidst the most enihusiastic and deafening wages, and who became drunkards, and there were plaudits.] those who became whisky distillers for the same

the minority against the third reading of the Irish | thought they ought to be bound to pay the wages of these persons whom they overworked when their lies, the heads of which were forced by them to America, or some other foreign climes, for the reasons stated—(hear, hear)—and he thought they ought to be bound to say for the prosecution and maintenance of those thieves, and of those contraband whisky-makers—evils which the cruelty of their system had eugendered in society. And he said it, unhesitatingly, that if a trade which they (the masters) so much boasted of, could not do without that protection: if the factory masters could not make their trade profitable without levying such tremendous taxes Hours Act by the employers, and in favour of the on the products of the farmers, of professional gentlemen, and other inhabitants of the neighbourheed, he said, unhesitatingly, that their trade was not enough about their own poverty and the lowering of their own wages. How were their masters-were they rich or poor? (Several voices: "rich.") Ay, I know one of them, or else he is belied, calls himself, "Stink-o-brass." (Hear, hear, and cries of "He is not belied, he is very rich," and laughter.) Now that was a very curious kind of trade—a very one-sided of thousands poor, and only the few, the very few, exceedingly enormously rich; it was a trade that no country ought to be proud of-(hear, and cheers) -and, at all events, that no country ought to allow its laws to be broken in order to support it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) How often do we hear in London that the factory masters are the great philanthropists of the day—that they take all the care, all the anxiety, all the head-work; it is they that He said-It was a great many years since he first | My friends when I set out on this expedition I was had the honour to plead before them the cause of not aware that the law had been broken in any county, save that of Lancaster. But I now learn victory and triumph obtained in Parliament, in that | broken by the magistrates of Stockport, which is which is in Yorkshire, so that the three counties of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, may be said, as far as the magisterial power goes, to be in a statu of revolt against the law of the land, in open rebellion against the sceptre of the Queen. (Hear, hear.)

Where there have been other outbreaks, speedy pundant of the company of the pendant ishment has followed on the offenders. I hope and trust, nay, I have that confidence in the authorities of this country—that I believe speedy justice will overtake those rebel magistrates, and as great a punishment will be their portion. (Applause.) Before I proceed to the further portion of my address, there is one important fact I wish to impress envy of surrounding nations" made to the politically-enslaved and socially-degraded millions? What improvement has been wrought in the miscrable condition of the great mass of our operative population?" Alas! the answers of the amount which ought to be paid. (Hear.) Indeed to be partly made to the politically-enslaved and socially-degraded millions? What improvement has been wrought in the miscrable condition of the great mass of our operative population?" Alas! the answers of the amount which ought to be paid. (Hear.) Indeed they were holding meetings in all parts of London and Westminster to denounce that horid crime. (Hear.) And they had done him the honour to ask the aforesaid "nobles" immediately. (Cheers.) him to attend those meetings. They knew how his heart would yearn to plead the cause of those poor at the payment of factory workers to be partly made to the payment of factory workers to be partly made to creatures, and to denounce that accursed enactment of the amount which ought to be paid. (Hear.) I do be pour the minds of Englishmen. I happened to be denounce that horid crime. (Hear.) And they had done him the honour to ask him to attend those meetings. They knew how his heart would yearn to plead the cause of those poor at the payment of factory workers to be partly made to creatures, and to denounce that accursed enactment of the amount which ought to be paid. (Hear.) I do be pour the payment of factory workers to be partly made to the payment of factory workers to be partly made to the payment of factory workers to be partly made to the payment of factory workers to be partly made to the payment of factory workers to be payment of factory the amount which ought to be paid. (Hear.) I do not think it at all right that the poor needlewoman, it were necessary to things a shirt—(shame)—should be compelled to pay turnish you with an incentive to action, in order furnish you with an incentive to action, in order to a speedy obtainment of the power to create an konest House of Commons, you have it in the fact that during a few months of the past year, four monstrous Coercion Laws were enactive. and once more to draw the sword of factory right the thing is recorded; there is no "if" or "but" ted by Parliament, at the instigation of that fore, those who had the most property to protect, in support of the poor individuals who had been so about it. (Hear, hear.) There is a column that precious clique—the Russell Cabinet. You ought, in common fairness, to be compelled to pay long oppressed under factory wrong. (Cheers.) gives the name of the pauper—a column which gives have it again, in the fact that the first act of a proportionate amount of taxation. (Cheers.) And now let him ask them, were they for or against the residence—another for the cause of requiring have it again, in the fact that the first act of the present Session has been, to offer to Ireland—the national bastile, the terrible golgotha, the land of emasculated invalids—an additional insult; to heap on her another cruel wrong! Whigs, Tories, and Liberal Reformers seem to vie with each other, in their endeavours to place the scorpion whip of coercion in the hands of her rulers. We remind you of this tyran—nical procedure with the view of stimulating two property of the cappens of the property of the country of the coun

> o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the state of This is the declaration of war. (Hear, hear.) It what they are going to government for - cleven hours a day: but we can go to government as well as they. (Hear. hear.) One more matter I have to ask you, heard you have a resident sub-inspector—I don't fidence? (Cries of " Because he don't enforce the be as you say, that is another case into which it is the workmen and the masters—no insult offered by

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. John Avison, schoolmaster, and A HINT. — The mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would but furnish the apartments.—Gray's Letters.

Connecting Railway.—A railway round Paris, would cordially unite. (Loud cheers.)

Loud cheers. As to der that all England might know what they (the roof of the different railways has been declared and working what the reference of the ratepayers again. Now, he asked these questions for a good reason, not invidiously, but in order, and or punishing the winst seconded by Mr Grorge Garside, shopkeeper:—

The ratepayers.")—

The ratepayers."

The ratepayers again. Now, he asked these questions for a good reason, not invidiously, but in order and publicly record its want of confidence in the desired and working would cordially unite. (Loud cheers.)

As to district in all matters in which the interests of the districts in all matters in which the interests of the Connecting Railway.—A railway round Paris, uniting the temini of the different railways, has just been completed.

American Parridges.—Among the recent importations from the United States have been American partridges, in considerable number.

A Tender-hearted Man. — Who is the most tender-hearted man in any town? D'ye give it up? The bell-man—because he will "cry" if you give him a shilling.

Would cordially unite. (Loud cheers.) As to der that all England might know what they (the rest of factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of factory workers) were to have uncontrolled rule in this country. (Hear, hear.) They (the mill-owners) were to a man almost against what they called protection to as he may deem expedient to insure a just and important their last meeting, and fully stated its protecting their own interests on all sides out of the pockets of the ratepayers. (Hear, hear.) Now, highly gratified by finding Mr. Osborne's name in he did not think that was fair. (Hear.) He

Shortly afterwards the magisterial bench of these factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of districts in all matters in which the interests of the factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of the people) were likely to be if the mill-owners are concerned; and would most the people) were to have uncontrolled rule in this country. (Hear, hear.) They (the mill-owners) were to a man almost against what they called protection to as he may deem expedient to insure a just and important interests of the factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of the people) were likely to be if the mill-owners are concerned; and would most the people were to have uncontrolled rule in this country. (Hear, hear.) They (the mill-owners) were to a man almost unnecessary for him to say:

The policial reform should be, it was factory workers) were, and what they (the rest of the people) were likely to be if the mill-owners are concerned; and would most the people were to have uncontrolled rul

had been washed. Mr. Borthwick admitted Miss

O'Grady's statement had been shaken by the two

letter which Mr. Bartlett had received from the

Mayor of Liverpool, in reference to the prosecutrix.

The following is a copy of the letter: - "Liver-

pool, February 15, 1849.—Sir: My attention having been called to a paragraph in the London Times

of Monday, relating to yourself and Miss O'Grady,

deem it my duty to address you on the subject

You are a perfect stranger to me, and I can know

nothing of what may have taken place between you and Miss O'Grady, and I deem it a duty incumbent

on me to inform you, that all which Miss O'Grady

is said to have stated as having taken place between

the Mayor of Liverpool and herself is entirely un-

true. There are other important points connected

with Miss O'Grady's visit to Liverpool, which, if

you think it worth while to inquire into to promote

the ends of justice, I will afford every facility and

information respecting her during her stay here.— I have the honour to be, &c., J. Bramley Moore,

Mayor."—After a short consultation, the bench de-

Epsom, Wednesday. - Mr. R. H. Bartlett was

brought up for re-examination before the bench

this morning. The inquiry lasted nearly eight

partly by force into the bedroom of the accused,

and partly induced to go there by promises that he would not repeat the offence, and that while he had

anything she should not want. The two women

examined on Saturday were re-examined, and both

of them contradicted the evidence given on that day

in one point-viz., Emily Hewitt's having slept at

Mr. Bartlett's on the night the offence was alleged

to have been committed. The evidence was also

contradictory in two or three minor points. The

evidence for the defence was then gone into. Mr.

Bartlett said, Maria O'Grady was staying at the

union. Her mother stated to me that she was in

great distress, and on my mentioning that fact to

my wife, she proposed that the prosecutrix should

girl then came to my house to reside, and stayed

with us about three or four days, during which

time I obtained the situation for her at Mr. Qades'.

She then went to Mr. Oades' from my house, and

ifter being there a short time Mr. Oades came to

me on a Sunday morning, and said that, from her

general conduct, he wished to get rid of her. I

consulted my wife, and she desired that the girl

might return again to our house, until we could procure a situation for her. On the following day

Tuesday my wife went to London, and in the

middle of that day, between the hours of twelve and two, I first had connexion with her. At that

time there were two servants in the house. The

door of my dining-room where this took place, was

open-the door of the kitchen was open, and the

servants were in that kitchen. During the whole

rgainst me for the seduction of Miss O'Grady.

henshire, and almost an equal number of the

inhabitants of Merthyr, and the surrounding dis-

tricts, together with their families. The formidable

Liverpool in the Troubadour steamer, where a ship is in readiness to transport them next week to the

a brother of the well-known John Jones. Llangol

len, the able disputant on the subject of " Baptism.

faithful band. Amongst the group were many

substantial farmers from the neighbourhoods of Brechfa and Llanbydder, Carmarthenshire; and

although they were well to do, they disposed of

Jerusalem as they deem it, where their fanaticism

teaches them to believe they will escape from the

general destruction and conflagration that is

shortly to envelop this earth. It is their intention,

we are informed, not to visit the gold regions, but

the agricultural districts, where they intend, they

deluded are the poor and simple Saints, that they

party were nearly all "Latter-day Saints,"

ome to our house and stay for a short time. The

The prosecutrix stated, that she was taken

cided on remanding the accused.

The Metropolis.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON .- By the returns of the registrar-general, for the week ending Feb. 17, it appears that the numbers were: births, 1,497; deaths, 1,225. The present return is of an unfavourable character. It shows that 1,225 deaths were registered in the week, while the average is 1,169. The increase is 1,1100. The increase is 1,1100 and incre 1,169. The increase is still the effect of epidemies, to which 333 deaths are ascribed, or 112 more than have occurred on the average at this still the effect of epidemies, the waters. Shortly after he entered the house, he the waters. Amongst these scarlatina and hooping cough (which afterwards went round the town, and succeeded, have doubled the weekly mortality from these chiefly with the butchers, in passing eight £10 and causes of previous years), diarrhoa and cholera are observed to predominate. The mortality from cholera and typhus was last week the same, namely 49 the following morning, when it was found that all deaths—the latter disease having declined to near the notes were forgeries, and that he had left the the average, A considerable decrease continues to preceding evening. The £10 notes are dated Lonbe observed of deaths from consumption; they were 124, or 24 less than the average. Inflammation of the lungs is also less than the average, while bronchitis is considerably above it, though the two diseases usually rise and fall together. From bronchitis the deaths were 103, the average being 78; from forged notes of the same date, to a large amount, pneumonia there were 93, though 103 is the average. Some of the above facts have probably an infimate connexion with the unusual state of the atmosphere. The reading of the barometer was every day above 30 in. Of mean daily readings, the Brennan, described as of Carroward, in the county highest (which was on Sunday) was 30 695; the of Roscommon, labourer, at the house of Mr. mean of the week was 30 492. At 9h. p.m. on Spencer, called Woodcraft Castle, near Petermean of the week was 30 492. At 9h. p.m. on Sunday, the reading was 30 715, which continued till Monday at 2h. a.m. The highest temperature was 57 8, on Thursday; the mean of the week

THE LATE ROBBERY AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE -At the parish vestry, held on Wednesday week, the chairman, Francis Healey, Esq., related all the hension, and placed in the hands of Taylor, who circumstances which had come to the knowledge of had received information he was somewhere in this the Board of Directors, founded upon the evidence neighbourhood. Taylor had been engaged for the they had obtained, and the rigid investigation they last three weeks in devising means for apprehending had, with the aid of Mr. Inspector M'Culloch and the matter. This statement, like the evidence was found upon him, stating that his passage was already given, tends to show that the thief not only well understood the premises, but also all the business transactions of the board. In addition to the succeeded in finding him, in company with five other £20 in gold abstracted, there had also been taken Irishmen, at Mr. Spencer's. He immediately went three deposit receipts of the London and Westmin- with two assistants well armed, and, after a struggle Ster Lank for the sum of £1,000 each. The chairman stated, that the board had felt it their duty to suspend the vestry clerk for one week, and had given remain until orders are received from Ireland. him six weeks to make upall his accounts. The directors have offered a reward of £50 for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders.

INQUESTS .- THE FIRE IN WHITE-STREET, SOUTH-WARK .- On Monday before Mr. Payne, at the Conevidence to prove how the fire originated."

following circumstances:-The deceased was the children, and she obtained a livelihood by washing. was immediately enveloped in flames. Several pershe died on the following Friday. Verdiet—"Acci-DEATH FROM STARVATION .- On Monday before Mr.

Carter, at the Weymouth Arms, Newington, on the paid three-halfpence each; and all witness could to afford the deceased any nourishment Witness, when first confined, received and a loaf from the parish, but, after that, the board of guardians refused assistance. Witness became very ill from want of food. On Saturday, the 10th inst., the deceased was entirely without food, but on the two subsequent days much emaciated, which he attributed to a want of

aged 36, whose death was caused by chloroform while he was under a surgical operation.-Julia Bennett, widow of the deceased, said that about six weeks ago her husband was employed at the Earl of Ellesmere's, Bridgewater House, St. James's, when pensary, and on Friday night last, four small bones were removed from the toe. The following day some medical gentlemen came from the dispensary for the purpose of removing the toe. Previous to the operation they stated that they would apply chloroform if her husband wished to avoid pain. They tried some chloroform, but which had no off without chloroform. When he observed that he was suffering great pain, and that he would submit to the operation without chloroform. Some more chloroform was obtained. Witness was not in the room when the second application of the time she was told that her husband was dead. of the house where the deceased lived stated that the deceased made no objection to the use of chloroform, and that by the direction of one of the surgeons he (witness) went to Mr. Hooper. to the deceased's nostrils. The deceased got very tion was performed, deceased went off apparently The medical gentlemen immediately tried to restore decease to consciousness. They Arledge, Mr. Nunn, and Mr. Frith were present at action of the heart, which, in consequence, would The heart was not in

manufacturers in the City of London closed their Mr. Bartlett's at the time referred to by Miss say, by helping one another, to reside in peace of husiness at one o'clock in the day of Crady. She remembered on the Thursday night several places of business at one o'clock in the day, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a numerous that lady inquired of her what had become of the meeting of merchants and others on the 31st of key of her room-door. She could not find it. Saw and harmony, and to exemplify the truth of "brotherly love," not in name, but in practice. A several lady inquired of her what had become of the work of her room-door. She could not find it. Saw and harmony, and to exemplify the truth of "brotherly love," not in name, but in practice. January last. The large warehouses in Friday-street, Watling-street, Cheapside, Aldermanbury, and other places in the city, were entirely shut up, as on Sundays. One important effect of this new system will be that the carrying trade, which, in place, had slept with witness on the previous night. Consequence of the late closing of the manufacturers, —Cross-examined by Mr. Borthwick: "When I firm and old they may be, will as smelly lead in has hitherto been conducted after eleven o'clock on made Mr. Bartlett's bed, on the Friday morning, I firm and old they may be, will as surely land in

He was of opinion that every care had

been used. Much larger doses of choloform had

been given to patients without injury .- Verdict,

That the deceased died from the effects of chloro

the Thames Police Office, on Monday, charged with stealing a £5 Bank of England note, number 90,609. steaming a ±5 Bank of England note, number 90,600. Thursday night. I did not advise Maria O'Grady to office on the 9th ult., but never reached its destination of the part of the note was posted in a letter at the Stratford tell her mother of any circumstance. She never the note of the part of the night office on the 9th ult., but never reached its destination. It was traced by Peake, an officer attached to the post-office to the research of t the post-office, to the sossession of the prisoner, who had given it to his landlady in payment of a debt. Evidence, tracing the progress of the note, but not showing how it was abstracted from the

The Provinces.

TONBRIDGE WELLS .- FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND Notes, -An individual who came from the metropolis by the South Eastern Railway on Friday week, has inundated this town with forged Bank of England witnesses; but prayed time to obtain further evidence. Mr. Owen begged to lay before the bench a got change of a £10 note from Mrs. Ames. £5 notes. He did not return to his lodgings, don, 4th of October, 1848, No. V K 64,504; the £5. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 28th of August, 1847. The individual who passed them is a man about forty-five, fair, dressed in black, and apparently afflicted with asthma, A person of this description passed at Guildford, on Thursday week last.

PETERBOROUGH .- THE MURDER OF MAJOR MAHON. -On Wednesday week last, the Peterborough constable, Taylor, succeeded in apprehending Thomas orough, he being charged with the murder of Major Mahon, in Ireland, on the 2nd November, 1847. Brennan is supposed to be the man who fired the fatal shot. A true bill having been found against him by the grand jury at the last Roscommon assizes, a bench warrant was issued for his apprehension, and placed in the hands of Taylor, who the prisoner, who had nearly escaped; for, on Mr. Lockerby, of the detective force, pursued in searching the prisoner, a letter from his brother paid to America by his sister, and that the vessel would cail in a few days for Liverpool. Taylor ultimately succeeded in capturing him. He then lodged him £800 reward has been offered by the family of the major, and £209 by government, for the apprehen-

DURHAM,-THE GAME LAW TRACEDY NEAR RABY Castle.—A short time since a murder was perpetrated on the game preserves of his Grace the stitution, White-street, Southwark, respecting the Duke of Cleveland, adjacent to his princely seat, fire which occurred upon the premises of Mr. Raby Castle. One of his watchers, George May, Gregory, in the same street. After several wit- after being missing more than three days, was disnesses had been examined, the jury returned the covered in a remote plantation a corpse, having been following verdict:-" That there was not sufficient shot through the head. Last week three poachers, known by the names of John Nesham, Nicholas Pe-DEATH FROM FIRE.—On Monday, before Mr. verley, and George Smith, were apprehended on Baker, at the London Hospital, on the body of suspicion of being concerned in the assassination. verley, and George Smith, were apprehended on Sophia Petet, who was burned to death under the Nothing being adduced against Smith, he was discharged. The other two were removed to separate widow of a labourer, and the mother of three prisons, Bishop Auckland and Staindrop, for confinement. On Tuesday week a communication was On Tuesday week last the deceased was standing made by Peverley, which led to the immediate apnear the fire, when her clothes ignited, and she prehension of another man, of the name of Christopher Simpson, also a poacher, living about two sons went to her assistance, but before the fire was extinguished her body was burnt in a most dreadful of the injustice done him by his being imprisoned manner. She was removed to the hospital, where for an offence committed by another man. When questioned more particularly on the subject, he (Peverley) said Simpson, with the other prisoner, Nesham, and himself, were on the estate on the from her. My wife also wrote to her mother a Carter, at the Weymouth Arms, Newington, on the body of Mary Ann Ward, aged five weeks.—Mary Ward stated that the deceased was her daughter.

Witness her husband, and deceased, occupied a model of the country of the Sunday morning, the 21st ult. They were shooting earn, by working from eight in the morning until spoke to Simpson in the plantation, and he advised finement, had suffered great privation, and being The prisoners underwent another examination at The deceased was therefore placed under the care and saw nothing of him afterwards. After a great of a female named Sarah Bellamy, who lived with mass of evidence was adduced of a circumstantial and confirmatory character, the magistrates remated their intention of ultimately sending the case

day week, W. K. Warren, described as a farmer, was charged with having forged and counterfeited months, for £25, drawn by him on Edward Wigg, merchant, of Norwich, and having the name "Edward Wigg," to an acceptance thereof, payable to away, but it was returned dishonoured.—Mr. E. Wigg him from the Messrs, Cozen and Son. The signature "Edward Wigg" to the acceptance was not

going to apply chloroform?—Witness: I am quite | recovery Rush's trial will in all probability take The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Serjeant O'Grady, a young woman, aged fifteen and a half years, who formerly filled the situation of a companion to the wife of the accused. The first witness was Mary Ann Norris, a servant, who resided at Miss O'Grady next morning as soon as she was dressed, and she said nothing particular to her that day. By permission of Mr. Bartlett, another young woman, named Emily Hewett, a servant out of delay and the said nothing particular to her that of age, and "whose hoary locks" not only produce their "lengthened years," but render it very woman, named Emily Hewett, a servant out of delayed are the recovered size of the recovery and size of the rec

Saturday nights, and during a portion of Sunday, will now be completed at an early hour on Saturday afternoon.

Committal of a Police Constable for Felony.

Nicholas Halliday, 109, K, was finally examined at the Thames Police Office, on Monday charged with species of the Constable for the Constable witnessed by hundreds of spectators, and whilst the spoken of. I heard no noise whatever during that I should do so. She gave me a month's notice they were greeted by the inhabitants. LICHFIELD, MONDAY. — SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent some time before she left for Farcham. When

who had given it to his landlady in payment of about the left for Fareham. When the left for Fareham. When the left for Fareham. When the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the was abstracted from the before she left for fareham. When the we have the part in the most of the caunty of the lead for street. Canders the part in the top of the earth of the the top of the mass were carefully removed to the street. Anderson, 2 the part in the top of the mass were averant in the house served. Andrew Plening, 17; 3, 6 the could be desired. Andrew Plening, 17; 3, 6 the could be desired. Street, Canderson, 2 the street, Coverled, 3, 6 the could be desired. Andrew Plening, 17; 3, 6 the could be desired. Bout the top of the mass were carefully removed

themselves in £40 each, and two sureties in £20 if two persons had slept in her master's bed, as it was a mattress; but the sheet was damp where it

each. KENT.—Poisoning with Sweetmeats.—A case has just occurred at Tenterden where the life of a fine boy, four years of age, was sacrificed by partaking of part of one of the green ornaments used to deof part of one of the green ornaments used to do John Watson, 14, Crown-point, Mile-end. Frede-corate a Christmas cake. Violent sickness came on John Watson, 14, Crown-point, Mile-end. Frede-shortly after the ornament was eaten, and the lad, rick Fraser, 12; 21, St. Enoch Wynd. James shortly after the ornament was eaten, and the lad, after lingering a few days, died from its effects.

Scotland.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND ROBBERY .- On Wednesday night week, about twelve o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate a young man, a cabinet maker, residing in Glasgow, named Robert Gardner, near Barshaw, on the Glasgow and Paisley road. He was returning from Paisley, and when about half a mile beyond Barshaw was surprised by a man jumping over the hedge and rushing at him. He hastily called out "Who is there?" but the villain immediately closed with him, and stabbed him with knife. He prevented him from repeating the thrust by seizing his wrist, and a deadly struggle ensued, in which Gardner received two or three wounds in the neck and head, but ultimately succeeded in wrenching the knife from the hand of his assailant, and plunging it into his abdomen. Hearing a whistle, and conjecturing that some of the villain's accomplices must be at hand, Gardner made off as fast as he could, and returned to Paisley, where he proceeded immediately to the police office, and gave information of the assault. Officers were immediately despatched to the spotwhere the attack occurred, and found the ground saturated with blood, but found no appearance of the defeated assassin: and it is supposed that his accomplices must have carried him off. Nothing farther has at present been discovered, but no efforts are being spared to discover the authors of this daring assault.

DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN TREASURE NEAR BRECHIN. A few days ago, one of the farm servants on the Mains, whilst engaged at work on the hill of Edzell, turned up a jar of coarse earthenware, which, on examination, was found to be filled with coins, amounting in number to seven hundred. They are all composed of copper, with the exception of nearly a dozen, which are of silver, and about the size of a modern sixpence—the coppers are placks or bodles. The thistle is distinctly impressed on each, and the dates range from 1540 to 1572. From the vicinity of the Castle of Edzell (a stronghold of the Lindesays), to the situation of the pose, and the latest date borne by the coins, it seems not improbable that they had been secreted by some of the members or retainers of the family, immediately after the engagements known as the "Bourds of Brechin," fought between the Regent's party, headed by Gordon of Auchindown and the families of Ogilvy, Gray, Lyon, and Lindesay, in behalf of the unfortunate Mary, in which affray the latter

SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN A THEATRE AT GLASGOW.

time she spoke in a whisper that the servants might not hear. The accused then continued to GLASGOW, SUNDAY .- We lament to announce one assert that she came voluntary to his bedroom on of the most appalling events which ever took place the night of the alleged offence, and was a consentin the West of Scotland, and which occurred in ing party; that she shortly afterwards went the Theatre Royal, Dunlop-street, last night. to Liverpool, having previously gone to consult About eight o'clock, while the company was con-cluding the first act of the drama of the Surrender of Mr. Legge on the subject. On her return she stated that Mr. Legge said he thought it was the Calais, the alarm of fire was given from the upper | best thing she could do. My wife and mygallery; and it turned out in reality that a lighted self both offered to take her to her mother, but aper (believed to have been thrown down by a perthe said if we sent her there she would run away son after igniting his pipe) had come in contact with so insignificant that it was extinguished by a person in the vicinity. At first there was a slight commotion isible throughout the house, and those in the boxes, small room. Her husband was a travelling tinker.

Witness very seldom had any money from him, for he was a man of drunken habits, and frequently illused her. The only means she had of getting a little food was by shirt making, for which she was little food was by shirt making for which she was little food was by shirt making for which she was little food was by shirt making for which she was little food was by shirt making for which she was little food was by shirt making for which she was little food which she was about. A few days after that I the time. The gas-pipes through the house are of the time whom I knew, desiring them to some gentlemen who I knew the time to some gentlemen who I knew the time took wrote to Messrs. Harnden and Co., the gentlemen I expenses back to London, and to send her to her mother. Soon after the return of the prosecucrushed upon each other so rapidly that they soon the distress. formed a compact mass, and all chance of escape was gone. Those behind, unaware of the nature of of the pressure the staircase soon became a second leave it to Mr. Holmes and Mr. Owen to say what I 11th of the same month, and in the meantime Mr. Holmes, having, as he stated, consulted Mr. Peter this charge of rape. Mr. Owen attended twice for me before the magistrates here to meet the charge, The fire brigade was early on the spot, but, being hardship, and have been treated in a most cruel and pointed to Mr. P. Borthwick, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. session of the Central Criminal Court. One of the gentlemen was convicted of a conspiracy only a few days ago. After the examination of Mrs. Gratton, death on many a face. With difficulty some the matron of the Epsom union-house, the bench decided on remanding the accused back to Horsemunication. At the same time workmen procured ! mensely swollen, and large tumours appeared all was admitted, but the aperture was too small to over the body and limbs. Eminent surgeons from third mode of relief was by driving down a kind of for the purpose of checking the poison, but without avail. The unfortunate patient lies without the bited only a few bruises, and were laid down, and dent that much more serious suffering had occurred for the staircase had been utterly choked up, and many bodies were taken out quite dead; and before

> covered with the dead or the dying. Many of the sufferers had been severely bruised but, from the appearance of the bodies, it was apparent that death, in almost every case, had been afterwards by hearses, the extent of the calamity and, from appearances, few of them had received any external injuries. In the struggle many of them

three of whom either expired on the way, or immediately after being taken to the infirmary on Saturday evening. A female who was injured and con- the fatal crash, as there is a passage here out by veyed to the town's hospital on Saturday night, died | the box lobbies. Immediatley three were removed, on Sunday, making the total as above. They were all recognised by their friends.

List of Persons Killed and Injuried.—Catherine Hannigan, aged 16, Clyde-street. Catherine Buike, 20, Castle-street, Blind Asylum. John Emerson, 15, George-street, Mile-end. Peter Ferguson, 13, Muse-lane. John Hannan, 20, Broadstreet, Mile-end. Matthew Maitland, 10; 1, Oxford-lane. John Forbes, 16, St. Enoch's Wind. John M'Aulley, 12; 27, Clyde-street, Port Dundas. David Cameron, 18; 31, Bell-street, Calton. Charles Templeton Wallace-street. Tradeston. Arthur Mullin. It wo others removed at the same time. Only a month of the sequence of the same time. Only a month of the same time. O cameron, 18; 31, Bell-street, Calton. Charles Templeton, Wallace-street, Tradeston. Arthur Mullin, Warwick-street. Edward O'Neil, 14, Bridgegate. Malcolm Russell, 12; 1, Oxford-lane. Robert Forrest, 21, Garscube-lane. John Anderson, 15; 76, Cowcadden-street. John Brodic, 16; 133, New Vennel. John Bruce, 17; 73, Nelson-street. Patrick Mullen, 16; 34 Dale-street, Tradeston. A female child, 4. Thomas Brady, 16, Cowcaddens. Alexander Kirkwood. 17. Seotland-street Lebul Company, and two other stage and on the stage and on the stage end of the upper gallery I found Mr. M'Kay of the police, who gave me four of his men. They at once followed me to the top of the main stair of the gallery where the awful catastrophe was just taking place. Here I found Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, tobers of the Dunlop-street company, and two other at the front door, but was prevented by the parties. A female child, 4. Thomas Brady, 16, Cowcaddens. Alexander Kirkwood, 17, Scotland-street. John M'Aulley, 17, Bishop-street, Port Dundas. Lind-say Tonnach, 17, North Portland-street. James themselves. And, I may add that these who could not help themselves. And, I may add that these who could not help themselves. And, I may add that these who could not help themselves. The first head of t say Tonnach, 17, North Portland-street. James Jamieson, 13; 16, St. Enoch-square. Robert Galloway, 15; 15, Nicholson-street. William Lee, 14; have just named. Those who were taken thus from deeply with blood, and stated, the had given the target the many stated. Those who were taken thus from deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the many him from the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons the persons I deeply with blood on his forehead, and the bayonet stained by the persons I deeply with blood, and stated, the persons I deeply with blood on his forehead, and the bayonet stained deeply with blood on his forehead, and the bayonet stained deeply with blood on his forehead.

terson, 17; 61, Dale-street, Tradeston. Archibald Doyle, 47; 65, Main-street, Gorbals. David M'Analty, 22, Sweet's-court, Great Hamilton-street. Duncan Clarke, 18; 148, High-street. James Stewart, 12, Stewart-street, Cowcaddens. M'Cowan, 16; 48, Portugal-street. Mary Donachie, 17, East Clyde-street. Thomas Lindsay, 18; 25, Main-street, Anderston. James Wilson, 15; 26, Rose-street, Gorbals. — Mitchell, King-street, Glasgow. James M'Donald, 17; 72, Bridgegate.— [All claimed.] Died in or on the way to the Royal Infirmary :- Robert M'Ewan, Alexander Morrison, Name unknown; a young man .- [All claimed.] Persons taken to the Infirmary alive :- Hugh M'Cready, William Kemp, Alexander Strutt, James Gilchrist, James Getting, John M'Lachlan, William Tait, James Hammond, Robert Montgomery, —

eight were found te be little injured, and left, leaving three in the Infirmary .- James SMART. Superintendent of Police. Monday.—Sheriff Alison commenced an investigation this morning; the theatre has been inspected, the staircases measured, and several witnesses examined. In Scotland these inquiries are made in private; but public opinion will demand that in this case the result shall be given to the world.

Many of the sufferers were buried to-day. The funorals were on a humble scale, and almost all of them were conducted at the expense of the relations. One poor woman named Clark had three sons among the dead, aged respectively 16, 17, and 18. It has been announced that the theatre will open in a few days with two benefits for the relations of the sufferers. The following is the manager's statement :- " The theatre was lighted at the usual time by the servants of the house, without the slightest indication to anything being wrong until the end of the first act of the play, when it was observed that a man in the second gallery had lighted a paper for the purpose of smoking his pipe—notwithstanding the stringent prohibition against such practices in the daily bills—and which paper he they at his feet, near to a portion of the lining of the gallery, where a small gas pipe communicates with the globe light. The alarm of 'Fire' caused a rush to the staircase, although only a few minutes had elapsed before one of the carpenters of the theatre came from a private door and instantly extinguished it.
Mr. Alexander went on the stage and begged of the audience to retain their seats, as there did not exist noon; then Judge Ball is to charge the jury; but the slightest danger. No one, either in boxes, pit. or lower gallery, was in any way injured. Doors be no verdict. However, it is likely that all doubt were thrown open at each end of both galleries, communicating with private stone stairs, by which

the audience could have made their escape, even

had there been cause for the great alarm. So much

while Mr. Alexander went himself to the front to as-

certain if all was safe, without the least suspicion of the melancholy scene on the staircase. He made his way in by the gallery door leading from the lane, and found the people, although within a few steps from the street, so crushed together that, notwithstanding every effort, he could not make his way until he rushed to the private door, followed by Messrs. Younge, Langley, &c., and stage carpenters of the establishment, by whose joint efforts upwards of fifty individuals, in the utmost state of exhaustion, were rescued from their fearful situation. Notice of fire having reached the police-office, the fire-men were speedily on the spot, broke in the windows, an escape of gas, and produced a small flame; but and entered over the heads of the sufferers, who became frantic, dashed forward, and trampled one on another, and those on the lower part of the stair. It is supposed that 300 people were on the stairs at the time. The gas-pipes through the house are of the time. The gas-pipes through the house are of the investment of the land. In various fitter. It is only two weeks since the pipes leading I to the globes were examined by a workman in the

the flight of stairs from the street door. They effort, dictated by surgical skill, was made to relieve servation may be interesting. The piece was the Surrender of Calais. The precise time I did not think of noticing, but the first act had just closed. work of the upper gallery had taken fire. During lower gallery from the stair above it, was hewn was to the effect that there were men sent up to exdown by hatchets, and a frightful scene presented tinguish the fire. Just at this moment a young A mass of bodies were found closely man, dressed in a blue jacket and fustian trousers of these bodies were dragged through the hole, crying at the same time, "It is the gas! it is the and carried along the lower gallery to the apart- gas!" Then a very little smoke appeared over the ladders, and mounted to the window with which the | glare, and then a few sparks. One or two persons, place several people had found a way out of the The young man I have already mentioned

Every face was beaming with smiles, when all at once I heard a gentleman in the next box ery out, the place was cleared, the Garrick Hotel opposite, Unwards and downwards on the staircase was one theatre are, of course, aware that there is at this part of the staircase a low barrier about three feet in height. The firemen were requested to remove by every legitimate means, the imposition of so until this obstruction and assist some of the people from just a system of taxation." There can be no doubt one of whom moaned out, "Let me die where I He was laid down on the floor, as were the inquest, held on Tuesday week, at Whitehouse, be-LIST OF PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.—Cathe- two others removed at the same time. Only a mo-

pressed some wonder what he could want so much water for. Norris replied, "You must know best," for trial. Mr. Pocock applied that the prisoners were both committed and Miss O'Grady made no reply. She went up with Norris to make the beds. She could not tell if two persons had slept in her master's hed as it themselves in £40 each, and two sureties in £20. Laurieston. William Dawson, 32, son had been engaged from the time that the first personers. Coburg-street, Laurieston. William Dawson, 32, son had been taken out of the staircase. I will Prince's street. Angus M'Lean, 16; 10, Nicholson-only add, in conclusion, that every possible egress street. Henry M'Ewan, 14; 48, Portland-street. It will be admitted to bail, street. Henry M'Ewan, 14; 48, Portland-street. William Dawson, 32, son had been engaged from the time that the first personers were then admitted to bail. The evidence was very street. Angus M'Lean, 16; 10, Nicholson-only add, in conclusion, that every possible egress street. Henry M'Ewan, 14; 48, Portland-street. William Dawson, 32, son had been taken out of the staircase. I will be admitted to bail. The evidence was very street. Henry M'Ewan, 14; 48, Portland-street. William Dawson, 32, son had been engaged from the time that the first personers were the first personers. I will be admitted to bail. The evidence was very street. Laurieston. William Dawson, 32, son had been taken out of the staircase. I will be admitted to bail. The evidence was very street. Henry M'Ewan, 14; 48, Portland-street. William Dawson, 32, son had been engaged from the time that the first personers was the first personers. I will be admitted to bail. The evidence was very street. Laurieston. William Dawson, 32, son had been engaged from the time that the first personers was the first personers. The prince is the first personers was the f from the upper-gallery had been thrown open by Mr. Alexander and his company, and had those who were in the gallery taken advantage of the different exits, of which there are three, the gallery could have been emptied without accident in three

Ereland.

Dublin, Saturday.—Trial of Mr. Duffy.—The proceedings of this day were commenced by the Attorney-General, who resumed the argument on the admissibility of the suppressed number of the Nation as evidence. Ultimately the judges reserved their decision on the point for the close of the case for the Crown, when the various documents are to be read and handed in as evidence. The examination of witnesses for the Crown was then continued On the adjournment of the Court this evening the jury were taken to the Shelburne Hotel, where they will remain until the business opens on Monday Livingston, - M'Callum. Of these eleven persons, morning. One of the jury (Mr. North) is reported

> Monday.—The case for the Crown closed shortly after post hour on Saturday evening, but it being then too late to enter upon the defence, at the request of Mr. Butt the Court adjourned to this morning, when the learned gentleman will address the jury on the part of the prisoner.

The following appears in Saunders' News Letter of Monday morning:—" We are informed that Mr. North, one of the jury, is confined to his bed since Saturday evening. Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., is in attendance on him. The remainder of the jury were driven out to take the air in carriages yesterday, accompanied by police-constables."

Tuesday.—Notwithstanding the indisposition of one of the jurors (Mr. North) the trial was proceeded with at the opening of the Court this morning, when Mr. Butt proceeded to address the jury on the part of the prisoner. The speech of the learned counsel, which occupied nearly seven hours in its delivery, was not wanting either in ability, eloquence, or zeal. At the end of one passage he was loudly applauded, and amongst others by one of the jurors in the box (Mr. Burke), who was called to order by Mr. Justice Ball. Mr. Butt's concluding allusion to the Marquis of Lansdowne's testimony that Mr. Duffy did not write the articles, caused much sensation. At six o'clock the court adjourned Wednesday.—The defence closed yesterday even-

it seems to be the general opinion that there will upon this point will be set at rest before the adjournment of the court this evening. Mr. Meagher was brought into court and avowed himself the author of one of the letters mentioned in the indictment. He was vehemently cheered by the audience in the gallery.

had tranquillity been restored, that preparation was made for proceeding with the performance, SALES OF IRISH ESTATES .- The extensive estates of the Earl of Courtown, in the county of Kilkenny, containing upwards of nine thousand acres, are advertised to be sold, "in such lots as purchasers may desire." Four lots of the Chandos estate, in the county of

Westmeath, comprising more than four thousand acres, are also offered for sale. A sale of one hundred and seventy-five acres of an estate in a midland county is also announced, with an intimation that "the proprietor is by no means influenced with immoderate expectations,

but is ready to go with the temporary depression of the times. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS .- The Tipperary Vindi cator states that Lord Portarlington has arranged with the trustees of his estates to give ninety-nine years' leases to enterprising tenants, as a means of

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, the young gentleman who

Lancers, with pay at the rate of 180 fr. a month. THE PAPAL FUND .- The poverty-stricken people of the diocese of Meath have, through Bishop Cantvell's exertions, subscribed £1,000 in aid of the frish fund for the support of his Holiness Pope Pius

a memorial from the county of Galway, on the subject of the repayment of loans obtained under the Labour-Rate Act, the Lords of the Treasury have made a concession, by giving the fullest latitude to

scended a horrid outery was raised in the upper | prictors are working with energy to extend employ drainage works are to be renewed with great actiand many able-bodied labourers are thus taken of the relief lists. Several of the farmers, also, are giving increased employment. BANKRUPT UNIONS. - The vice-guardians of the Galway union have, it is stated, intimated to the

> hausted, and that if some funds are not supp they must shut the doors of the workhouse. There are 1,500 paupers in the house, and 800 receiving are making most pressing demands for relief. Fifteen vessels reached Limerick on Friday week

week twenty-three.

HIGH TREASON TRIALS AT CLONMEL.—It has been rranged that the Attorney-General is to conduc the trials for high treason at the Clonnel assizes, which are to commence on the 10th of March, be are Mr. M. Leyne, who had been arrested near Thurles, in company with Messrs. Meagher and O'Donohoe. Thirty other persons are amenable for this assize, charged with being implicated in the

people pay for admission to the galleries I came in the county of Tipperary. His name is Quinlan less to describe. Though the simile may seem the murder of three bailiffs at Bansha, and also with the murder of Hennessy, at Dundrum, a few days after. The evidence in both cases is said to be conclusive; but latterly he has put on the mancommunicated with the regiment to which he be cartney, an extensive northern proprietor, has alin their respective unions and counties, "to resist, that the appeal of Mr. Macartney will be promptly

MANSLAUGHTER AT A MARRIAGE. -At a coroner's

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, Feb. 19. HOUSE OF LORDS.—Case of Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN.-The Clerk of the Crown in Ireland anpeared at the bar and returned the writ of error in

the case of W. Smith O'Brien. CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the inquiry in cases of bribery. It was provided that such deviation.

If the llouse thought fit they might appoint commis-

the election took place. Lord DENMAN said that, on making a digest of it, he found that every one of its provisions was actually an argument against the bill itself. He should not oppose the second reading, but would the part of the emigration committee to give a premove that the bill be referred to a committee up ference to the two counties named. The fact was,

ceed, in order to try whether, at a future stage, the offering themselves as ready to embark not having objections might not be remedied, Lord STANLEY thought their lordships would find

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the bill, which was read a second time. MARRIAGE AND REGISTERING BIRTHS (SCOTLAND) Bills.—Lord Campbell, in moving the second reading of these bills, observed that he need not remind their lordships of the necessity of the marriage bill. They were all aware of the convenience that would arise from the existence of conclusive evidence of contracts which had been made. as then no doubt would be left as to the status of women in Scotland. The law of marriage in Scotland did not at present admit of that condition, where a case of cohabitation would appear as a marriage. Such a system produced women of a very degraded class, and gave rise to a very great deal of inconvenience. At present any man who had spent a short time in Scotland could not tell there should be documents registered which proclaimed the contracts of persons who were married by a religious ceremony. He believed that if this bill passed, the same course would be followed in Scotland as in England, where marriages performed before a clergyman or witnesses were held good.

the marriage was then proved to have been authorised. It was stated by some that no inconvenience arose out of the present system in Scotland, but he should remind their lordships that there had been several appeals made to the Court of Chancery in England arising out of such a system. There was in this bill a clause which provided registrars who were intended to make an entry of all the marriages which had been properly performed, and which would obviate the evil he had just complained of. of their lordships, who were prejudiced by the re-presentations made to them about this bill, subsided greatly on their learning the true facts of the case. The Earl of Aberdeex said he regretted that he must object to the second reading of the Marriage
Bill. He did not think that such a bill as the present was called for; and that such an alteration in the able. law affecting marriages should be made as a means those of their lordships who approved of the bill, rates, and the occupier enjoying his franchise. ay that the general opinion of the

were cast upon the people of Scotland, he (the Earl neighbours agreed in vestry that he was too poor of Aberdeen) felt it right to call to their lordships' recollection a statement made in that house by the recollection a statement made in that house by the late Lord Liverpool. That noble lord publicly de- of the measure, and from Mr. Muntz against it, clared in his place that, taking Scotland altogether, the house divided, when the second reading was "it was the best conducted country on the face of negatived by a majority of forty-two; the numbers, the earth." It was a colloquial expression, but it 100 to 64. was important as tending to show what Lord Liverpool's opinion was of the people of Scotland for mo-rality. The noble lord then went on to say that this bill. under all the circumstances he was not one of those who concurred with the noble lord (Campbell) in the necessity for the changes he had proposed. He would ask, where was the evil that called for the and being unwilling to trouble the House with two enactment of such a measure as this, which would debates upon the bill, stated he would content himhave the effect of confining and restricting the best | self with simply dividing the House upon the third feelings of the people of Scotland? Marriage, by the law of Scotland, was a civil contract, essentially depending upon the mutual assent of the parties entering into it. That consent might be proved in various modes. The noble and learned lord opposite referred to three modes of entering into the in writing, followed by cohabitation; the second, an

third was repute. Now, the promise must be proved either by the writing or the oath of the party. These modes of contracting marriage had given it great facility. What was the consequence? In to be a great protection to females, for they were women betrayed and ruined by seduction in England. Looking at the marriage contract as possessing no religious character, however desirable it might be that the nuptial benediction should be given in facie ceclesia, he did not understand why some other proof of consent should not serve just as well.

impossible, and in fact things were not so. He (the measure which might prevent people from going into Scotland to evade the marriage laws of England, and take advantage of the lex loci of the former Satisfied with the law as it stood. For his own part, satisfied with the law as it stood. For his own part, of Mr. O'Conner's speech, he pressed the House, he had no objection to the principle of the Registra- after the ample discussion which the measure had tion Bill, but he most decidedly objected to any restrictions upon entering into the contract of mar-

riage, which was a source of the greatest blessings and happiness, and the natural right of every man however poor. Their lordships should, therefore, hesitate before they interfered with the present law. He would not object to the noble lord's bill if certain phrases or words were omitted or expunged from it; otherwise, he thought the proposed method was most objectionable, and with every respect for the laws of England, he was of opinion that the to Ireland's regeneration. Amongst these he laid parmarriage law of Sectland, as it stood, was just as ticular stress upon a measure having for its object to efficient as any law could be. Lord Brougham said it was a most unfortunate

laugh.) It was supposed the Marriage Bill was in- out of doors be called "clap-trap" was spoken. Or troduced to complete the Registration Bill, while it a soil naturally the richest in the world existed was just the other way. He approved of the pro- population the most miserable and helpless in the posed measures, and thought them extremely salu- world. What they wanted was to bring the rich tary. They would throw impediments in the way of claudestine marriages, which were always ill-considered audmischievous. His noble friend near him till they had the heart to give up their English pre-(the Earl of Aberdeen) densed that people could not judices with respect to the rights of property, and to be aware of their marriages in Scotland. (A laugh.) turn, in a certain sense, a deaf ear to the landlords of Now, he (Lore Brougham) said distinctly that there Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He was a landlord himself, were many persons in Scotland totally ignorant of but he felt that it was impossible to be a doctrithe fact-(laughter)-and knew not whether they naire on this subject. The question was imminent; were married er not. (Laughter.) But it was a it was not one for a debating very difficult thing to prove, the result was the were dying by hundreds, and the hon. gentlemen enormous amount of litigation to prove the legiti- must give up their squeamishness as to the landmacy of people, and their title to property. He be- lords of Ireland-must be prepared to pass a good, lieved that the proportion of marriages contracted strong, and comprehensive measure on the subject before the registrar was less than that of marriages contracted before the parson. It might be asserted as a general fact, that in Scotland people preferred to go before either elergyman or registrar to going him by Mr. Roche, defined his position with respect before the magistrate. He considered it a recom-mendation of the bill before their lordships that it land for some months longer in that state of tranwent only to the law of marriages, without any sub- quillity in which she was now said to be, and the

revision of those anomalies and conflicting enactments by which, under the existing state of the law,
the debate but for the attack made by Mr. Roche it was very possible for a man to be bastardised by the sentence of courts of law in England who would be legitimated in the finding of the Scottish courts.

the decate out for the attack made by an interest on the Irish Church, an establishment which he was prepared to support, on the ground of its antiquity, its scriptural truth, its perfect discipline, and the moral benefit which it conferred upon Ireland. If

The Earl of Aberdeen observed that returns any proof were wanted of the excellence of that which he had moved for did not indicate the prodigious uncertainty referred to by the noble and decorous state of the Protestant parts of Ireland, learned lord.

After some further discussion the bill was read a

sufficient earnings, in some parts of Lancashire, cause everything was done for them at the expense of the great body of the people. As to Mr. Hume's of Lords, and whether any order has been issued on that subject by the commission." sufficient earnings, in some parts of Lancashire, issued on that subject by the commission."

Mr. Baines said that no official information had

been received at the poor law board respecting the circumstance alluded to by the hon, baronet. There was an order of the board against the expenditure of rates, in aid of wages, but he believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that there had been a partial deviation of the board against the believed that the beautiful the believed that the beautiful that the board against the beautiful the beautiful that the beautiful the beautiful that the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. The object of tion from such order in certain manufacturing the present bill was to give additional facilities for towns. The board had made no order sanctioning

> Australia, one of them having particular refer- six months. ence to emigrants from the counties of Dorset and

Mr. Hawes replied that there was no intention on that there had been two ships appointed to sail Lord Brougham was anxious to let the bill pro- from Plymouth, but the number of emigrants been sufficient to fill the berths, the deficiency Lord Stanley thought their fordships would find some extraordinary provisions in this new measure. If the bill were not allowed to pass a second reading, it ought to be referred to the investigation of a greater number might have gone. The fund at the provision of the expense would be about £14 a head, and three instead of six months. He appealed to the House, in submitting this amendment, whether or greater number might have gone. The fund at the not it were fit that, at the beginning of a session, a greater number might have gone and the provisions in this new measure. had been made up from the neighbouring coundisposal of the government was now reduced to lease of so great and tremendous a power should about £50,000.

Mr. Scorr contended that there had been an undue preference shown to those two counties; and wished to know if any correspondence which had taken place on the subject would be laid on the table, which was desirable, as it might remove any suspicion that the arrangements of the government were made with a view to clear the estates of certain gentlemen at the expense of the rest of

Mr. Hawes said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.
SOUTHAMPTON SMALL TENEMENTS RATING BILL.

-On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. Cockburn moved that it be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that inas- of Parliament. The House of Lords had rejected much as the bill contemplated the rating of all tenewhether he was married or not. A great facility ments under the annual value of £10, in the name was also created in evading marriages. Marriage of the landlord instead of the tenant, the consewas also created in evading marriages. Marriage of the landlord instead of the tenant, the consecontracts were performed all along the borders of Scotland; and it was stated that the chief priest of Swept off the municipal and parliamentary lists, Scotland; and it was stated that the chief priest of swept off the municipal and parliamentary lists, Hymen, who lately died, had, during his life, cele- while it would throw additional burthens on those brated 30,000 marriages. This bill provided that who were least able to bear them, and the owners of large property of this description would enjoy per-

Mr. Willcox described the measure as a wolf in sheep's clothing, professing one thing and intending another; and seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mackinnon supported the bill, contending All that was requisite was that the parties should go that there was no taking away the franchise what-before a elergyman, and have the bans proclaimed; ever, for if the tenant chose to vote he had nothing to do but pay the rate, and deduct so much from his rent. In Southampton there were 6,000 persons rated, of whom 1,800 paid no rates whatever. The bill was supported by a large majority in every

vestry.

Mr. Compton contended that the bill, so far from operating as a hardship on the poor, would prove

Mr. P. Scrope hoped that this and other bills with a similar object would be suspended until There was a committee appointed last session to parliament had had an opportunity of taking the consider the matter; and the opposition of several general principle into its consideration. general principle into its consideration. Mr. Heme contended that parliament ought to endeavour, by every means in its power, to induce the poorer classes to pay the rates, inasmuch as the area of representation ought to be increased rather than

Mr. Godson said that in the bill relating to of perfecting a system of registration. If the noble Kidderminster, the clause was, that nothing should and learned lord thought that the law of marriage in Scotland was defective, let him introduce a bill Another clause empowered the owner to compound irrespective of registration to alter the law. He en- with the overseer. The effect was that the landlord teriained the utmost respect for the opinions of made a per centage on his money, he paying the

Wr. HENLEY did not know how the bill would people of Scotland was in opposition to it. There affect the franchise, but the objection which he had had been no complaints of the law as it existed at always taken to measures of this description, present. But he was happy to observe that the unless they were promoted by common consent, noble lord had not stigmatised it or spoken of the Scotch people in such strong terms on this occasion, as he did last year. When aspersions such as these to pay his rates.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND. - On the motion for the third reading of

Mr. John O'Connell, finding that Lord Nugent's amendment, which was on the paper, could not be submitted until the bill had been read a third time, reading, and taking the debate upon the amend-

ment afterwards. Sir G. Grer said that perhaps he owed some apology to the hon, gentleman who had just sat down for having reminded him some twenty minutes ago that he had then spoken an hour. The hon, gentle contract of marriage. The first was by a promise man appeared indignant at having been informed that he was an hour on his legs, but he had spoken admission or declaration of the marriage; and the now for nearly an hour and a half, and he had occupied twenty-five minutes after saying he was only going to read and speak for six minutes. (Hear, hear.) Now, on referring to the list of the minority on the 6th of February, the name of the Scotland seduction was extremely rare, whereas in hon, gentleman would be found voting on the mo-England it was quite the reverse. In England the tien for limiting the discussion to one hour. (Hear, instances of seduction were innumerable, compared and laughter.) If anything could convince him (Sir with the number which took place in Scotland. The G. Grey) of the necessity of limiting the addresses law in Scotland might therefore be fairly presumed in that house, it would be the speech they had just heard, because if all the extraneous matter it coninvariably the sufferers. For one artful woman by tained had been expunged, it would have been an whom a young man was entrapped into marriage in effective, and a far better speech than it was. Scotland, there were at least one hundred innocent ("Hear, hear," and renewed laughter.) He knew not that it was necessary at present to prolong the discussion, because the hon, member for Limerick had thrown out a suggestion which seemed to meet with the acquiescence of the House-namely, to take the debate on the amendment of the noble lord opposite (Lord Nugent) after the third reading Twenty years' collabitation would not be sufficient of the bill, those members who dissented from its to constitute a marriage without proof of the mutual provisions now recording their protest against it. but six months would be sufficient if there was evi- opportunity of speaking on the main question, and dence of the promise to contract matrimony. It her Majesty's ministers could then defend the line was quite a mistake for the noble and learned lord of conduct they had thought proper to pursue. to state that such was the condition of the law of (Hear.) The hen, member for Nottingham might marriage in Scotland, that many persons did not have spared himself all the trouble of reading the know and had hardly any means of knowing whether extracts relative to the constitutional value of the they were married or not. (A laugh.) It was quite | Habcas Corpus Act. Nobody doubted the immense value to be attached to the provisions of that act; Earl of Aberdeen) was willing to assent to any but the hon, member must know that the greatest constitutional authorities had held that occasions might exist, when, in order to preserve the constitution, it would be necessary to suspend the act. country. The people of Scotland were perfectly (Hear, hear.) Having noticed cursorily some parts undergone, not to delay the third reading.

Mr. E. B. Roche could not omit availing himself of the opportunity of again recording his opinions against the bill. He then, in answer to those who charged the Irish members with neglecting to pro-pose measures of a remedial character for their country, went at some length into the ecclesiastical, social, and political grievances of Ireland, pointing out, in connexion with each, the measures which, in his opinion, were necessary as a condition precedent effect a thorough change in the system of land Lord Brougham said it was a most unfortunate tenure in that country. It was difficult to under-circumstance that the marriage and registration stand where social rights ended and political rights bills seemed to have been wedded together. (A began. On that subject a great deal of what might

such as Ulster, where neither sedition nor disturbance prevailed.

Mr. John O'Connell said, that incendiary fires the franchise to all householders, and it would be prevailed, and were increasing in number in Ulster. The hon, member showed how unjust was the resistance offered by the Colonial-office to the financial for the administration of the poor laws "if any interval to the form ation had been received that poor rates have form ation had been received that poor rates have been a prevailed, and were comparatively contented, it was be-level and concluded by asking the House how the colonies and concluded by asking that incendiary fires complished—the runt of the planters was complete. As to the two cases of punishment alluded to by Sir the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and it would be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to be the franchise to all householders, and extend to b

the lamest description, the hon. member for Montrose, notwithstanding all his professions, being no

most glaring inconsistency in the part which they took in reference to the bill. Mr. Hume's apology the present the present the provided that inquiry in cases of bribery. It was provided that inquiry in cases of bribery. It was provided that such deviation.

Exclisi "Clearances." — Mr. Scorr put a sioners to investigate the matter on the spot where series of questions on the subject of emigration to ment, that the bill be read a third time that day from the Colonial-office.

The House divided, and the numbers were-For the amendment Against it 117

Majority against 94

The bill was then read a third time.

On the motion that the bill do pass, Lord Nugert moved, as an amendment, that the words "the first day of June" be substituted for 'the first day of September" in the first clause-in be given to the government for the space of six

Colonel Thompson seconded the amendment Sir G. GREY objected to the amendment, thinking that the noble mover had not shown that the objects of the bill could be attained in so short a time as three months. He trusted that the noble lord would

not persist in the amendment.

After a declaration by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. J. O'CONNELL that they should not vote at all, The motion, on a division, was negatived by 166

to 11; and the bill passed. JEWISH DISABILITIES .- LORD JOHN RUSSELL then rose to move a committee of the whole House on the oaths to be taken by members of the two Houses the bill he brought in last year, and he now proposed that the House should review the subject of these oaths, which were not merely declarations of opinions—they were means to an end, to secure the due performance of the duties incumbent upon the members of this House. If, however, they contained matters which were unnecessary, or ambiguous, or which imposed undue restrictions on any of her Majesty's subjects, these oaths required the consideration of the House, with a view to their alteration. The noble lord then read and explained the nature and objects of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, the latter of which pledged the person who took it that he did so "on the true faith of a Christian." He contended, as he had done last year, that they had no right to exclude any subjects of the realm, except upon the ground that they entertained opinions which rendered them unfit to be members of that House, or incompetent to perform their duties. Such exclusion was a case of unmitigated persecution; and after admitting Roman Catholics into Parliament, it was peculiarly odious towards our Jewish fellow-subjects. It was the luxury without the danger of persecution. After the admission of Roman Catholics and Dissenters the exclusion of the Jews was peculiarly odious. The noble lord then stated what he proposed to do for the purpose of amending the oaths. As he had already said, there was to be no alteration in the oath taken by Roman Catholics. Instead of the other oaths, he proposed that a general oath should be substituted, to the effect that, "I, A. B., swear that I bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I shall maintain the succession to the Crown as settled by the Act of Settlement, and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince or prelate, hath or should have any temporal or civil jurisdiction within this realm, settlement of property in this country as by law amendment. established, and that I make this declaration on the true faith of a Christian—So help me God." (Senthat whenever this general oath was to be administered to a Jew, the words alluded to should be left out. The words were, by their retention, no effectual barrier against unbelief; but he did not think that it would be right so to frame the oath as to throw the House formally open to infidels and un-

believers. By these means he believed that the the East India Company. measure of religious liberty would be complete. It would, at the same time, give constituencies the right, which they did not now possess, of electing as their representatives such persons as happened to enjoy the greatest share of their confidence. There was no danger to the Christian faith, no risk to any Christian institution, in that which he now pro-

posed his proposal being in strict accordance with the principles of Christianity. Mr. Goulburn, whilst he did not oppose the motion for going into committee, protested against being supposed to adopt the principle of Lord J. Russell's proposition. He could not acquiesce in the admission of Jews into Parliament, which he thought

would have serious consequences to religion at home and abroad. Mr. PLUMPTRE, Mr. Law, and Mr. Bankes, op-

posed the measure. Mr. GLADSTONE said, his opinion had undergone no change except that it had been confirmed by reflection. He was deliberately convinced that the claims of the Jews to civil liberty could not be barred by the difference of their religion from ours, and he believed that in admitting them to our Legislature we were guilty of no abandonment of religious duty. He was glad that the noble Lord proposed to retain the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" but he suggested the omission of words abjuring the temporal power of the Pope, which were as superfluous as other words excluded by the noble Lord.

Mr. Newdegate moved an adjournment, in order that the House might have time to understand the

Mr. H. DRUMMOND admitted that there was much in the oaths which would be better left out; but this was nothing but the old Jew bill. Mr. Walpole agreed that some parts of the oaths were unnecessary; but he complained of the re-opening of a discussion which had taken place only nine months ago, exposing this House to a collision with the House of Lords, and interfering with the religious convictions of a great mass of the people. Lord J. Russell said, the surprise which Mr. Walpole had expressed at his stirring this matter again, after it had been rejected by the House of Lords, did not harmonise with his (Lord J. Russell's) understanding of the Constitution; nor was it consistent with the course pursued with respect to the Catholic Emancipation Bill and the Reform

Mr. Newdegate having withdrawn his amendment, the House divided on the original motion, which was carried by 214 to 111. The House then went into committee, when Lord John Russell placed his resolution in the hands of the Chairman, who then reported progress, and obtained

leave to sit again on Friday. Mr. C. Lewis obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the enclosure of certain lands; Sir W. SOMERVILLE a bill to amend the laws relating to the appointment of vice-guardians of unions in Ireland and Sir H. BARRON a bill for the more speedy trial of offences in Ircland.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - HABEAS CORPUS ACT IRELAND) SUSPENSION BILL.—This Bill was brought

up from the House of Commons, and read a first The Conveyance of Real Property Act Amend-MENT BILL passed through committee, and was re-

The Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that he

Their Lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Colonial Grievances.

-Mr. Baillie moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of Ceylon, and British Guiana, and the Mauritius, and to report whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration of those dependencies. The honourable member began by dependencies. The honourable memoer began by appealing to the general feeling which prevailed the public mind that the Colonial-office was incapable of discharging its functions with advantage; and of discharging its functions with advantage; and sheared that there had been a succession of colomaking some remarks upon the observations which belowed that there had been a succession of colomaking some remarks upon the observations which belowed that there had been a succession of colomaking some remarks upon the observations which belowed that there had been a succession of colomaking some remarks upon the observations which belowed that there had been a succession of colomaking some remarks upon the observations which below the property of t failed in inspiring the colonies with confidence, those which had just been made by Sir R. Peel. haps be some advantage in the proposition provided Republique! or in giving satisfaction at home; and the ex- The noble lord then proceeded to criticise very se- the committee should consider that any declaration perience of last session had shown that the verely the speech of Mr. Baillie, whom he accused at all was necessary. He had great satisfaction in preaux, junior, were condemned to death. present Colonial Secretary had not been more fortunate than his predecessors. But truth whenever the enunciation of the truth would he charged the Colonial-office with tyranny and oppression, with a wasteful expenditure of the colonial | rington. He then came to a subject, which he said resources; and insisted that the time had arrived was painful to him, that of the insurrection in Ceywhen the colonies were competent to control their own expenditure and manage their own affairs. stantive interference with the law of divorce. (Hear, lear.) It was his clear opinion that the noble and hear.) It was his clear opinion that the noble and hear.) It was his clear opinion that the noble and hear.) It was to Lord Torrington's energy, prompt
the specific grievances of which they complained. It was to Lord Torrington's energy, prompt
would easily escape. He should like to know if such for insurrection. He detailed the eccentricities of Lord Torrington in Ceylon, to which he attributed the late rebellion in that island, and after condemning in strong terms the severities, some of them illegal, exercised towards the rebels, he produced a marked sensation in the House by the statement, that a bill of indemnity was passed in his own council only by the casting vote of Lo.'d Torrington himself. In British Guiana, the withering influence of the Colonialoffice had produced fruits of miegovernment not less deplorable; it mission was here, indeed, ac-Mr. John O'Connell said, that incendiary fires complished—the run of the planters was complete.

had received at the hands of the Colonial Secretary, colonies that self-government which was denied

ject of which was to extend the inquiry of the committee to the means of enabling these colonies to meet the difficulties of the transition from a system of protection, to that of competition with the produce of foreign states. The hon member thought is appended to the motion which duce of foreign states. The hon member thought is appended to the motion which the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. He was decidedly in the interests of the country. it would have been fairer on the part of Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume to have proposed a direct vote of censure upon the ministers, whom this motion was moments, in order to explain the exact position designed to embarrass, in order to get up a reac- in which Mr. Baillie was placed by the amendment the bill be read a second time that day six months. tionary movement in favour of protection. This had been the covert object of the party who refused the Civil List. It was to the honour of Lord Grey

charges against Lord Grey and the Colonial-office,

but he had supported them by selections singularly

this country. He had enlarged upon the supposed errors of Lord Torrington, but he had carefully abstained from noticing the many beneficial reforms that noble Lord had introduced in Ceylon, some of which Mr. Hawes explained, and then justified the taxes to which Mr. Baillie had incorrectly ascribed the rebellion. The measures taken to suppress the rebellion and to punish the guilty agents, Mr. Hawes showed were justifiable or unavoidable, and he cited the testimony of Sir Herbert Maddock to the judicious manner in which the rebellion had been dealt with by the authorities of Ceylon, at the same time vindicating the conduct of the soldiery. With regard to British Guiana, Mr. Baillie's statement appeared a burlesque of the facts, which Mr. Hawes minutely developed, and deduced from them evidence that the Combined Court in refusing supplies, was actuated by a desire, not to make salutary reductions, but to embarrass the Government, and force upon it the principle of protection, and it was Lord Grey's resistance that had brought upon him so much bitterness and obloquy. He then vindicated both Lord Grey and himself from the charges of inconsistency made against them. As to Lord Grey, his conduct, since he had come into office, was the best answer to the charges made. He had established responsible government, in reality, in the British American provinces, where formerly it existed only in name. And, as to the Australian colonies, it was his (Mr. Hawes's) intention to introduce a bill to confer upon them representative government. He feared that the spirit and temper in which the discussion had been introduced, would have anything but a good effect upon the colonics. As already said, he shrunk not from inquiry. Lord Grey shrunk not from it. That noble lord had exercised his patronage in the most unimpeachable manner, and he challenged Mr. Baillie, and those in league with him, to impeach it if they could. Having thus, as he said, met the charges made by the hon. gentleman, he concluded with a warm eulogy on Lord Grey, whom he felt it an honour to defend. He would not oppose the motion, but trusted that the House would agree to the said little and the said litt

Sir W. Molesworth, who followed, went into sation on the noble lord's reading the words "on he characterised as extravagant, and which had, the true faith of a Christian.") But he proposed of late years, greatly increased. Extravagant and increasing expenditure had led to financial embarrassment, and this again had led to the enactment of bad laws. He then proceeded to sustain at great length, most of the charges preferred against the Colonial Department by Mr. Baillie, and concluded by recommending the transfer of Ceylon to

Mr. Appender did not think that this motion was in reality an attack on individuals. As for Earl Grey, so far from proposing a vote of censure upon him, he would readily give him a vote of thanks, as to a man who seemed to have been raised up by Providence for the express purpose of damning the system with which he was connected.

Mr. Scott, in supporting the motion, complained

Sir R. PEEL then rose and observed that, in his simple one, tending to a simple but a great object; and into such inquiry the House should enter, without seeking to pledge itself to this or that economical policy, when economical policy has not necessarily involved. He would be a force to precessarily involved.

that there was no connection between the rebellion | which he would be a party. The only other remainin Ceylon and the ordinances of taxation which ing provision of importance was, that in grappling the local Government had passed. For the sake of with the offence of bribery, as the candidate was tion which created all the more alarm in his doing away with the bribery oath altogether, which mind with regard to our tuture government of only affected the elector.

stances, was it politic, or rather was it in accorfeelings of a population entertaining a religion the greatest nest of corruption in the world. which was jealous of neglect or any contempt which this. Again, when a native prince was condemned to transportation, wherefore was he subjected to corporal punishment as preparatory to his undergoing it? They had in Ceylon a jealous native religion, and a jealous native agriculture is controlled to the state of the state of the law of decisions of committees of that house had conflicted with those in the courts of law.

The subject of the source as reference would not be narrow, but that the indicatory would be extended to the state of the law of socialist, being persuaded that it is Christianity—my clections generally, and to those cases in which the decisions of committees of that house had conflicted with those in the courts of law.

The subject of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of socialist, being persuaded that it is Christianity—my clections of committees of that house had conflicted with those in the courts of law.

The subject of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of conditions generally, and to those cases in which the decisions of committees of that house had conflicted with those in the courts of law.

The subject of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of socialist, being persuaded that it is Christianity—my had on my heart, I declare gentlemen I took no.

The subject of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of socialist, being persuaded that it is Christianity—my had on my heart, I declare gentlemen I took no.

The subject of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicator of the law of conditions are reference would not be narrow, but that the indicato might be heaped upon it, it was such a course as aristocracy; and it appeared to him that an unneessary outrage had been visited upon both. If the rebellion, as the Under-Secretary had assured them. would move that it be read a second time on Friday had had no connection with the ordinances of taxathan that pursued, on the two occasions alluded to.

Lord Joux Russell observed that, although he did not feel, after what had fallen from Mr. Hawes, of every misconstruction, and of suppressing the have proved favourable to Lord Grey or Lord Torlon. Lord Torrington had given, in his opinion, the correct version of the origin of that insurrection. It did not originate, as Mr. Baillie supposed, in the

ness, and efficiency, that they owed the a declaration were required from the hon. members speedy suppression of the insurrection; an now present, how many of them would be in a posiopinion not only entertained by the government at home, but by influential parties, best capable of that they had never applied to the treasury for some halfpenny of King John, A.D. 1217, was dug up, in judging, in the colony itself. As to the punishments inflicted, he confessed that he did not feel competent to judge of the extent of punishment which was necessary for the preservation of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects in the colony. It was his own belief that the proposal made by the was his own belief that the proposal made by the wished to meet the real difficulty, let them extend mint-master's name, "William on Dive." It is Chief Justice of Ceylon was politic—a proposal in which Lord Torrington had virtually concurred. As to the two cases of punishment alluded to by Sir the franchise to all householders, and it would be

Mr. J. L. RICARDO moved an amendment, the ob- sults-the occasion of a bitter personal attack on any alteration in its commercial policy. Mr. DISRAELI would occupy the House but a few

upon it. The motion, as proposed by Mr. Baillie, did not involve commercial considerations at all, nor did he touch upon commercial topics lest it should sure, by Mr. S. Crawford and Mr. Hodgson, and the discussion showed that supplies in the Court of Demerara, which might did not involve commercial considerations at all, nor have reduced salaries, but had preferred to attack did he touch upon commercial topics lest it should did he that he had dared to encounter odium rather than with an attempt at economical reaction, and was shrink from carrying out when in office principles with an attempt at economical reaction, and was shrink from carrying out when in office principles which he had maintained in opposition.

Mr. Hawes said Mr. Baillie had made grave with the done only be granted on the condition of the measure of the measu could only be granted on the condition of the amendment being accepted, those who supported the motion could not take the committee subject of the House, ought to be decided by a court of but he had supported them by selections singularly disingenuous and unfair. His charges were general, to such a condition. As to Lord Torrington, when the heard of the attack upon, and the defence of, the heard of the attack upon, and the defence of, think that the electioneering agent or attorney attack to the defence. The heard of the attack to the defence of think that the electioneering agent or attorney and the country. He had enlarged upon the supposed errors of Lord Torrington, but he had carefully abstance from noticing the many beneficial reforms. The member of the many beneficial reforms of the many beneficial reforms. The member of the member of the three carefully abstance of the member of the member of the three carefully abstance of the many beneficial reforms. The member of the three carefully abstance of the member of He did not then wish to go into the merits of the per alium facit per se. (Hear, hear.) The member case, his chief, if not his sole, object being to vindicate the terms of the motion. The amendment of member of that House could lay his hand upon his Mr. Ricardo therefore, was a piece of strategy, which afforded Mr. Hawes an opportunity to tack to the motion a condition which he knew would not be accepted, and which it would not be creditable to the House to accept. After some playful remarks upon the qualifications of Lord Torrington as whim- by the voters. A deputation of publicans had once sically described by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Disraeli con-cluded by vindicating the motives of Mr. Baillie in bringing forward this subject.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought it would not be difficult to frame a motion for a committee that should not, on the one hand, send out an impression to the colonies that there was an intention to make the comand government of the two Crown colonies. Mr. Osborne protested against the subject of free trade being employed to hoodwink the House. The object of the inquiry ought to be to examine

into a colonial system which sat like an incubus upon the energies of the colonies. A discussion of some length and perplexity then took place, several members proposing changes in the phraseology of the motion. At last
Mr. Ricardo withdrew his amendment, Mr.

BAILLIE consenting to put his motion in the following was a practical one, and, therefore, he thought the form:—" That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the gricyanecs complained of by subject should be made known preparatory to legisthe Crown colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, lation. in connexion with the administration and government of those dependencies; and to report their opinion whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievances which they may have

that I shall defend to the utmost of my power the the addition sought to be made to it by way of tion and government of those colonies for the future." This addition was accepted by Mr. BAILLIE, and the motion as altered was agreed to The House then adjourned at half-past twelve.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The House did not meet until two o'clock, being Ash-Wednesday, and nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied by a debate on the second reading of the

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS BILL.-Sir John Pakingron explained the views upon which he founded it. subject had assumed a new and pressing importance, and it was apparent that the existing laws for preventing bribery and corruption at elections were ineffectual, for this reason-that the detection and punishment of bribery were primarily dependent upon the presentation of election petitions; and, wherever bribery prevailed, there was always a of the denial to the colonies of self-government, and combination of powerful motives deterring parties of the mismanagement of their affairs by the Colo-nial Department. from presenting petitions. The Bribery Act of Geo. II., though a very stringent law, had virtually become a dead letter, and the Acts brought in by ppinion, public advantage would accrue from an Lord J. Russell in 1841 and 1842, required to be put inquiry into the state of some of our colonies; an | in motion by a petition. A bill upon this subject inquiry to be conducted, not with a view to incul- was proceeding in the House of Lords, the principle nate this or that Colonial Secretary, but to be of which, however, was essentially the same as that calmly entered upon, in order to ascertain what of the bill of last session; namely, the discovery could be done to give peace and contentment to the and punishment of bribery by means of commiscolonies. The state of more than one of our sions; but it was open to the same objection as colonies required that such an inquiry should take Lord J. Russell's acts—a petition was necessary. place; and if another reason were wanting for in- The hon. baronet then proceeded to give some custituting it, it might be found in the challenge rious details which had reached him confidentially thrown out by the Under-Secretary for inquiry into as to the gross bribery which had prevailed in sevethe condition of all the colonies. He wished that ral towns at the last general election in 1847, and the motion had more correctly specified the object asked whether such a wholesale system of corrupwhich the House should have in view in setting such | tion was to continue unchanged and uncontrolled, an inquiry on foot. Nor did he see any reason why which must be the case unless they tried some other the motion should be saddled with an addition, remedy than trusting to the presentation of a petiwhich the circumstances of the case did not re- tion against the return which, in such cases as those quire. He liked neither the motion nor the amend- he had referred to, they could not obtain? They ment as they stood. The inquiry should be a must not trust to wholesale disfranchisement, which was not necessarily involved. He would be a fore, to propose that no member should take his seat protection. But they might inquire into the case tices; and if, after such declaration, it should be of the colonies in question, without involving that | decided, either by a committee of the House or a question af all. He well knew the difficulties with court of law, that he had been guilty of bribery, which colonial governors had to cope, particularly then that for ever after he should be disqualified when the scene of their administration was at a great distance from this country; but he was bound petent for two electors, duly qualified, to demand to say, that in the papers before the House in re- the declaration from the candidate on the hustings, lation to Ceylon, there were ample grounds to justify the motion submitted to the House. The documents had left a most unsatisfactory impression on his mind. The Under-Secretary had alleged of his life; that was the only disfranchisement to all participation on my part in the frightful drama

ferred to a select committee, he should refrain dance with common sense, that when a priest was from so doing. The hon, baronet had talked of the condemned for the part which he took in the re-bellion, he should be shot in his sacerdotal robes? Nonsense! Stuff! (Laughter.) For his own part, If anything was calculated to alienate from us the he had always looked upon the Treasury Bench as

Lord Manox though not in hostility to the measure, for he thought the House much indebted to I swear it by all that is held most sacred. On the the hon, baronet for the attention he had paid to contrary, I lost twenty minutes during which I was the subject, would state some objections to it in its attempting to save the life of one of my comrades. tion, but with feelings of alienation from us per-present shape with a view to amendment. He My conscience is at ease. It reproaches me with vading the native mind, what course could have been wished the House to consider how dangerous it. pursued more calculated to increase that alienation would be if by the decision of a majority of a committee of the House of Commons.

concurring in the course proposed, of referring the bill to a select committee.

Mr. AGLIONBY would give his support to the bill. on account of its title, having supported every mea-sure introduced since he had been in Parliament professing that object. He thought the declaration clause, however, was like setting a trap, in which

purposes.

Mr. Hume, who seconded the motion, wished the House to understand that it was the system under which our coloring was the system under the disregard to the religion, he ran the risk of alienatives of reconstructing the bill, and reviewing the which our coloring was at the system under the disregard to the religion, he ran the risk of alienatives of reconstructing the bill, and reviewing the which our coloring was accused of not paying sufficient to a select committee. There seemed, however, to be a desire to east upon the committee the disregard to the religion, he ran the risk of alienatives whereas if he paid any great attentions which our coloring the bill, and reviewing the party of which our colonies were placed, and therefore the fault of Parliament itself, which had produced the disastrous results so well described by Mr. Baillie. He dilated upon the harsh treatment which Ceylon had experienced must be insulted by the colony of Guiana, the noble lord had experienced must be insulted by the colony of Guiana, the noble lord had experienced must be insulted by the colony of Guiana, the noble lord had experienced must be insulted by the colony of Guiana, the noble lord had experienced must be insulted by the colony of Guiana, the noble lord by the colony of Guiana, the noble lor had experienced, upon the insult which Demerara rested the case of the government upon the state- to impose a test at which some men, not guilty of had received at the hands of the Colonial Secretary, in the matter of the Civil List, and claimed for the colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the potential and the self-government which was denied only on account of the potential and the self-government which was denied only on account of the potential and the self-government which was denied only on account of the potential and the self-government which was denied to the self-government and the self-g only on account of the patronage it would wrest ship of that colony. Mr. Baillie had chosen to make House, should be for ever disqualified to sit in Parthis motion—a motion which might lead to useful re- liament. With regard to the disfranchisement of electors, he entertained, in a certain degree, the

favour of punishing the agents guilty of corrupt practices, but as to the declaration it should have his most determined opposition. He moved that

Mr. F. O'Connon said the discussion showed that the measure of the hon. baronet, the member for heart and say that he had never been guilty of bribery; but he (Mr. O'Connor) had stood two se vere contests for the county of Cork, and he neither asked any man for his vote, nor would he go to the hustings until his electioneering expenses were paid waited upon him to ask whether, if returned, he would undertake to pay the expenses incurred at the previous election by a right hon, baronet, the then President of the Board of Controll—(loud laughter)-which expense, including the bribery and corruption of the voters, amounted to at least £20,000. Of course he had declined to comply with mittee a vehicle of free trade discussions, and on the request. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He was glad the other deprive the colonies of the benefit of inthat a distinction had been drawn in the course of quiry; he, therefore, proposed to omit the words, the debate between Nottingham as it was and Nottingham as it is, for at the last general election himthat the committee would have to inquire and reself and his hon. colleague had heen returned for port as to measures for the better administration that borough without either of them knowing that they had even been proposed as candidates. If the cesspool of election was so muddy as described by some hon, members, he would purify it by letting in a fresh current. He would extend the franchise, and thus render bribery too expensive a process.

Sir J. Pakington replied, and the House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of thirty, the numbers being 110 to 80. Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Home, on the subject of Colonial Lighthouses, said the subject

The House then adjourned at six o'clock.

FRENCH TRIALS.

(From Le Courrier de l'Europe.) Military Jurisdiction-Second Council of War-

Insurrection of June-Murder of General Brea and Captain Mangin-Judgment. PRESIDENT.-Daix, have you anything to add to

DAIX. [with energy] Yes; Daix shall speak for the salvation of his soul-for the sake of his conscience! During forty-eight hours of unheard of anxiety, Daix has protested against the accusation of murdering an old general. I shall yet protest before you against this infamy. I am innocent! Yes, gentlemen, I am innocent! I swear it by the grave of my father, ex-captain of the empire, and old sol-After the scenes at the general election of 1841, this dier of the Republic; Yes I am innocent! I shall swear it standing on the brink of my own grave-a crucifix in my hand, before God and man! [agitated] -Ah! brave and honourable General Brea, arise from thy tomb, and come like a guardian angel, to crown my judges with truth and justice! Come. and say to them, 'Daix is innocent !- Daix encouraged me with words of consolation !- Daix said to me, 'the first ball shall be for me and not for you!' -at the last moment his body served me as a wall of protection!' Yes; my brave general, thou wiit sty truly; and it was not until thy body was pierced with bullets that I was forced to abandon thy defence, by the bayonets which stretched me on the bed of earth. I do not demand pardon or indulgence-Daix is incapable of committing a crime! I am innocent! Yet I am guilty-yes, guilty of insurrection, and, for this crime condemn me to death -to the gallows-to perpetual or temporary imprisonment! I shall undergo my sentence with courage-with eagerness. Go, gentlemen, pass sentence upon me; I confide myself entirely to the honour of the tribunal. But, first, I consign to eternal misery those who have here raised their perjured and sacrilegious hands against me, for their mpure souls belong not to the skies! Guillaume, Coutant, Beaude, Gern, Monis, Goui, Boulley, Paris, Quintin, Vappreaux, senior, and Dugas, declared they had nothing further to urge

n their defence. President.—And you, Lebelleguy? LEBELLEGUY.-I think that the Council should

party to no motion which might give rise to the in that House until he had declared at the table know that the sword of the general never having idea that a return was meditated to the system of that he was entirely innocent of all corrupt prac- been plunged into his body, I cannot be condemned for a crime which has not been committed. PRESIDENT. - Chopart, bave you anything further to add to your defence? CHOPART - Gentlemen of the Council, after the eloquent and noble words of my devoted defender,

little remains for me to say. At the solenin moment in which you go to decide upon my fate, upon of the barriere de Fontainebleau. It is wished to make people believe that it is a duty of the Socialist argument he granted this, but it was a considerathe proper person to be attacked, he contemplated to assassinate the reactionaries; the falling cause. here, gentlemen, is more than an error, it is a crime. Socialism—that is fraternity — is not assassination, Ceylon. It appeared that the rebellion had a wider Colonel Sirtuare objected to the bill in toto, and it is not theft, it is not robbery; shame to men so and deeper root than this; that, in fact, the native had given notice of moving that it be read a second base and wicked as impute to us thoughts like priesthood were engaged in it. Under these circum- time that day six months; but as it was to be re- these! We may be in error; but our error proceeds only from loving and sympathetic hearts. Viewing the moral and physical degradation of the working class-if it be a crime to ruminate on their regeneration-this crime I have often committed; and my only regret is that of not having had talent Sir J. HANMER trusted that if the bill was to be enough to aggravate it, if I may thus express myreferred to a committee upstairs, the terms of the self. I speak to you, gentlemen, as I would speak During that frightful day I dealt death to no one. nothing; for me that is the chief thing. No! I repeat it; I am not, and could not be an assassin. by the local government? He could not agree to the inquiry without expressing how deeply these circumstances had pained and alarmed him.

by the local government? He could not agree to the when party spirit ran high, a member deline inquiry without expressing how deeply these circumstances had pained and alarmed him.

be for ever after incapable of sitting as a my position; that is not the thought which dictated Do not think, gentlemen, that the lines which I Member of Parliament. Again, as regarded the them. I demand neither pity nor favour, I demand disfranchisement of the voter, there was also a nothing but justice. If you believe me guilty of

> Next day Daix, Nourrit, Chopart, Larh, and Vap-Miens, Gautron, and Lebelleguy were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment with hard work, by a majority of four to three, who voted for the punish-

> ment of death. Guillaume, Coutant, and Quintin were acquitted. A great many other prisoners were sentenced to different periods of banishment and imprisonment

> ANCIENT IRISH COIN .-- A curious silver coin, a now in the possession of Mr. Corry, Post-office .-

A SMART PLACE. - The Knickerbooker says East Albany is one of the smartest places in the world. Although there are only ningty-nine women in the place, ninety-eight babies have been born here since the 1st of April."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. (From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 16. THE HOUSE OF LORDS adjourned at an early hour last evening, after distosing of some un-

important business. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NAVIGATION LAWS.-A short conversation was provoked by a Rotice of Mr. LABOUCHERE, that he intended to delay the second reading of the bill for the alteration of the Navigation Laws until the 5th of

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acr.-The House then proceeded to the further consideration of the report upon the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL renewed his attempt to insert in the Bill the provision he had proposed for se-curing to the subject the right to hold meetings for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of laws, redress of grievances, or other constituti nal

Sir George Green said the House had already heard this proposition twice debated, and had negatived it on both occasions; it was superfluous, therefore, to refute arguments in which there was nothing

Mr. H. GRATTAN feared that it would be a hopeless effort to attempt to press this clause after the tate which it had before met with. He should con-finue to record his protest against the bill, but he

(Lord J. Russell) had made so nice a calculation as practical results. to the support he was likely to receive on this measure, and had formed so strange an estimate of the prostitution of feeling on that side of the house, that he had literally fixed the Monday following the third reading of this Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill for the introduction of the bill for admitting Jews to Parliament. Speaking from many years' experience as a member of that House, he must confess that "there never were a greater set of slaves than the Irish members." (Loud laughter.) He trusted that the Irish representatives would awake themselves from their lethargy, and offer every obstruction to a bill which neither Whigs nor Torics at one time

would have dared to propose.

Mr. Reynolds said that, having on a former occasion expressed his belief that Lord Clarendon had exercised the powers of this act temperately and mercifully, he felt it to be his duty to refer to what the hon. member for Meath (Mr. Grattan) had said with respect to the treatment of the prisoners in Kilmainham gaol. If severity had been practised, he should like to know who had authorised it. It had been reported that the prisoners were confined in cells sixteen hours out of twenty-four, that they were refused access to the newspapers, and that they were denied visits from their friends, except by an

order from the under-secretary. Sir George Grey said, he regretted that he had not with him a memorandum which would have enabled him to give a distinct answer to the queries of the hon, member. Speaking from memory, how-ever, he believed that the Lord-Lieutenant approved of the steps that had been taken under particular circumstances, with respect to a small number of individua's; and that the noble lord was ready to bear whatever share of responsibility those steps entailed. The prisoners were originally placed on the deltors' side of the good and were relief to consumption. being remonstrated with they refused to desist, they had been removed to another part of the prison, where they were deprived of the opportunities

within their reach before.

Mr. F. O'Connon would ask the right hon. baronet a question. Was it the fact that one of the prisoners referred to, Mr. Meany, had written a letter to Mr. Redington on the 19th of December, which appeared in an article in the Freeman's Journal on the 15th of January; that after that the Sheriff of Dublin came to Kilmainham, and that Mr. Shaw had said that if Mr. Meany wrote again he should be removed to the criminal side of the prison; and that Mr. Meany said he should so write; and that thereupon Mr. Shaw called in six policemen, who removed the whole of the prisoners to the criminal side, whereas Mr. Meany had been the only person who had offended? Mr. Meany had not repeated the crime, but had said what he (Mr. F. O'Connor) would have said if labouring under any grievance, or if any of his privileges had been denied him [cries of "spoke, spoke"]. Honourable members would do the same as Mr. Meany under similar circunistances. If their liberties were jeopardised, he asked them whether they would try to settle the matter by cries of "spoke, spoke"? If a committee were granted him, he would undertake to prove that five gentlemen had been removed from the debtors to the criminal side of the prison, for the crime of one of the number, which had not been repeated. Sir G. GREY said that he had not before heard the hon, member for Nottingham's account of the affair and that he did not believe it be a correct one. (Hear, hear.) The course adopted by the authorities seemed to be indispensable. (Hear.)

Mr. Grattan said, that his information of the cir-

sent from Kilmainham gaol. her Majesty's ministers, respecting certain prisoners in this country, who were now confined and treated as criminals of the worst description, who were denied pen, ink, and paper, and who were dressed in a manner very unusual in England in the case of political offenders. He had laid before the government a petition on the subject, and he hoped the case would be considered, and that while public justice was administered, great severity would not be

cumstance had not been derived from any letter

Sir G. GREY replied, that the government had no power to interfere. Those persons might appeal to the judges to be placed in the first-class misdemeanors. Such applications had been made, and in some cases the judges had so decided, but in others they did not feel that the prisoners were entitled to that indulgence, and they were therefore suffering the full punishment awarded by the law.

Relief for Ireland.—On the report of the vote of £50,000 for the relief of Irish distress,
Mr. P. Scrope renewed his proposal for limiting the advance to a loan, repayment to be secured by a lien on the lands liable to the uncollected rates with power of sale for its recovery, and providing that the money should be expended, as far as practicable, in the productive employment of the

After several members had addressed the House, The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer combatted the several objections that had been made to the the house, Robins went after them at the same grant, and opposed Mr. Scrope's amendment as im-

After some further discussion, Mr. Schope withdrew his amendment, and a division was taken, at the instance of Sir W. Barron, on the question of adjourning the debate, which was supported by nine votes only, there being 174 against it.

Lord D. Stuart then proposed his amendment,

to the effect that the advance be issued as a loan, to be repaid out of rates levied on the whole of the unions in Ireland, except those receiving the

This amendment was also discussed at some length, and a division was taken upon it, the result being—For the amendment, 9, against it, 157. The House then divided on the main question, which was carried by 128 to 39.

The report was accordingly agreed to. The Inland Navigation Bill was read a third time. and passed, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22. HOUSE OF LORDS. -- CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of Lord Brougham this bill was read a third time

that day fortnight, call the attention of the House capacity of porter, and once a week was left with money almost incalculable; if they fail, their conto the present condition of the agricultural interest the other porters in charge of the shop for the pur-

benches.) STUART WORTLEY then rose, and moved for leave to amounting in value to between £70 and £80. The

CLERGYMEN DISSENTING FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- Mr. BOUVERIE then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider what relief could be granted to persons in holy orders in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, declaring their dissent

The motion was then agreed to without a divitherefrom. sion, and the House went into committee. In committee a resolution was adopted authorising the introduction of a bill upon the subject. LANDLORD AND TENANT RIGHTS. - Mr. S. CRAW-

immediate consideration of the House, with a view to such alteration of these laws as will reprovement of the soil and the employment of the to put the land question of Ireland on its proper footing. Amongst these were a measure for settling intermediate right, a bill for the extension of Clark and Stallwood, it was resolved:—"That Mr. and such an amendment of the Encumbered

Sir W. Somerville was surprised that the hon. gentleman, instead of submitting a practical measure to the House, should have contented himself with submitting an abstract resolution, the truth of finue to record his protest against the bill, but he would advise his countrymen to submit to the infliction about to be visited upon them, with that philosophy which belonged to injured innocence. [Laughter.]

Mr K O'CONNOR said, that waiving his support measure for the conversion of renewable leases into Mr. F. O'CONNOR said, that waiving his support of the present clause, which he admitted was identical, in substance, to the instruction which had of the grand jury law in Ireland. He trusted that been rejected by the House, he should give to the the House would not, until these and other meathird reading of the bill his most strenuous opposi- sures were on the table, assent to a vague resolution, sion. He was surprised to find that the noble lord which raised false hopes, without leading to any

After a few words from Mr. O'FLAHERTY, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, Lord BERNARD, and others, the motion was withdrawn.

Duchies of Cornwall and Langaster.—Mr. TRELAWNY then moved for a select committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to

claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the duchies of Cornwall and Lan-Lord J. Russell and Sir G. GREY both opposed the motion, when a division took place, and the motion was lost by a majority of 47.

The other business was disposed of, and the House

riends throughout the country, to an advertisement which appears in our columns of this day, of various silk articles, made especially for sale amongst the adherents of the Chartist cause.

We have seen samples of these goods, and we We have seen samples of these goods, and we but not inebriates," speech and song—dialogue and pronounce them, as being in every way creditable to tune—wiled away the time until "the wee short the manufacturer, and worthy of the support of those for whom they are intended. They have two essential qualities—they are good and cheap: and although we are no advisers of the doctrine of cheapness,' yet we know that in the present competitive state of society, that 'cheapness' is unavoidable, added to which, if labour is sold cheap, the labourer must have the advantages of cheapness

debtors' side of the gaol, and were subject to as little severity as possible; but on its being found desirous of appearing in our 'true colours,' and to powers that be in regard to Rome."—Carried that they took advantage of that relaxation to write each of our readers and friends, we would say,— unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars'heive removes trated with they refused to desist, they **G. thou and do likewise.* We here give a detailed analysis of the advertisement:—Rich shot silk dress pieces, green and black, and green and red brown, with deep blue satin stripes. Extra rich black somewhat as the conducting lecture on "The Wrongs of Ireland," with the resister, and on returning she met the private worth the asstrong and durable article, and worth the asstrong and durable article, and worth the asstrong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and worth the green seating; this is a strong and durable article, and a stimus that the suppose of the design. A great deal of evidence was gone into, from which it appeared that on the precess. From Germany and 136 milled converse from the trade, and exerting specially from the conventions and 136 milled converse with the following outrages upon two residual sate it attoint the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the town single defendant mut the complainant and sating the two with the great of the carry a parcel for him, at the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the two with resists, 528 sheep, and 60 calves; from France, 16 calves the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the two with resists, 528 sheep, and 60 calves; from the carry as parcel for him, at the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the previous afternoon she went out to take tend the previous afternoo

> We understand the manufacturer will shortly have in his agents' hands a specimen of rich satin O'Connor Tartan for vests and scarfs, entirely his own invention. Also a large assortment of gentlemen's amounting to seven millions of acres, and the appropriation of the three quarters of a million of the prisoners were found, at about three in the propriation of the three quarters of a million of the prisoners were found, at about three in the attention as soon as they come to hand.

DUBLIN, Wednesday. TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY. DISAGREMENT OF THE JURY .- There will be no verdict in this "monster trial." The Solicitor-General replied on the part of the crown at the sitting of the court this morning. Mr. Justice Ball, whose charge occupied five hours and a quarter, sent the jury to their room at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. At eleven o'clock at night the jury came into court, when it appeared that there was not the remotest chance of their agreement. They were then locked up for the night. The jury are to be discharged this day without a verdict; and, if Mr. Duffy is to be tried again, the proceedings must commence

DEPOPULATION. — A letter from Athlone, dated the 20th inst., and published in the Freeman of this morning, says:—"The work of extermination goes on here with railroad velocity. About one hundred of the most substantial of the farmers of this neighbourhood have, within the last few weeks, fled from the homes of their fathers—the sheriff and his levellers fly from village to village, their track is marked by the hideous ruins of farmhouses and cottages, once the homes of happy and contented inmates."

Donegal Election. - Mr. Thomas Conolly, son of the late member, was elected on Tuesday with-

STABBING IN BIRMINGHAM. — On Thursday night week another instance of the cowardly use of the knife occurred in Birmingham. The offender is named Robins, residing in Park-street, and the party injured is Samuel Taylor, a fishmonger, of Bell-street. On the night mentioned, between twelve and one o'clock, Taylor had been drinking at the Red Lion, Park-street, along with a man named Corrall. Robins had also been drinking in the same public house, but was not in company with Taylor and Corrall. On these two last going away from time, and accompanied them about ten yards, when Robins asked Taylor if he had not been drinking at the Red Lion. Taylor told him it was no business of his, and as Corrall had become sick. Taylor was recommending him to go home, when Robins gave him a violent push. Taylor proceeded onwards about forty yards, and found that he had public-house, and Robins never spoke when he stabbed Taylor, who bled profusely, insomuch that when he got into Digbeth, he fell. He was then conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that he had received an incised wound in the left breast, and had received an incised wound in the left breast, and the impositions, of the middlemen, in many cases, op-

and passed.

The Inland Revenue Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Earl Granville.

Slave Trade.—The Bishop of Oxford then movel, pursuant to notice, for the appointment of a committee of their Lordships' Hopse, to take into consideration the best means which Great Britain Slave Trade.

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Slave Trade.

The Bishop of Oxford then in a robbery from the shop of Mr. Ollivant, and ladign that ladigh addition for some time previously, and lad seen him receive a shilling, sixpence, penny, si less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that reason an advance of wages is less, and for that r of the country, with a view to the more equitable adjustment of the taxation to which that interest was subjected, (Loud cheers from the Protectionist where they lived, and there found in a strong box in wealth—their industry is the source of the was subjected, (Inductions that the social scale—of plate and jewellery, consisting increase—they never rise in the social scale—their Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister.—Mr. of silver cups, cruets, candlesticks, brooches, &c., families increase in numbers—their wages decrease

Chartist Intelligence.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION met at their rooms, 144, High Holborn, on Friday evening, February 16th—Present, Messrs. M'Grath, Clark, Harney, Stallwood, and Dixon. Mr. M'Grath in the chair. Letters were read from the local members of the Executive Committee, resident in Manchester, Norwich, Bristol, Clithero, and Sheffield, approving of the proposed "Chartist Policy." A letter was LANDLORD AND TENANT RIGHTS.— SIT. S. CHANroad from Mr. John West, how a prisoner in India
road from Mr. John West, how a prisoner in India
dale, dissenting from the proposed policy. A letter
property in Ireland, as affecting the rights and
powers both of landlords and tenants, require the
lower both of landlords and tenants, require the
limmediate consideration of the House, with a
lower both of landlords and tenants, require the
lower both of landlords and tenants, lower both of landlords and landlords read from Mr. John West, now a prisoner in Kirkview to such alteration of these laws as will re-move the obstacles at present existing to the im-services in that district for one month. Mr. Clark reported, that himself and Mr. M'Grath had waited people. The hon, gentleman proposed a series on Mr. O'Connor that morning, and that Mr. of measures, the adoption of which would go far O'Connor had promised to submit a motion to the tenant right, a measure in relation to waste lands, M. Grath do prepare and issue an address to the and such an amendment of the Encumbered country, calling on it to support, by its petitions and meetings, Mr. O'Connor's proposed motion for the People's Charter." The Committee then adourned

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND CENTRAL ELEC-TION COMMITTEE met at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, on Monday evening. Mr. Goodwin in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Grassby), reported that he had received no further information relative to the late Chartist nomination for the West Riding of York. Mr. Grey was added to the committee, and Messrs. Grassby, Shute, and Arnott, were appointed a sub-committee, for the purpose of drawing up an address to the country, calling on the Democrats to register, and to report the address at the adjourned meeting on Monday even-ing, March the 5th, at the "Two Chairmen," Wardour-street, Soho. The Committee then adourned.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE .- The grand distribution of prizes in aid of the funds, took place at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, on Monday, February 19th, under the superintendance of Messrs. Arnott, Grey, and Stallwood. One thousand one hundred and forty held shares, and independent of the vast amount of information spread by the many political and theological books and amphlets presented as prizes, this effort of the 'Victim Committee' will, after the defraying of all expenses, add some seventeen pounds to the funds, for the support of the wives and families of the martyrs.

STALVBRIDGE.—At a quarterly meeting of the Land members, held in the Land room, Cross-street, CHARTIST SILK FABRICS.

Spring-steet, on Sunday, February 18th, the following resolution was agreed to — "That in future we have to call the attention of the Chartist levelings, at seven o'clock, instead of Sunday after-

noons. COUPAR ANGUS .- MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY. On the evening of Thursday, the 15th inst., this society celebrated its thirtcenth anniversary. After a plentiful participation of "the cup which cheers, Finsbury.—At a meeting of members held at Deadman's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-green, on Tuesday evening, February 20th, after the transaction of general business, Mr. Allnutt moved, seconded by Mr. Livesay :-- "That a public meeting We have provided ourselves with some of the be held in this room, on Tuesday, the 27th of

resumed his seat amidst the most vociferous cheer-

resume on the 14th of March. The meeting, after WESTMINSTER. - The members met at their room, 17, Ryder's-court, Leicester-square, on Sunday last, when Mr. T. Clark delivered a very talented lecture, in the room of Mr. M'Grath, who was prevented from attending by severe indisposition. At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark. The meeting then ad-

of the mining population of Great Britain." of No. 1 branch, held at 87, Church-gate, on Monday evening, Feb. 19th, the question of the eligibility of members in arrears was discussed. and the following resolution unanimously agreed to:
"That members who cannot make good their payments by the 13th Feb., be allowed three months on the morning of the 28th ult., and silver plate case which, in his opinion, ought to have been atlonger for the payment of their contributions; and stolen to the value of £40. The robbers had effecthat unless they pay, or make the committee acquainted with the reasons for not doing so at the the scullery window, and removing the sash fastenexpiration of that time, they will be struck from the book and forfeit the monies paid by them to the company." John Clark, chairman; Thomas New- found the plate.—Mr. Moran proved that the chisel ton, secretary.

MR. KYDD'S TOUR.

conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that he had received an incised wound in the left breast, an inch long. Trade is reviving, and the impositions, of the middlemen, in many cases, oppressive and vextious. Trade is reviving, and the office, when Taylor appeared and deposed to the main facts narrated. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Robbert from A Jeweller's Shor in Manchester, before Mr. Maude, two men, named John chester, before Mr. Maude, two men, named John and Samuel Newton, were charged with being con
Total, 192 new cases, 119 deaths.

Total, 192 new case, 192 new cases, 119 deaths.

Total, 192 new cases, 119 deaths Stunn Wormust then rose, and moved our seasons of the bill to amend and alter the Act 5 and 6 brill in a bill to amend and alter the Act 5 and 6 brill in a bill to amend and alter the Act 5 and 6 brill in the bill to amend and alter the brill the bill to amend and alter the brill to amend and alter the brill the br -gaols and workhouses are filled-they complain

long will it be before men discover that all freedom Painter, who it was concluded was Henry Francis,

renting land in the neighbourhood, with a view to to complete furnishing his house. Davis and Henry their employment. This is as it ought to be. Low Francis, whose name was forged, were in the employ wages, increased rates, and decreased profits, are of Sir Henry Meux, the brewer. The fraud and their employment. This is as it ought to be.

If their employment is as it ought to be.

If their employment is as it ought to be.

If their employment is as it ought to be.

If of Sir Henry Meux, the brewer. The iraud and tacked him in a very ferocious manner. The sister-interpolation in the presence of the society, proved the society injuries, while the wife stabbed him twice the society injuries, while the wife stabbed him twice the society injuries, while the wife stabbed him twice the society injuries, while the wife stabbed him twice the society injuries.

mark on the vote of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., the lately elected member for the borough, on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for Ireland. Had Mr. Heyworth been committed to the Whig policy by previous associations in Parliament, his vote might have admitted of a party, although an unsatisfactory explanation. Mr. Heyworth was the outsplant of civil and religious libeaty the lately elected member for the borough, on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for Ireland. Had square, Somers'-town, examined, proved that his name and address on the promissory note were not in his handwriting. He never authorised anybody to sign his name, or to apply for the loan he referred to.—Mr. John Bakeridentified Painter's hand-writing on the promissory note.

SAMUEL KYDD. P. S. I have to offer you the thanks of numbers of the factory operatives for your continuous exer-tions in behalf of the Ten Hours Bill. The letter recently published in your columns, and headed

graphic sketch of Ireland's history, her struggles, her poetry, her patriotism, and genius. The looking fellows, were brought up for re-examination orator concluded with a thrilling peroration, demanding the tilling and culture of the waste lands, committed several burglaries.—Some evidence was money, now wasted on the Protestant Church in that country, to the purchase of implements, &c., and the support of the workers on the soil, until their crops were ready for the garner. "But," Villas, Brompton, attended with personal violence said the the Orator, "this you must never expect to that gentleman, but it was found impossible to to get until you have the Charter!" Mr. Cooper proceed further, owing to the prosecutor being unable to attend in consequence of the injury ining. The following resolution was moved by Messrs. Stallwood and Grassby, and carried by acclamation: — "That the best thanks of this meeting are eminently due and hereby given to Mr. Thomas Cooper, for his great services on behalf of the Chartist Victims to Whig tyranny, but especially for the two able orations he has delivered in this hall on the "Wrongs of Ireland" Mr. McGrath was appropried to lecture that the oncoming down stairs, at about seven o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., she discovered that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the front area door, which she had properly that the first area for the injury inflicted upon him.—On the prisoners being placed in the dock to-day, the police intimated that Mr. Waller was still unable to attend in consequence of the injury inflicted upon him.—On the prisoners being placed in the dock to-day, the police intimated that Mr. Waller was still unable to attend in consequence of the injury inflicted upon him.—On the prisoners being placed in the dock to-day, the police intimated that Mr. Waller was still unable to attend mechanical that Mr. Waller was still unable to attend mechanical that Mr. land." Mr. M'Grath was announced to lecture that the front area door, which she had properly for the benefit of the Victims, on "Death Punish- secured on the previous night, had been broken ments," on Wednesday next, and Mr. Cooper to open, and £1 16s. stolen from her work-box, which resume on the 14th of March. The meeting, after had been left on the dresser. The thieves were voting thanks to Mr. Hobden, the chairman, dis- unable to proceed further than the kitchen, owing to a door lined with iron which separated it from the other part of the upon the landing. From other statements it aphouse. Several attempts had been made, but peared that the prisoner had been for more than unsuccessfully, to force this door, which was fastened with heavy bolts on the staircase side. city as carman, which employment he filled till unsuccessfully, to force this door, which was Witness saw two very distinct footmarks in the about two years since, when he met with an acgarden the same morning.—Mr. Moran, an inspec- cident which rendered him incapable of working. tor of the B division, proved that the left shoe worn He had since been admitted into the workhouse, journed to Sunday, the 25th inst., when Mr. Dixon will deliver his second lecture on "The condition corresponded with the foot-marks described by the subsequently was a shilling per week and two of the mining population of Great Britain."

LEICESTER.—At a meeting of the Land members forcing the door, he found they exactly corresponded to the support of two children with the chief wednesd which he had to dehad been used upon the occasion.—The prisoners man in the parish attended on his behalf, and were committed for trial.—Mary Bassar, cook to stated that he had known the prisoner for fifty ted an entrance by cutting out a pane of glass in ditch parish officers, who happened to be in at-the scullery window, and removing the sash fastenings, after which they forced the door leading to the workhouse, and he was discharged with an admonialluded to in the other case exactly corresponded with the marks made in the door jamb and shutter, (which latter had been attempted to be forced). Part of the wood work round one of the doors had been cut away, and there were eight or ten distinct

magistrates at Marlborough-street a dozon times, and intimated that defendant having probably found it inconvenient to remain longer in that district, had recently commenced operations in Belgrave- out at Middlesex House, the female establishment

is with the rich of monied England, and all serfdom and he signed a promissory note for £5 5s., in the is with their penniless dependants? It is gratifying to know that the more intelligent portion of the ratepayers of Nottingham are favourable to the stocking-weavers, and a meeting will be held on an early day to consider the propriety of held on an early day to consider the propriety of was told by Davis that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Francis required the money held on an early day to consider the propriety of the note, and said that Painter was Francis.—The hobbs, who was stated to be confined in the hospic table and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, was charged with having felo-niously stabled and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, who was stated to be confined in the hospic table and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, who was stated to be confined in the hospic table and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, who was stated to be confined in the hospic table and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, was charged with having felo-niously stabled and wounded her husband, William Hobbs, who was stated to be confined in the hospic table. statesman-like a policy.

On Tuesday, I lectured in the Town Hall of Derby —and, although one day's notice was only given by bill, the large and beautiful Hall was filled by a most attentive audience of workmen, the magistrates having granted the Chartist Committee the use of it, free of all charges. I did not omit to remark on the vote of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., the mark on the vote of Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., the lately elected member for the horough, on the Sus-

in the distribution of a party, although an usustisfactory explanation. Mr. Horyworth was how the
my privious associations in Parliament, his work
my find have admitted of a party, although an usustisfactory explanation. Mr. Horyworth was how
the distribution of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the Dissenters of the State of the Dissenters of the Disse mined on breaking off the match, he thought that in justice the presents ought to be returned.—Mr. Seeker said, that the only assistance he could render the complainant in the business was, to send down one of the officers of the court with the applicant, in

colour and the splendour and neatness of the design.

The manufacturer, in order to suit all parties, has a large assortment of the same design with the exception of the motto, which has been omitted, and the Pine Apple substituted.

To freedom. And whilst he raised the admiration of the audience to Ircland's eloquent and patriotic and patriotic parties, has a large assortment of the same design with the exception of the motto, which has been omitted, and the Pine Apple substituted.

To freedom. And whilst he raised the admiration alluded to.—The prisoner, in his defence, same he key, and took in with nim the cand, as was clearly shown, conducted extremely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. In the prisoner of the audience to Ircland's eloquent and patriotic parties, has a sons, he excited their hatred, and excerations against the memory of Castlereagh and others, who basely sold and betrayed their country. The two power-basely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. Broughton fined him 40s., or six weeks' imprisons the memory of Castlereagh and others, who basely sold and betrayed their country. The two power-basely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. Broughton fined him 40s., or six weeks' imprisons against the memory of Castlereagh and others, who basely sold and betrayed their country. The two power-basely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. Broughton fined him 40s., or six weeks' imprisons the memory of Castlereagh and others, who basely sold and betrayed their country. The two power-basely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. Broughton fined him 40s., or six weeks' imprisons the memory of Castlereagh and others, who basely sold and betrayed their country. The two power-basely sorry for what had occurred. —Mr. Broughton fined him 40s., or six weeks' imprisons the memory of castlereagh and others, who fined him 40s. The prisoner is a key, and took in with nim the castle had partaken too freely of drink, and that he was whom he had, as was clearly shown, conducted the was whom he had, as was clearly shown, conducted the pr no doubt in view having been frustrated by the arrival of parties who heard the poor child scream. The prisoner, after leading the child out at another gate, and making off, was taken into custody close to Trinity Church. The prisoner, who denied having WORSHIP-STREET. - ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .-An elderly man, named J. Taylor, was charged before Mr. Hammill with the following attempt at self-destruction.—Mary Fielding, living in King's Arms-court, St. Luke's, stated that the prisoner called upon her a few days since in very depressed spirits, and told her that he had been looking about for work, but was unable to obtain any, and that as he had not eaten anything for more than twentyfour hours. After he had left the house, witness went out after him; but, not being able to see him, she was returning home, and on passing an unoccupied house, she heard a shuffling noise inside, which induced her to push open the door, and upon looking down the passage she saw the prisoner suspended by a rope attached to a cross beam at the

top of the stairs. Fortunately the rope snapped with the weight of the man's body, and he dropped casionally dependent upon him .- A retired tradestended to by the parish officers. - One of the Shore-

CHOLERA.

On Monday the Board of Health received reports of the following fresh cases - Whitechapel, 1; Hud-Robins gave him a violent push. Taylor proceeded onwards about forty yards, and found that he had been stabbed in the left breast. Policeman Miller being at hand, Taylor told him what had happened, on which the officer took Robins into custody. On scarching him, a large open clasp-knife fell out of his waistcoat pocket. There had been no previous quarrel between Robins and Taylor, when in the public-house, and Robins never spoke when he stabbed Taylor, who bled profusely, insomuch that when he got into Digbeth, he fell. He was then conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that he lated to the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., and lectured in the Town lated to the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., and lectured in the Town lated to the morning of Monday, the 12th inst., and lectured in the Town late of Monday the Police o enveloped in a linen wrapper, a long grey beard carefully arranged over a thread-bare black waist-cambuslang, from 18th Jan., 42, 21 fatal. Coat, upon which his chin rested, and presenting long are thread-bare black waist-coat, upon which his chin rested, and presenting long. Total, 182 new cases, 119 deaths.

square. The constable added that, although, as he of the Society for the Refuge of the Destitute. It had before stated, there was nothing to prevent the defendant walking, he refused to do so, and they court in a cab.—Defendant denied that he was begcourt in a cab.—Defendant denied that he was begging.—Mr. Broderip committed him for a month, and directed that the money found upon him should and directed that the money found upon him should they varied from 18 to 11 years. The institution, at tive age of 40 years, and amongst the younger, they varied from 18 to 11 years. The institution, at the time of the outbreak, contained between 80 and time of the outbreak, contained between 80 and time of the outbreak, and time of the outbreak, contained between 80 and time of the outbreak of the outbre

DRUNKENNESS AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.-At the Bristol Police Court on Saturday last, a woman, named Mary Hobbs, was charged with having felories he had received. The woman was remanded, but it was stated that the husband having fetched her home from a public-house in a state of inebriety, she, and a sister-in-law, and some other parties, at-

Markets, &c.

CORN.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16,—There was very little English wheat fresh up for market; but the arrivals of foreign were again liberal. Although holders evinced a disposition to submit to a reduction of fully Is per qr. upon the rates of Monday last, the millers acted with extreme caution, and purchased the merest retail quantities. Barley, oats, beans, and peas, were dull of sale, but prices cannot be quoted lower. Flour was rather easier to huy.

2801bs., 33s to 36s.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—The supply of grain this week fresh in is but moderate, but the trade is in a very quiet

state, prices remaining without variation. CATTLE.

one of the officers of the court with the applicant, in order that he might take away his clothes, and prevent a breach of the peace while doing so.—The applicant having thanked the magistrate withdrew with the officer for the above purpose.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT.—A genteelly dressed youth, 17 years of age, named Frederick Thompson, restable keeper, of Burn-street, Edgeware-road, was charged with the following outrages upon two respectively females:—Sarah Smith deposed that on

excellent assortment to purchase from. The continued heavy receipts of slaughtered meat up to the dead markets, and the comparatively thin attendance of both town and country buyers, produced unusual heaviness in the beef trade. All breeds of beasts were with difficulty disposed of, at a further decline in the prices paid on Monday last of quite 2d per 11bs.—the extreme currencies for the best Scots not exceeding from 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8ibs., and a large number were turned out unsold. Beef is now selling at 8d to 1s, mutton, 6d to 10d, veal, 8d to 10d, and pork, 4d to 8d per 8ibs, beneath the prices obtained at the corresto Trinity Church. The prisoner, who denied having taken any indecent liberty with the child, stands committed for trial, but will be brought up next Monday. He was bailed to appear on that day.

WORSHIP-STREET. — ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. prices barely equal to those quoted in our last report. The highest figure for the best old downs was 45 & per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was very moderate, were in rather small-request. In the quotations we have no material alteration to notice. There was scarcely any demand for pigs; and in some instances prices were al

> HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD 3,832 | Calves 18,800 | Pigs . . Sheep Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal) .. 2s 8d to 3s 8d | Venl .. 3s 6d to 4s 8d n .. 3 2 .. 4 8 | Pork .. 3 4 .. 4 8

> Per 8lbs. by the carcase. Newgate and Leadenhall, Monday, Feb. 12. — Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large, 28 10d to 38 0d; prime small, 38 2d to 38 4d; large pork, 38 0d to 38 6d; inferior mutton, 28 6d to 28 10d; middling ditto, 38 0d to 38 8d; prime ditto, 38 10d to 48 2d; veal, 38 8d to 48 8d; small pork, 38 8d to 48 4d.

> LONDON, Monday.—No beneficial change occurred in the demand or price of Irish butter during the last week, and therefore not much business doing in any descriptions. The best Dutch all cleared at 114s to 116s per cwt. Irish bacon sold slowly at no variation in price. Hams and lard presented no new feature. American singed bacon in request, at full prices. Middles without increase in demand

> ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Feb. 19. - The colder weather the past week somewhat improved the sale of our best parcels in old butter at former rates, but middling and inferior things hang heavily as ever on the market. As yet but very little new milk Dorset butter has appeared here; such of it as is fine moves off readily at the full price, Dutch butter being very scarce at this time. Dorset, fine new milk, 112s per cwt.; ditto, middling, 100s to 102s; ditto, fine autumn-made, 84s to 88s; ditto, summer-made and inferior, 56s to 76s; fresh Buckinghamshire, 12s to 14s per dozen; ditto, West of England, 10s to 12s England, 10s to 12s.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, Feb. 19. - The market continues to be well supplied with vegetables and winter fruit. Pine-apples are sufficient for the demand. Foreign grapes are tolerably well supplied. Pears consist of Beurré Rance, Easter and Beurré. Apples are getting dearer. Nuts in general are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and lemons are plantiful. general are sufficient for the demand. Oranges and lemons are plentiful. Amongst vegetables, carrots and turnips are abundant and good; cauliflowers and broccoli, sufficient for the demand. Asparagus, French beans, rhubarh, and scakale, are plentiful. Potatoes are rather on the rise. Lettuce and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut flowers consist of health, pelargoniums, christmas, roses, compelies for wavening, and pelargoniums, christmas roses, camellias, gardenias, and fuchsias.

Southwark Waterside, Feb. 19.—The arrivals the Pas week have been liberal, particularly from the continent which has caused several lots to be disposed of at less prices. The following are this day's quotations:—York shire Regents, 100s to 160s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 160s; Ditto and the 100s to 160s; Ditto cups, 90s to 110s; French whites, 60s to 1055; Belgian, 70s to 90s.

London, Tuesday, Feb, 20.—The large sugar sales, amounting to 350 hhds. West India, 10,500 bags Mauritus, 6,500 bags Bengal, and 5,500 bags Madras, have gone of well as regards the demand, as four-fifths of the quantity found buyers; but, except for refining qualities, the full prices of last week were not entire supervised yet we do 28s to 30s 6d; yellow, 32s to 36s. Refined, steady. Grocery lumps, 48s to 51s.

Coffee.—There has not been any offered in public sale, and the market wears a dull appearance.

London, Monday, Feb. 19.—Factors to-day succeeded with difficulty in getting 3d advance on last day's pricts, Stewart's, 15s 6d; Kelloe, 15s; Eden, 14s 6d; Wylam, 15s. Left from last day, 106 ships; fresh arrivals, 53. Total, 150

CITY. Monday, Feb. 19.—The imports of wool into London last week included 955 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,648 from Peru, and the rest from Germany. Buenes Avres from The multiple of the cape of Good Repeated the Peru, and the rest from Germany.

CHARTIST WEDDING.

Married, on Tuesday morning last, at Bloomsbury Church, Mr. Thomas Clark, one of the Directors of the National Land Company, to Miss Susanna Bennett, daughter of Walter Bennett, of Hammersmith.

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