









Portry.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

TRANSLATED BY ERNEST JONES.

At present suffering imprisonment in Tothill Fields

Duncheon, under a sentence of Two Years' Incarceration, &c., &c., for the "crime" of demanding Justice for the People.

Sons of freedom! break your slumbers,

For the day of glory's dawning nigh,

Against us Tyranny's red numbers

Rear their bloody banner high.

Hark! hirelings ferre 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!

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the scenes of the Revolution. His constant

use of the epithet "mob," is peculiarly dis-

gusting; and, indeed, stamps him a "mob";

but such snobishness is the best passport to

the columns of *Chambers's Journal*—

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 day of glory's dawning nigh,

Against us Tyranny's red numbers

Rear their bloody banner high.

Hark! hirelings ferre 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!

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of the Rue Poissonnière, crossing the Seine at the

Point au Change, the next bridge, while troops

were crowding, that point from every direction.

The firing soon ceased, and the people gave way.

At that moment a fresh body of militia, who, by

their appearance, had just entered Paris from some

distance, passed along the quai. 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.

Some of the dragoons were dismounting with

troops—light horse, dragoons, and cuirassiers—who

were incessantly employed in dispersing the

numerous groups, who took every opportunity of

assembling together, and venting their displeasure

in loud outcries against the Ministry, mingled with

"Vive la Ligne!"—"Vive la Réforme!"—"A bas

Guizot!"

Towards evening it was announced through-

out 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, sing-

ing and shouting, but animated by peaceable

intentions. A powerful column proceeded to

the *Boulevard des Capucines*, where is situated

the hotel of Foreign Affairs, the then residence

of Guizot. Here they encountered an impen-

etrable barrier of armed soldiers, arranged in

battle array, the whole breadth of the Bou-

levard.

The column, nevertheless, continued its route,

until the first rank came in contact with the front

of the infantry. The officer who directed them then

commanded them to halt, while he advanced to

wards the commander of the soldiers to obtain a

passage, promising at the same time the maintenance

of good order, and answering for the pacific inter-

vention of his followers. The commander refused.

The citizen officers 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 officer then ordered his troops to fire,

and his safety threatened; he retired behind

the throng, and, without any previous warning,

gave orders to fire.

Two hundred muskets were then fired upon this

dense, inoffensive, and unarmed crowd. It was a

tragic spectacle to see these thousands of citizens

falling in confusion, overthrown by terror, grief, or

death.

When the prolonged noise of this atrocious

discharge had ceased, when the infernal work of this

horrible butchery appeared to be finished, thousands

rose as from the tomb, and fled with swiftness from

that fatal which had spared them for fresh blows.

They would not have fled if they had been armed.

Had they fled in the morning from the firing at the

barriers? Numerous victims remained: some

already stiff in the stern embrace of death, others

surviving but in a state of insensibility. Fifty-two

lives were raised! the greater part deprived of

life! It is impossible to describe the public stupor,

the expressions of grief, rage, and despair, which

succeeded this barbarous episode.

The unfortunate victims of this base assassination

were immediately conveyed away by their fellow-

citizens, who survived to avenge them. The cart

which contained them was lighted with torches,

and they were forced to march to the Madeleine.

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 Poisson-

nière with a carriage and a water-cart. A second

barricade was made across rue de Cléry, with two

machinery coaches, the driver of which was killed

by the cannon. A third barricade rue Saint-Eustache.

A fourth was commenced in rue du Petit-Carreau, a

little below rue Thévenot. These operations were

executed, without any interruption, before a crowd

of spectators. They occupied more than three

quarters of an hour.

Towards half-past eight, a detachment of Municipal

Guards on foot forced a way through rue de

Cléry, and, after the workmen, who took refuge

in the houses, entered rue Poissonnière. Not a gun

had been levelled against the soldiers, but they fired upon

the people. Three persons, two of whom were women,

Perhaps, I did not enter into the spirit of the thing

so much as they did, for I never shall forget the

activity displayed by all classes. The man of evi-

dence, in the morning gown and slippers, worked

side by side with the labourer in blouse and sabots.

All seemed actuated by the same indomitable zeal,

and perfect order and good-will seemed to exist

among them.

A respectfully-attired individual came up to me

and inquired in a compassionate tone if I was not

fatigued. I showed him my hands, torn and bleed-

ing, and he asked me to drop my stick, and to let







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[pressed some wonder what he could want so much]

am." He was laid down on the floor, as were the two others removed at the same time. Only a moment was left to look at or assist them, and they were past the reach of all human aid, and seeing that it was in vain to think of removing more of the sufferers, the first person who was taken away the superintendent persons there, as well with increased weight on those beneath them, and to this place to find some people to go with me to the private staircase which leads from the pit lobby up past the end of the stage, and on the stage end of the upper gallery I found Mr. McKay 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, together with a young man and Mr. Langley, members of the Dunlop-street company, and two other persons who had the appearance of tradesmen, actively engaged in lifting those who could not help themselves. And, I may add, that the first escaped death were mainly saved by the presence of these just named. Those who were taken thus from the top of the mass were carefully removed to the various dressing-rooms, where a young medical gentleman, whose name I do not know, administered all that he could to the sufferers as long as life remained. But the most of them who had received injuries died almost on the instant that they were rescued from the awful press of crushed human beings. By this time the stairs had been cleared of the wounded, dead, and dying. Every place where bodies could be placed was immediately thrown open. Among the first to be rescued were two houses immediately opposite to the theatre, and a



## Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—CASE OF MR. W. S. O'BRIEN.**—The Clerk of the House appeared 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 Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill. The object of the present bill was to give additional facilities for inquiry in cases of election law. It was proposed that if a House thought fit they might appoint committees to investigate the matter on the spot where the election took place.

Lord DENHAM 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 move that the bill be referred to a committee upstairs.

Lord BROGHAM was anxious to let the bill proceed, in order to try whether, as a future stage, the objections might not be remedied.

Lord STANLEY thought that the bill would find some of its objections in its own provisions. He said that the bill was not allowed to pass a second reading, it ought to be referred to the investigation of a select committee.

The Lord Chancellor vindicated the bill, which was read a second time.

**MARRIAGE AND REGISTERING BIRTHS (SCOTLAND) BILL.**—Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of this bill, 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 admit of a condition, under which the parties to a marriage would be bound to observe a condition, which was a system produced 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 whether he was married or not. A great facility was also afforded to the contracting parties. Marriages were performed all along the borders of Scotland; and it was stated that the chief priest of Hymen, who lately died, had, during his life, celebrated 39,000 marriages. This bill provided that there should be documents registered which would be the basis of the contract, and would be necessary 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. All that was requisite was that the parties should go before a clergyman, and have the banns proclaimed, 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. There was a committee appointed to consider the matter, and the report of several of their lordships, who were prejudiced by the representations made to them about this bill, subsided greatly on their learning the true facts of the case.

The Earl of ARDEN said he regretted that he must object to the second reading of the Marriage Bill. He did not think that such a bill was necessary, and he called for it; and that such an alteration in the law affecting marriages should be made as a means of perfecting a system of registration. If the noble and learned lord thought that the law of marriage in Scotland was defective, let him introduce a bill in respect of registration to alter the law. He considered the matter, and the report of several of their lordships, who were prejudiced by the representations made to them about this bill, subsided greatly on their learning the true facts of the case.

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sufficient earnings, in some parts of Lancashire, especially at Ashton-under-Lyne, during the last twelve months, and whether any work has been issued on that subject by the commission."

Mr. BARNES said that no official information had been received at the poor law board respecting the circumstances alluded to by the hon. baronet. There was an order of the board against the expenditure of rates, in aid of the poor law, but he believed that there had been a partial deviation from that order in certain manufacturing towns. The board had made no order sanctioning such deviation.

**ENGLISH "CLEARANCES."**—Mr. Scott put a series of questions on the subject of emigration to Australia, of them having any reference to emigrants from the counties of Dorset and Wilts.

Mr. HAVES replied that there was no intention on the part of the emigration committee to give a preference to the two counties named. The fact was, that there had been two ships appointed to sail from Plymouth, but the number of emigrants offering themselves as ready to embark not being sufficient to fill the berths, the deficiency had been made up from the neighbouring counties. The expense would be about £14 a head, and of course if the emigrants had been "assisted," a great saving might have been made. The fund at the disposal of the government was now reduced to about £50,000.

Mr. Scott 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 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 England.

Mr. HAVES said he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXEMPTIONS RATING BILL.**—The motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. COCKENOX moved that it be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that inasmuch as the bill contemplated the rating of all tenements under the annual value of £10, the name was also intended to be included in the rating, and it was not intended that all these voters would be swept off the municipal and parliamentary lists, while it would throw additional burthens on those who were least able to bear them, and the owners of large property of this description would enjoy great immunity.

Mr. WILKS 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 that there was nothing about the franchise which was not in accordance with the law, and that the bill was not intended to give a preference to any class, but to give a preference to the poor, who were the most deserving of it.

Mr. COCKENOX contended that the bill, so far from opening a hardship on the poor, would prove most advantageous to them.

Mr. P. SCOTT hoped that this and other bills with a similar object would be suspended until parliament had had an opportunity of taking the general principle into its consideration.

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cause everything was done for them at the expense of the great body of the people. As to Mr. Hume's opinion of himself, it appeared to him to be the most perfect description of his professions, being no real friend of Ireland.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD had heard nothing to convince him that a case of necessity for so stringent a measure had been made out. He regarded Mr. Hume's conduct in the House as guilty of the most flagrant inconsistency in the part which he took in reference to the bill. Mr. Hume's apology for himself was anything but successful. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

The House divided, and the numbers were—  
For the amendment ... 23  
Against it ... 117  
Majority against it ... 94

The bill was then read a third time.  
On the motion that the bill do pass,  
The hon. member 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 those words, that the bill be limited as to duration to three instead of six months. He appealed to the House, in submitting this amendment, whether or not it were that, after beginning to produce the most gross and tremendous power should be given to the government for the space of six months?

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the amendment.  
Sir G. GREY observed that the amendment, thinking that the noble member had 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.

By 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 106 to 117.

**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 of Parliament. The House of Lords had rejected the bill he brought in last year, and he now proposed that the House of Commons should pass a bill to the effect, that the members of the House of Commons should be bound to take the oaths, which were not merely declarations of opinion—they were means to an end, to secure the performance of the duties incumbent upon the members of this House. If, however, they contained matters which were unnecessary, or ambiguous, or which might be construed as a denial of the rights of the 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, to do so in so short a time as three months. He contended, as he had done from year to year, that he 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 unimpaired liberty, and he was not prepared to see the House of Commons, which was the only body which had the 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.

Mr. HAVES said that he was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence.

Mr. COCKENOX contended that the bill, so far from opening a hardship on the poor, would prove most advantageous to them.

Mr. P. SCOTT hoped that this and other bills with a similar object would be suspended until parliament had had an opportunity of taking the general principle into its consideration.

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violate of a deliberate attempt to deceive the House of Lords, and who perverted truth for party purposes.

Mr. HAVES, who seconded the motion, wished the House to understand that it was the system under the noble lord's administration, and therefore the fault of Parliament itself, which was the cause of the disastrous results so well described by Mr. Baillie. He alluded upon the harsh treatment which Ceylon had experienced, upon the insult which Demerara had received, and the insults of the Colonial Secretary, in the matter of civil and military appointments, the colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the patronage it would wrest from the Colonial-office.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO moved an amendment, the object 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 it would have been fairer on the part of Mr. Baillie to have proposed a direct vote of censure upon the ministers, whose motion was designed to embarrass, in order to produce a reactionary movement in favour of protection. This had been the covert object of the party who refused supplies in the Court of Demerara, which might have been done by civil and military appointments, the colonies that self-government which was denied only on account of the patronage it would wrest from the Colonial-office.

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that there might be peculiar circumstances in the case which rendered the facts justifiable. Lord Torrington was accused of not paying sufficient regard to the religion of the natives. If he disregarded that religion, he ran the risk of alienating the natives, whereas, if he paid any great attention to it, a cry was raised in this country that a Christian government was countenancing idolatry. With regard to the colony of Guiana, the noble lord rested the case of the government upon the statement made by Mr. Haves; and contended that Mr. Baillie had done the very contrary of what he charged upon the government in accepting the governorship of that colony. Mr. Baillie had chosen to make this motion—a motion which might lead to useful results—the occasion of a bitter personal attack on Lord Grey and Lord Torrington; but he would nevertheless agree to the appointment of the committee, although he thought it desirable that the words should be appended to the motion which would indicate that the House did not contemplate any alteration in its commercial policy.

Mr. DISKILL would occupy the House but a few moments, in order to explain the exact position which Mr. Baillie was placed by the amendment proposed, and the observations which he made upon it. The motion, as proposed by Mr. Baillie, did not involve commercial considerations at all, nor did he touch upon commercial topics let it should be supposed that it did so. Yet he was charged with an attempt at economical reaction, and was met by the amendment which placed him in a position of some embarrassment. If the committee could only be granted on the condition of the amendment being accepted, those who supported the motion could not take the committee subject to the amendment, which placed him in a position of some embarrassment. If the committee could only be granted on the condition of the amendment being accepted, those who supported the motion could not take the committee subject to the amendment, which placed him in a position of some embarrassment.

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