TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

WY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,

The time has now arrived when rou have a right to expect a simple, plain, and definitive exposition of the future views and policy from one in whom you have so long and generously confided ; and fearless of all consequences, and regardless of the taunts of all past, and to the developement of my future policy.

Many laughed at the extravagant notion of VOL. XI. Nº 543. a union being ever formed between the English and the Irish working classes, and the hope of

sought their own aggrandisement at the from the very best source. expense of their country, which they have ruined, debased, and destroyed.

When I addressed my first letter to the his sagacity, intellect, honour, and love of jus- results, shall withhold their assistance, let Faith that an archbishop shall receive 15,000L Imperial Chartists I was mocked for my pre- tice. At the age of seventeen, our young them hereafter bear all their sufferings without sumption, and laughed at for my ignorance; patriot and hero-for as such I wish to cha a murmur. but I was aware that out of evil comes good, racterise the characterless and destitute Irishand that the Irish people, though slow to ac- man-at the age of seventeen he married. Ministers, paid out of the taxes; that nobleand that the first to retrace their steps. his own denotes the first to retrace their steps. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of seventeel ne married. his own denotes the first of the tage of ta

Who will now doubt that 2 union of brave and sympathising hearts is about to take place, hetween the oppressed of both nations, against the common oppressors of both countries ? and, assenting to this, who will say that my true teaching of the English people, and the false teaching of the Irish people, has not produced Ireland as himself. He is not now more than for promotion ; that generals, colonels, majors, good fruits for both countries?

Often deceived by the prospects entertained from revolution, whether physically or morally achieved, I was slow to comment upon the good results to be anticipated from the French man. Revolution. Past history made me sceptical as to whether that change was to present great hope which could not be subsequently realised. or whether the change was to be one of permanent national benefit.

These circumstances, operating upon my vices, and that the editor's desk was preferable cation to the developement of the natural remind, impelled me to natural caution, and not to the attorney's counter, he abandoned a sources must inevitably confer benefits upon an unjustifiable reserve. I watched not the profession which brought him in from 800% to all classes of society, except those of the legal Two millions a-year I would allow the landmode by which a tyrant-despot-robber King 1,000l. a year, broke up his establishment, left or military professions, I contend for it that, was overthrown, and his plundering acces- his happy home, and tendered his services to if Labour alone was represented, every other which would produce sixty millions, and those not only pay some tax, but would be great sories put to fight, but I waited for the deve- the proprietor of the Nation. lopement of that system which was to be

established upon the ruins of the strongestbecause, for the time, the most corruptdynasty in Europe. And now, from the change I derive hope, consolation, and ample reward for all my services, because I see in the exposition of the French mind the resolution that Labour, that achieved the victory, shall be the first partaker of its fruits; and because I learn from the declaration of the Provisional Government that France, strong at home, and strengthened from abroad, is henceforth to be the nurse and protector of weak nations, rendered weak not more by the corruption of their rulers than by their own disunion.

After a quarter of a century's agitation, the French Revolution is the only one which spirited young gentleman, who abandons a scores of volumes, and which I have thobrings consolation to my mind. ecause, whe-



the severance and dissatisfaction of that class My friends, having always looked deeply have arisen, and the causes which are likely to "They who die by the sword are better was based upon the slavish, the corrupt, and into the motives and objects of those who pro-was based upon the slavish, the corrupt, and fess to lead the public mind. They are arisen, and the public mind is not se-We are told that out of 3,500,000 houses ras based upon the slavish, the corrupt, and prostitute mind of our Irish brethren, created formed myself as to the former position of this if the venal, corrupt, and prostitute Irish of the former position of this if to destroy them without revolution or blood. Let me, now test the justice of the working only 500,000 pay the Window Tax; and, therefore, I will make my scale of direct tax. ation from that number, and having relieved

by the venal, corrupt, and prostruct that discontine position of this to destroy them without revolution or blood. Let me, now, test the justice of the working them of all other taxes—Excise and Castom the present moment, have systematically and you shall have the result of my inquiry the rich richer, and the poor rich; and then, if classes. We are told that clergymen are edu-from the very best are used from the very best are used of the very best are used of the very best are told that clergymen are edu-I can convince plain and sound understandings cated upon the faith that they shall receive I propose is to establish a Property Tax-Mr John Mitchel is the son of a Unitarian of these facts; and if the great majority, compensation for what has been expended upon thus:-

CRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

1,000,000

. 16,500,000

2,000,000

1,000,000

. 24,500,000

clergyman of Newry-a man remarkable for whose united co-operation could realise the their education. But it is no part of national The 100,000 of first class proprietors of the 500,000 who now pay the a year for living sumptuously; it is no part of national faith that one idle pauper in a pa-Window Duty, whether they be landed proprietors, bankers, mer-Firstly, I lay it down as a truism, that rish shall nip up and devour all that was inchants, distillers, brewers, barristended for the sustenance and support of the ters, or belonging to the wealthiest class of the 500,000, without reference to the description of property, his own department of the profession at Ban- aristocratical privileges; that bankers, whose in order to show you with what facility and I would tax to the amount of 100/. bridge, within ten miles of Newry, where he had wealth is realised by the speculation of traders; justice the proper adjustment of our financial a year, which would make . . 10,000,000 a comfortable and happy home, and was in pos- that commercial men, whose wealth is depen- affairs may be arranged. I would allow every The second hundred thousand of session of every comfort. His mother still lives; dent upon the same source; that manufac- working clergyman, during his life, 300/. athat class I would tax to the and, as if the whole family imbibed their pa-triotism from her breast, his three sisters—all lovely girls—are as devoted to the cause of and naval officers upon half-pay and looking Induction of Wages in the set of the cause of and naval officers upon half-pay and looking and Wales should be divided into ton the angular to the ten and the set of the amount of of 30l. a year The third hundred thousand I would I would arrange the parishes so that England tax to the amount of 201. a year, and Wales should be divided into ten thousand, making thirty years of age-has five or six children- captains, and lieutenants, on full-pay and half- with a working clergyman to each, which would The fourth hundred thousand of is a fond father, a kind brother, and an obedient pay ; that lawyers, whose wealth depends upon zmount at a salary of 300l. a-year to three milthat class I would tax 10l. a year, son-all characteristics of a great and good the mystery of laws, and upon the convulsions lions per annum, -- thus making a saving from making . . . of society; that placemen and pensioners, that source of seven millions per annum. We The fifth hundred thousand of that class I would tax at 51. a year,

When the promising Nation was launched who live upon the taxes-I contend for it, will estimate the Poor Rates at six millions upon the flood of disturbed opinion created that it is as impossible for those parties per annum; and as they are incontestably the in Ireland, its proprietor looked to the intel- to represent Labour, or to pare down property of the poor, they should, under the lectual market for talent, and finding none expenditure, as it is to turn the sun from present exigencies of the times-and all other

equal to Mr Mitchel, and that gentleman be- its course. Upon the other hand, as Labour channels are closed against labour-be devoted lieving that his country demanded his ser- is the only source of wealth, and as its appli- to the opening of the only natural channel for the national industry-THE LAND. These Poor Rates I would divide into three classes. lords to purchase at thirty years' purchase, houses, and following trades and professions,

class of society would be benefited, and that landlords, who were not able or who did not This aspiring genius soon discovered that the through a more equitable distribution of prochoose to release their estates from the burfetters of the press were as galling as the fetters perty, the taxes necessary for the support of den-that annual amount of their property may become security to those who would lend the

amount to Government, and the best security too. Two millions a-year I would strike off wares were cut down and altered to suit the that these facts are known to many-but that altogether, as an inducement to the landlords Nation market. The patriot could not stomach those many have an interest in their suppres. this galling masterdom-this menial situation sion, because the capitalists, who speculate in to purchase, and the remaining two millions a-year I would allow to remain as a lien upon -and he resolved upon creating a new mind in unrepresented Labour, would rather realise a Ireland. Now, my friends, without ever profit of a hundred millions a year, preserved the Land, to meet those charges which do not having seen, or without ever having received to their own kindly use, than see an annual wholly belong to the Poor Rates, and for the a line from Mr Mitchel, this is the true bio distribution of a thousand millions, if their maintenance of the old, the infirm, and the graphy of a gentleman whom the worst Saxon share was likely to be a fraction less under the disabled, who have not been able in youth to realise wherewith to live upon in old age.

designated as "an !adventurer, without cha-racter;" and you will draw your own conclu-mind, and you must not be continually asking tural schools and colleges, renting a sufficient

sions as to the motives and objects of a high- for knowledge, upon which I have written amount of Land to enable those institutions to ciple, and upon the completion of each young

William Hewitt Inblisher 16 ga Windsmill Street Haymankel tion of the proceeds, else will the hand of the unwilling idler be raised in strife and enmity against the pampered, idle pauper.

My friends, in this our struggle for complete and entire Free Trade, based upon the principle of reciprocity, you must convince the shopkeepers that their interests are identical with yours—that the mechanical power which makes a pauper of the unwilling idler is not their friend-and that the well-employed and well-paid labourer is a better customer, a better friend, and a better subject, than the system-made pauper who is consigned to the workhouse and made a burthen upon their industry. I have now placed my budget before you; read it-think of it-suggest what mprovements present themselves, and let your delegates be prepared to discuss it.

I remain,

Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CARLISLE ELECTION.

Great excitement has prevailed at Carlisle on oc-casion of the electoral contest. On the nomination day, the town presented a right rarely witnessed. A forest of hands were raised for Dr M'Douall. A poll was demanded, and the following is the result :--

Surc
477
414
323
55

A second edition of the CARLISLE PATRIOT states that soon after four o'clock the successful candidates and their friends, and Dr M Douall, repaired to the hus-3,000,000 tings to be present at the mayor's declaration. The crowd in front was immense-12,000, at the least; and the pressure even upon the hustings was almost 2,000,000 unendurable. After much difficulty, and a good deal of inconvenience, the mayor announ ed the numbers as given above.

The conduct of the Chartists appears to have been admirable in the extreme, and though unsuccessful this time-' wait a little longer.'

The following is the worthy doctor's speech from 500,000 the hustings.

Dr M'Douall, who was received with deafening cheers, next came forward, and said-Citizens of Carlis'e and electors-Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than the honourable reception you have now given me, which is not merely flattering to my feelings as a man, but is still more gratifying because I believe that you do not cheer the person but the principles he advocates. (Great applause.) You have heard the different candidates address you. You have been told by Mr Dixon that he is thinking not only pay some tax, but would be great about making improvements, and I never knew a gainers by the remission of Excise and Customs Whig that did not begin with thinking, and end by Hodgson, all he seems to have come forward for, is to blush-(laughter and cheers)-blush for the corruption of the freemen of Carlisle, I shall therefore leave him before you with his blushing honours. (Laughter. As for Mr Howard, he comes forward much in the same way that an auctioneer would go into a huxter's shop, for the purpose of knocking down a number of what he calls the household suffrages. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) So truly ignorant are vast numbers of the people of the nature of the Charter. that when I asked a free and independent elector the other day, what was its meaning, he said-' It means triangular Parliaments, universal suffering, and vote by bullet !' (Laughter and loud cheers) Now, it strikes me very forcibly that the interests of this city, someway or another, are in a very triangular Stamps, from the Post-office, Foreign Bills of neither Whig nor Tory, and what with one think-

taxes, or. The next million we presume would make a saving of at least 2l. a family, and from that class would be realised . And the last million of the 3,500,000 whether working men, lodging house-keepers, shopkeepers, or small tradesmen, should pay a tax

of 1l. a year each family, or . Thus making a total of .

per annum, leaving to be added the sale of Crown Lands, the revenue derived from

making.

other taxes whatsoever.

Making from this source.

per annum, and relieving the payers from all

piers not now paying Window Tax, and the

wealthiest of the three millions occupying

We may presume that a million of the occu-

profitable profession, and breaks up a happy ther moral or physical, the English and the home, and embarks the prospects of a family A, B, C of politics, to that state of education, been robbed of every promised benefit from of politics, at the very time when the oppresevery change produced by their courage, in- sor's appetite is whetted for revenge. famed by their oppressors with the hope that they should be participants in those changes; but, in every instance, they have been deceived.

In the case of France, it is different. There. although deprived of the power of meeting and try.

conferring together, they have adopted every principle of the People's Charter; thus giving the nation the assurance that Labour shall be represented in the French House of Commons, and giving you the proud assurance that, from your deliberative assemblies, from your speeches, and your sufferings, great nations have learned wholesome lessons;-lessons, the benefit from which, although others have reaped the first fruits, have not been lost upon vou

Perhaps, there never was a time in the history of this or any other country, when courage, resolution, and perseverance were more required, because, if we retreat an inch, the enemy will take advantage of our fears; and if we stand still, they will laugh at our quiescence. We have no other course, therefore, leit but to advance. And now, let me show you how the people have been robbed of the fruits of the four great revolutions which with. I am in a movement strong in moral have taken place in this country within the last quarter of a century.

In the year 1822, the Irish people, crushed by war-rents and war-tithes, waged what is called the "White Boy Revolution." They fought the army of the oppressor in several pitched battles, and although many of them were hung like dogs, and although I was obliged to fly my country-but not, till the struggle was overfor thirteen months; yet the Government of that day, forced by the courage of the people, made many changes from which, however, the tools of the oppressors were the only gainers. In 1829, Catholic Emancipation was gained

by popular power being brought to bear upon political influences, and the only effect of that measure was, to ticket the emancipated representatives as Treasury hacks, to be bought and sold like stock upon 'Change.

We had reform brought about by political influences, promising "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform"-but its fruits have been " War,

We have had Free Trade, the promised

Wages, Dear Bread, and Little todo." This also was procured by political influences, and all these changes were severally contended for by the besotted working classes, who howled in

present price of stock . 2,000,000 results from the next change. It is because unjust that ministers should receive their with which Parliament-wherein your order higher per centage than he even pays under whatever they did, to be peaceable and orderly, for you have been instructed in the value of a new duties; and that the same ministers, when op. is not represented—has no right to deal. the present system, and upon this arrangement keen this fours over before you that while if he saw any one of his supporters attempt anything Leaving a total income of 50,100,000 social system, of the function like an attack upon property he should be the first resolved that you will not be robbed. I have told you a thousand times, that from a perfect told you a thousand times, that from a perfect social system alone can a perfect representative system spring; and, in this teaching, I have shown you now the greater value than ever shown y to oppose him and deliver him over to the hands of Or a surplus, after paying the in-£ justice. Once more he hoped his friends would 12,600,000 terest of the funded debt, of . 29,100,000 | rally round his standard, and that to morrow a signal triumph of Chartism might be recorded. Ample, I should think, to meet all the exigen-Vociferous cheering hailed the conclusion of this existed before which you will derive from a badly, told the master to "PAY HIM, and do vine faith, upon God's covenant with man at cies of the State; and more than the people speech. Debt and Exchequer Bills, and, complete political revolution, because you the work better himself?" What would the ma- his creation, when He also created the earth will presently consent to pay. in round numbers, you effect a have adopted the social system, which is to be nufacturer think of the spinner or the weaver and commanded man to subdue it for his sus-Now, my friends, you have my definition of saving of. have adopted the social system, which is to be made national instead of sectional by the poli-tical change. Look to the present state of unhappy Ire-land, and there you will find that, after the land, and there you will find that, after the 7,000,000 PRESTON TEA PARTY AND BALL .- In our sixth page Free Trade, based upon reciprocity ; you have we give the report of the Preston meeting, both my mode of setting all the springs of industry Making a total of . . 19,600,000 from the PRESTON PILOT and the PRESTON CHRONICLE. at work ; you have my mode of throwing all at work; you have my mode of throwing all their accurate report of Mr O'Connor's speech-deficit occasioned by the remission of our Ex. ise and Customs Duties. In the case of the working clergyman re-reviving 300% a year, his revenue would be working clergyman re-tronal institutions is you have a table set before the case of the working clergyman re-reviving 300% a year, his revenue would be working clergyman re-tronal institutions is and profess to be complete or unsusceptible of improvement; and if the tronal case of the working clergyman re-tronal institutions is provement; and if the tronal case of the working clergyman re-tronal case of the presence We thank both the CHRONICLE and the GUARDIAN for a year, or, as nearly as possible, covering the land, and there you will min that, after the upon as a great injustice—an injustice, how-ravages of pestilence, disease, famine, and the upon as a great injustice—an injustice how-ravages of pestilence, disease, famine, and the upon as a great injustice in the there is the mark by the remission of our Exravages of perturence, uncase, in the part of the second by the range of the second dencit occasioned by the r gallows, the tyrant oppressor still hopes to up- ever, which is met with cheers in the House and assist the weak-hearted, and raise up them cise and Customs Duties. hold his sway by the bayonet and the bullet; of Commons by the tools of ministers, the that fall." and so debased has the mind of that country placemen, and pensioners, who are actually ceiving 300% a year, his revenue would be But here is the injunction upon which your become by the false teaching of hypocrites and called upon to vote the people's money into indefeasible title is based :sceptic should scoff, or the alarmed should and CHRONICLE have done. This is all the working equal to 400%. a year under the present sys-"The Lord saith, Thou shalt not reap all the tem; but suppose that the pious may object to quake, I tell them, that there is more danger to classes demand-this is all their cause requires. knaves, that a young and enthusiastic Irish- their own pockets. mayes, that a young and entrustances in the under ordinary circumstances, I, like corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather touching Church property by the abolition of every institution in the country, by a dogged perman is compelled to place himself within the Under ordinary circumstances, I, like corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather touching Church property by the abolition of every institution in the country, by a dogged per-man is compelled to place himself within the Under ordinary circumstances, I, like corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather touching Church property by the abolition of every institution in the country, by a dogged per-man is compelled to place himself within the Under ordinary circumstances, I, like corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather touching Church property by the abolition of every institution in the country, by a dogged per-all the grapes in thy vineyard, thou shalt leave Excise and Customs Duties; we would save in severance in the old and corrupt system, than held here on Monday evening last, called for the severance in the old attend the odoution of the strenge of the s very fangs of the law, and to dare and invite others, might remain uoggeu and survey, the other of action, and the adoption of my proposition. purpose of adopting an address to the other of merely making myself popular by taunting the intervence, a sum equal And, if attachment to the present old borough-destroying the vice engendered by Ireland's the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the one of the encellor of the exchequer, in the output of the encellor of the encello exterminating Saxon landlord (Lord Lans- not only desirable that I should point out the indeed, so conclusive is Scripture as to the and would substitute a graduated scale of tax. lows day, means must be adopted to cultivate Paris, was read from the Northern STAR, which and would substitute and de- remedies for the present evils, but that I right of man to live upon the produce of the ation to meet the deficit. should also show the source from whence they soil, that we are told that. void of character.

I thought it but right to put you in possession of so much, because every man in Ireland,

of the law. He discovered that Mr Duffy was a the State could be equally imposed.

landlord in Ireland (Lord Lansdowne) has more extensive and equitable system.

PHRASE MERCHANT, and that his I have laid it down a thousand times for you

who dares to deviate from the old Conciliation Hall policy, is looked upon, or rather fan-

> For my own part, the debased state to which English mind in 1835, induced me at that able to show that, from your own property, period, or rather compelled me, to adopt a you are enabled to save, not only your own pretty nearly similar course, in order to destroy the influence of the Press of this country, which society, have I not a right to demand your cohad misled and brutified the mind of the working classes.

Mr Mitchel's object is a thorough reform of the institutions of the country, and, so long ago as 1841, I told you from my durgeon, that I scription, in this country amounts to over

10,000,000?. a year ;- that is, in tithes, Church was not for a Repeal of the Union, but that I lands-which, in consequence of imperfect was for a total separation—a divorce ; and that tenure, do not realise anything like their real advent is near at hand. value-and from all other sources, the Church

Were I to adopt the language and the tone property in this country, if applied to its of Mr Mitchel with reference to your moveproper purposes, would realise more than ten ment, I should be highly culpable; but he has millions a year, and would save a large amount found the Irish mind now in precisely the same in litigation. Indeed, it has often struck me state that I found the English mind in 1835, as an anomaly, that, while philanthropists and, therefore, I have different materials to act complain of being burdened with 18,000,0001. a year for the support of an army and a navy, power and organisation, and resolute in couthat no one is found bold enough to declaim against the payment of over 20,000,000*l*. a charging 6*l*. per cent. for the outlay, by releasrage-a movement which could only be da-

maged by the folly, the madness, or the trea-chery of its members, while Mr Mitchel has found a movement destroyed by those vices imbibed from treacherous leaders. However, are so monstrous-and its injustice so palpalet sycophants revile Mr Mitchel as they may, ble-that it is impossible to dispatch its consi-I shall not be found amongst the numler.

The Press of this country has been the comment; a word or two which will strike greatest enemy of the institutions of this country and of the rights of the people; and horror. if ever the system should tumble about the

The interest of the National Debt-the perears of the aristocracy when they are unpremanent National Debt—apart from about pared for the crash, the ruin must be attri- three millions a year interest payable upon Long buted to the Press, whose purpose It has been and Terminable Annuities, which expire in to keep them in a state of ignorance as to the 1859-60, is 24,400,000l. a year; and the amount right to deduct twenty per cent. from the propopular mind and passing events. It will scarcely be believed that the speeches

litigation consequent upon those two funds, reported in the Press, as made in the House amounts to fully twenty-two millions a year. of Commons, are as foreign from the truth as Now what becomes of your national faith, so if a man had turned the back of his head for | far as these funds are concerned ? his portrait. Each prostitute journal reports its own fool, or rather prints its own fool's speech as supplied by the fool himself, while, trays oppression in its proper colours, the por-

insolently tell you that there is no escape from

coughly sifted; but, having led you from the man's education in college at the age of eighteen Irish people, as I shall presently show, have that is dear to him upon the troubled waters when every working man is a philosopher, and set the properties of a family of the every working man is a philosopher, and set the properties of the proper

the support of unwilling idlers.

This question is so extensive—its results

deration without a word; or two by way of

ment omitted by the Free Trade school-I say of chemistry, geology, and should receive a terest on funded debt-three millions a year not either think or blush, but must all act. (Hear, that, having brought your minds to this state good, sound, practical education. The sixty millions realised by the sale of of maturity and thought, the time has now artastically described, as an enemy to his coun- rived for enunciating bold and unequivocal two millions a year of Poor Rates I would aptruths-truths which I have been prosecuted ply to the purchase of Land and the building

of houses; and those localities being freed for proclaiming, both in England and in Irefrom the payment of taxes altogether I would land; but truths so palpable and irrefutable, that political crotchetmongers had brought the they now defy prosecution. If, then, I am charge rent at the rate of 6l. per cent., which would be lower than 4l. per cent. under the present system; and then our account of class, but to confer a boon upon all classes of savings would stand thus :-

Realised from Church property. operation in the realisation of that plan which **Retained of Poor Rates** shall now propound? Rental produced from 60,000,000 THE CHURCII PROPERTY, of every de

and taxes.

at six per cent.

hange, and other accounts, from which the ing, another blushing, and a third payer would derive a direct profit, making in payer would derive a direct profit, making in them advance a single step. (Cheers.) We all all about 6,000,000*l*.; thus leaving a revenue know that there is greater danger at the present time when all understand the true principles of political economy—namely, political economy based upon RECIPROCITY—the one ele-of the should learn the science of agriculture, based upon RECIPROCITY—the one ele-

59-60, and leaving the enormous amount of pose; if we blush at all, we must blush because we 20,560,000l. to provide for the exigencies of the State.

Of course, I presume that the people of this country will not much longer consent to pay idle placemen and pensioners.

The reader must bear in mind that though I have classed the property-tax payers in numbers of a hundred thousand in one case, and a mil-

lion in the other, that, nevertheless, it would thing rotten in the state of Denmark-something 7,000,000 be just and fair that those members should pay radically bad even in the very principles Mr Dixon according to a graduated scale, producing in has laid down for you-for whilst he, as he says he 2,000,000 the bulk the amount that I have stated, and to

3,600,000 money is to be raised, the Chancellor of the to procure them ;-(hear, hear)-in fact, he contents Exchequer would find no difficulty; nor do I himself with only thinking-and thinking, he fails to £12,600,000

Now, by this table, I make the Poor Rates realise within 500,000*l*, a year of their present amount, while I relieve the landlords of two of the impost when relieved from every descrip- the nations of the earth, I should say, give millions a year, and this I am able to effect by applying the sixty millions, realised from the sale of Poer Rates, to the full development of the national resources, by the application of the commerce of the application of the commerce o the consumer of more than thirty millions a the labour of the unwilling idler, while I am year ; ay ! forty millions a year. able to establish the principle of reciprocity,

year, paid to the Church, and as poor rates for ing the occupant from the payment of rates quisitorial duty; the tax upon dogs, horses,)

My great object, as you are aware, has ever carriages, servants, windows, auctioneers, game licenses, bar licenses, spirit licenses, and been to realise the whole benefit of unreall other taxes which now press so heavily upon stricted Free Trade for all classes-that is, as we have declared in our thousands of resolutions, that we are for Free Trade, but that we the mind of the reader with amazement and are for turning the advantage to national and bricks, and all building materials; and will classes expended of their wages, in the purchase of not class-purposes. If, then, we can preserve national faith, by carrying Free

Trade out in its entirety, based upon the principle of reciprocity, we are the real Free Trade party. And now I proceed to establish our luxuries, who cannot now procure the common his profits lessening and trade decreasing, so that he paid to the Church, paid in Poor Rates, and in perty of the fundholder, showing, neverthetrade, and the honourable competition that less, that he will be a large gainer by the would be created amongst shopkeepers, whose change.

What I propose, is to produce an amount of profits upon the principle of quick sale and income from other sources, equal to that produced by Custom and Excise Duties, and to light profit.

and he will learn that the annihilation of all

of which will be extinguished in the years hear.) It we think, we must think for a good purare not doing our duty. (Cheers.) I will lay before you a statement of the greatest importance to the manufacturing interests of this country. I find that we exported in yarns and thread, in 1845, six millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-five pounds; in 1847, the last year, it was only five millions eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds, which speaks plainly of the serious injury the country has here sustained. (Loud cheers and great uproar.) This shows that there is somehas, assisted to unshackle commerce, and expatiates accomplish which, as every thing is easy when money is to be raised the Chancellor of the think that any of the classes, from the lowest mil- | show us the way. (Ilear, hear.) I shall act. (Cheers.) lion paying 20s, a family, to the highest hundred thousand paying 100l. a family, could complain of the impost when relieved from every descripforward to propose the repeal of the Corn Laws, I

warned him of the effect without a reciprocity of intercourse. I told him that if he could not reduce Of course, I propose to abolish the Probate the taxes, the manufacturer would fall back upon and Legacy Duty, and every onerous and in- wages, for he must either diminish the one or reduce the other. (Cheers.) Such is the position of this country that if we repeal the corn laws or the tariff duties, and open our ports, without, at the same time, lowering our taxes, we shall never do. (Hear, hear.) I will just take you now to the home conthe poor, as the rich invariably make them pay sumption,—the goods consumed by the people in them. To remit the duty upon timber and this country in 1845—in which year the working the reader for one moment reflect upon the goods, nineteen millions six hundred and ten thouimpetus that this change would give to every sand six nunared and muy-seven pounds seeming, whilst in 1847 we have come down to nine millions sand six hundred and fifty-seven pounds sterling, branch of trade, commerce, and manufac- five hundred thousand. (Sensation and groans. tures; the number who could then afford The cause of this is that the manufacturer found necessaries of life-the impetus given to coach- was compelled to diminish wages, and to fall back builders, house-builders, and all descriptions of and exist upon the savings of years of industry. Mr M'Douall proceeded to state his opinions upon the various questions of political interest before the country in almost the same terms as he used when interest it would then be to realise moderate addressing the meeting at the Athenseum a few days ago. Before concluding his long, and certainly eloquent speech, he hoped, he said, that he should have

The first-the Church fund-belongs to the the honour of seconding a motion in the House of Now, my friends, in my general calculation Extravagance, and Corruption ;" because the sweep those duties away altogether and esta-I have left the Church property untouched, the People's Charter. It was his tull intention to go people; and in the olden time, before the blish complete Free Trade upon the principle present House of Commons is, out of all comadulterous murderer, Harry, stole them from of reciprocity. Mr Cobden, in his speech upon whereas, if you were to draw five millions a to the poll, and he intended to canvass this very parison, the most corrupt that has sat for the if the ablest tongue and soundest head pour- the people, they were administered by frugal last half century, and because the Minister year from that source, which legitimately be- afternoon, by taking 10,000 men with him, and rethe Income Tax, showed the manner in which those duties pressed upon consumers, and let longs to the people, you would have a surplus, spectfully soliciting the votes of the shopkeepers of pious, charitable men, and they constituted supports his influence by the votes of corrupt trait is confined to the members themselves. the reader peruse the plain, the simple and in- after paying the fundholder his interest, of Carlisle, by which means he had no doubt at all he the poor relief fund of your ancestors. But placemen and pensioners. Now, my friends, these are the things which when the murderous monarch stole them from require correction; and I defy you to correct you, and conferred them upon panders and hypocrites who supported him in his lewdness. The controvertible statement, submitted by Mr 25,600,000 are upon the Long and Termina 0 are the head of the poll. The controvertible statement, submitted by Mr 25,600,000 are upon the Long and Termina 0 are the head of the poll. The controvertible statement, submitted by Mr 25,600,000 are upon the Long and Termina 0 are the head of the poll. The controvertible statement, submitted by Mr 25,600,000 are upon the Long and Termina 0 are the head of the poll. The controvertible statement who said fruits of which were these abuses otherwise than by having your hypocrites, who supported him in his lewdness own representatives in your own parliament, and let me now call your attention to the ignorance of your rulers, who, in pandering to the trading manufacturing commonoid was between between and that fund now Annuities, which expire in the years '59-60; would be down early at the poll to record his vote "High Wages, Cheap Bread, and Plenty and which, if made permanent now, should not | in his favour ;-- (laughter)-he should be glad to to do ; be set down at a million a year; and in the see Mr Howard and Mr Dixon at the same time. more extensive view, the account would stand (Cheers and laughter.) If they conducted them-But the results of which have been " Low ignorance of your rulers, who, in pandering to was stolen from the poor, and that fund now they pay 8s. of duty; on soap, 5s.; on beer, 4s.; on to-the trading, manufacturing, commercial, pro- ranges between six and seven millions they pay 8s. of duty; on soap, 5s.; on beer, 4s.; on to-bacco, 16s.; on spirits, 14s. of duty; on every 20s. they exselves with so much good grace and sense on the thus :-polling day, he declared it would go a great way to fessional, and landed interest of the country, pend upon these articles Received from Church property a year. palliate their past offences. He trusted the middle Well, national faith is extensively paraded . 12,600,000 classes would lay aside the prejudices and fears with which they regarded the Charter. He knew and Poor Rates . the wake of treacherous politicians, artful and taxation-that there is no hope for labour- in support of the fundholder's right to his in- Custom and Excise duties would be a saving to Saved on collection of Customs, that there is no resting place for industry be- terest, and upon the same faith-as there is no the consumer of more than fifty per cent., and that it was a bitter pill to some of them, but if they only swallowed it they would find it, though bitter Excise, and taxes. 6,000,000 designing knaves, trafficking beggars, who, designing knaves, tramcking beggars, who, youd the clemency of the landlord and the statute of limitation against the right of a the consumer of more than arty per cent., and too poor to live youd the clemency of the landlord and the statute of limitation against the right of a therefore, national faith is not of that sticky na-Graduated Property Tax . 24,500,000 without labour, sustained themselves upon the mercy of the speculator-a fallacy which I will whole people-I base your title to the resto-ture which would make it unjust to reduce the into the mouth, sweet to the stomach ; and he could Stamps, Post Office, &c., and sale only say that if the people of Carlisle returned him ration of Church property, which is your pro-{come of a national faith fundholder by twentycredulity of a confiding people, whom they now proceed to expose. of Crown Lands . . . 6,000,090 credulity of a confiding people, whom they have ever and systematically deluded. Now, mark my reason for anticipating better results from the next change. It is because results from the next change. It is never results from the next change is never results from the next change is never results f they would find him ready to advance their interests Difference between terminable anin every possible way. After reverting to the subject of taxation, and denouncing the system of capi-tal punishment, Dr M Douall implored his auditors, nuities and funded debt, at the

The sea of the sea

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De sure to ask for ADLENEIHI'S FILE UNTMENT. The public are requested to be on their guard tord; Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Pres-Degainst noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name ton; Proeter, Cheltenbam; Heard, Truro; Bolton and of Kino is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is Blanshard, York; Drury, Linceln; Noble, Boston; enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

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preterate corns and bunnons. Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in toys and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

toryn and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 13d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, NO. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medi-cine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the has for 'Poul's Every Man's Friend' Ask for ' Paul's Every Man's Friend.'

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saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidan

GLORIOUS FRUITS OF THE FRENCH RE. EMPLOYMENT.'

A Trades' Delegate meeting, comprising upwards

of one hundred delegates from the various metropolitan trades, assembled at the Bell Inn, in the Old Bailey, on Thursday evening March the 9th.

Mr EDWARDS (compositor), was called to the chair, and said that meeting had been convened to consider much to the present depression of trade, and the much to the present depression of trade, and the distress that prevailed amongst the operative classes to the printing business. (Hear, hear.)

Mr DELAFORCE (weaver), rose to move the following resolution :--

That it is the opinion of this Trades' Delegate meeting that her Majesty's ministers ought to be made acquainted with the destitute condition of the operative population, consequent on the want of employment; as also with the means which, in the opinion of the working classes themselves, if adopted, would necessarily give employment to a considerable number of hands, and so far mitigate the alarming distress which prevails.

He said the silk weavers were in a most deplorable state, and had long felt the necessity of an alteration, and to effect this they believed some demonstration should be made. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert Peel's tem of political economy not prevailed, not a loom would be unemployed. (Hear, hear.) Mr Delaforce here read a statistical table, given in as evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, strongly illustrative of his argument. The free-trade system voluntary idlers. (llear, hear.)

had taken no steps to better their condition. (Hear, goods, and were not such goods brought into the market to compete with the goods made by the cheering. Mr WHIDDON (East-end cabinet-makers) said. brotherly feeling. (Loud cheers.) The slop selling undoubtedly injured all trades. It affected theirs. Stuff was made up to sell, and vended at little more than the cost of the raw material. (Hear, hear.) A chest of drawers, for which they once obtained two pounds for making, was now knecked together hear.) He hoped to see their meetings increase, until every trade in this vast metropolis and its suburbs the land. (Loud cheers.) Mr REARDON (tailor.) said, he firmly believed if the people wished for redemption that they must achieve their own salvation. (Hear, hear.) Mr Reardon gave an illustration of the sweating system

aristocracy had been alluded to, but he asked why should how aujourn, as the night was far advanced, did they allow the few to oppress and trample down the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had the many ? (Loud cheers.) This was entirely a poli-tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had tical question. He was ene of a deputation who had it was used to sharing or provisional governments and waited on Lord Ripon and Mr Joseph Hume when universal suffrage; he wished the abolition of piece waited on Lord Ripon and Mr Joseph Hume when work and the shortening of the hours of labour the income tax was first imposed, and the answer work and the shortening of the hours of labour. the income tax was first imposed, and the answer made to their complaints was, 'Oh! you must put up with this,—faith must be kept with the public creditor, they must not be robbed;' but what he (Mr James) wanted to know was, why should journeymen James wanted to know was, why should journeymen Cing's bootmakers be robbed to support either stock-job- (Cheers.) asked to state what they wanted, he boldly avowed tions had better be submitted to the several bodies

ploy, and if this meeting intended to benefit the ope- Mr BUCKLEY (plumber) rose to second the rider, kinds ploy, and if this meeting intended to benent the ope-ratives it must at ence declare its determination never to rest satisfied until they had a fair represen-to the root of the evil, and was the proper remedy. from

saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. It must eventually be productive of great good. (Hear, hear.) He believed the government was aware of the existence of great distress amongst the aware of the existence of great distress amongst it. Universal Suffrage they could have be a down of the street of the aware of the existence of great distress amongst the Universal Suffrage they could have Land, and there operatives ; indeed, the Excise returns showed it. Universal Suffrage they could have Land, and there (Hear, hear.) He fully agreed with those who had fore oreate a home market. which would be there than all the formation which would be LORIOUS FRUITS OF THE FRENCH RE-VOLUTION OF 1848.—THE TRADES' DE-MANDS AT THE HANDS OF THE GOVERN-MENT — 'UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND NET OVMENT.' perfectly his political condition in society. (Hear, puestion, That this meeting do adjourn until Thurs, hear.) Some thirty years ago England was the hear.) Some thirty years ago England was the workshop of the world; but we had become saddled with a debt of eight hundred millions, which bur-with a debt of eight hundred millions, which bur-carried; a vote of thanks having been given by ac dened us with an immense weight of taxation.

Railway speculation had become very rife. Little shopkeepers had imagined that they were all going

what means could be taken to alleviate the alarming consequent poverty of the operative. (Hear, hear.) He apprehended that a struggle for improvement. of this country, and to make known their deplorable without first effecting a political change, would condition to the government. He hoped that each be useless, the produce would be swallowed in her arms, appeared before Mr Hammill to solicit some delegate would eschew all politics that did not bear up with rates, taxes, and tithes. (Hear, hear.) pecuniary assistance. She stated that her late husband, specially on the subject for which they had met; for He thought they should, as speedily as poshis own trade, he thought, if the advertisement and sible, effect a radical change in the House of Com-stamp duties were repealed, it would give a stimulus mons. (Hear, hear.) They had seen a change across the water within the last few days; and, mark, almost the first act of the provisional government was to look to the interest of labour. (Loud cheers.) The French people were promised a Minister of Suffrage now prevailed in that country-(loud cheers)

cheers.) had occasion to meet ; joy, that they had the spirit to meet and demand a redress of grievances. (Hear, hear.) He did not hesitate to say, that there were alteration of import duties had very materially af- this time. (Hear, hear.) He thought that all the monary affection, which frequently deprived her of the fected them. He believed had the present false sys- information gleaned from the delegates should be put in shape, and distributed throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) The revolution that had just transpired had, in a word, changed the politics of Europe; it had given an impetus to freedom that all had reduced wages one half and caused a great want cheers) They had often boasted that England was had been advised by a neighbour to apply for some of employ; he believed he was under the mark when the greatest nation in the world. Was it not monstrous that she should also be the most distressed Mr Essery (tailor) in seconding the resolution. Taken off the raw materials, there would be more the case, on his return reported that the family occupied said, he thought their grievances were social not employ. (Hear, hear.) He thought the best way two miscrable upper rooms, almost entirely without for-The mediate relief, and in most cases 2 single bottle effects a permanent cure. For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable remedy, depriving those harrassing spasmodic parexyms of their violence, and from its powerful expectorant and healing qualities, speedily effecting a complete cure. During the periodical attacks of the influenza, which have so oftes a compressed to the proprietors that the prossition of the first importance in this suse, and it may be re-in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in the system, which sooner or later will show itself is asea. past. (Hear) They grumbled in private and some-times in public, and the press, especially the Times and the Sun, refused to make their wants known. They sometimes used them for party purposes. The agree with the delegates, who censured railways. He they had her productive of much good by Times had more than once refused to make their grievances known, even as an advertisement. Much of the tailoring business was done through the in-strumentality of what were technically called 'sweaters,' a species of middlemen, who wring the were compelled. The present Whig government had hear.) If a member of parliament was asked to do anything for them he said, 'Oh, they had free trade, competition would cause things to find their level, be admitted so long as there was a surplus in the competition would cause things to find their level, the workmen must depend on their own energies; but, notwithstarding, all this legislators and govern-ments did interfere, and that most perpisionelly. He would like each delegate to impress his trade with a firm determination to compel the go-plain, and witness did not see the damage done.--Mr ments did interfere, and that most perniciously. Did they not contract for the clothing of the coast guard, the nolice and military? and more not the coast guard. the nolice and military? and more not the coast guard. virtuous independent labourer ?- (loud cheers)-this think the resolution went far enough. He thought en in the morning till six at night at the door of the he called a most pernicious interference. (Repeated it useless to appeal to parties over whom they had no workhouse, and finding they were not likely to get any. Mr CURTIS (upholsterer) said, his trade had con-curred in the calling this meeting because they be-lieved that much poverty prevailed amongst the trades which was unseen and unheard. (Hear, hear.) It was reported that all the furniture used in the new wing of Buckingham Palace, was to be imported possessed a direct controul in the affairs of govern- Elizabeth James, a fine, handsome-looking young wosands of eases . To those persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is invaluable. Frice 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of second ary symptems, such ascruptions on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula : threatened destruction of the uose, plate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 32s, ner bottle. up their looms to warm their unclothed, half starved Sir de Lacy Evans the other night, 'if the working chambers. On Friday evening last, during his absence, The 5L cases of Syrincum or Concentrated Detersive children. (Sensation) A small particle of rice was classes did not pay all rates, rents, and taxes, but Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford- their only sustenance from day to day. (Great son-the general dared not answer his question. (Hear, children. (Sensation) A small particle of rice was classes did not pay all rates, rents, and taxes, but she called and entered his sitting and bed rooms, and Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Uxlord-street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is soplicable only to those who remit 57. fer a packet. PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS ment, and having obtained this, they would be no he knew that some of the trades were aristocratic, difficulty in obtaining our social rights, which the question, and give your explanation afterwards .- Witbut he was happy to see such a meeting as that as (events in Paris had fully illustrated-(loud cheers)

MARCH 18, 1848.

Mr Brown (Carpenter) said, he too was almost have Republican government or some other form of the back of the could agree with complete representative government, (Great ap-complete representative government, (Great ap-plause.). The patronage of the monarch and the voting by ballot-he would suggest that the meeting plause.). The patronage of the monarch and the voting by ballot-he would suggest that the meeting

The CHAIRMAN here suggested, that the resoluthat he wanted more wages for less work. (Loud they represented, and that they should continue to shouts of 'hear, hear.') He was sorry to inform them meet until such time as their object was accom. that one half of the City men's men were out of em- | plished. (Loud cheers.)

tation in the Commons House of Parliament. (Great It was useless to talk of reducing the hours of late bour, or of anything else, until they had obtained the Mr WILLIAMS (cabinet maker) said, he was much gratified to find a meeting of that kind assembled. It must eventually be productive of great good. It he was not be and they will tell you to take up your tools and walk. His trade was very aristocratic; they mus

clamation to the chairman.

Police Report.

WORSHIP-STREET. - STARVATION WASES. - A widow, named Sophia Barrett, who had a sickly infant who was a shoemaker, died suddenly about ten months ago, leaving her without the slightest provision for the support of herself and saven children, the eldest of whom was under 12 years of age. She had since endeavoured with the assistance of an invalid sister, to obtain a lively hood by making up slop work for the cheap tailors, but the remuneration allowed for their labours was so scanty Industry-(chears)-and why? because Universal and insufficient that they were scarcely able, by their united exertions, to furnish themselves with the means -and he trusted the working classes of this country of existence. The articles they were chiefly employed would press onwards, and never cease their exertions until they also had Universal Suffrage. (Loud portation for which they were chiefly employed portation, for which they were only paid at the rate of 2d. per pair, and were required besides to provide the meers.) Mr CARTER (carpenter) said, he was excited by two thread at their own expense; and, as they were only able opposite sentiments, grief, and joy-grief, that they to complete three pair per day, after labouring incensantly from seven in the morning till ten o'clock at night, their average earnings scarcely ever amounted to more than 34. 6d. per week. To aggravate this unhappy power of rendering them any assistance, and they were reduced at such intervals to a state bordering upon actual starvation. Their case had been brought under the notice of the parish authorities, who had afforded the tyrants of the earth could not stop. (Loud indeguate to action the amount was totally land, the warrant officer, who was immediately despatched from the funds of the poor box, which the poor woman received with great thankfulness. GUILDHALL,-INFAMOUS TREATMENT OF THE POOL. Two young women, named Mary Stewart and Mary refused to see a deputation from the silk weavers. Parrott, were brought before Mr Alderman Musgrove cheers.) If the working classes once made up their from Liverpooi, as they could not find employment, and mind to this step, they might then rest assured 'the day of redemption draweth nigh.' (Loud cheers.) Mr Isaac Wilson, (shoemaker) said, he did not which they were much in need of. They waited from control,-(hear hear)-and it was equally useless to thing to eat, they came away.-Mr Alderman Musgrovo could be done until we were all represented in Parlia- London !- Witness ; I decline answering that question without giving my reasons .- Mr Combe : Answer the but he was happy to see such a meeting as that as events in 1 and hau fully internated from the set of the set Mr Wilson concluded by moving a rider to that been so. He met her at Liverpool six months ago, when effect. She came to London a month age, and last Saturday evening week she was at his chambers, when he missed abook. On missing the watch, he went with a policeman watch was missed .- Mr Lewis : Did you not have some quarrel with the prisoner, and tell her that she had no business there, as you were in her place ?--- Witness; On my oath I did not say so .- 87, G. policeman, said he had made inquiries, and accertained that a watch answering the description of that stolen had been offered in pledge by a man.-Mr Combe remanded the prisoner for further inquiries to be made. THAMES .- A PRECOCIOUS CRIMINAL .- On Wednesday Mary Murray, a diminutive girl, ten years of age, place, Ratcliffe, and that a labouring man named John Murphy, occupied an apartment in the same house. worker), and Mr Hunr (cordwainer), and Mr On the morning of Thursday, the 10th instant. Murphy, while dressing himself dropped a key which unlocked a box where his money was deposited. The prisoner must had not been seconded, as the representative of 60,000 have possessed herself of this key, opened the box, and commenced Taking these drops some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the tiching and pain of the wounds generally were the pleasure to inform you that, Start A. by showing how women were made the manufacturers is large that it was most awful to look at them, and the trendful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screech. the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the is overseers had come to Sydney some time previously there was every probability of his speed death. the redical did, his steep was end. sit were, magical; for before he had taken the first botte, his steep was cund arfore hing, the itching there was scound an forfershing, the itching, the itching so that was scound an forfershing, the itching there was every probability of his speed death. the steep was cund the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man -the pale, sallow, sickly complexion hail the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion hail the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion hail the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion hail to place the could had committeed to remeat to his own and the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pain was very much lessened. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have fighther was the child had committeed other who see hall mow can scarcely believe it is the same man the pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pale sallow was not the resolution. The pale, sallow, sickly complexion have the pale sallow is there wastantive resolution. The pale

CLES .- The great celebrity which these pills have now obtained is a sufficient proof of their great value in all by their merits, and not by advertisements. In addition to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as in-valuable as an Antibilious Pill, and wonderfully etrengthen the stomach, creating a good appetite, and causing refreshing sleep. As a Female pill they are also valuable. Their effect on the system is to purify the blood, and this they do in a most astonishing manner, ABERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUS-

CLES.—No lady who has a desire to be in the possession of a beautiful complexion should hesitate a moment in procuring a box : for, by their extraordinary virtues in purifying the blood, the roseate hue of health quickly appears on the before emaciated and pale cheeks. They are also invaluable to persons who suffer from the head-

Price 4s. 6d. a box, and in boxes containing three 4s. 6d for 11s.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COUNTRY AGENTS .- EVANS and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cele, Ston house; Raimes, Edinburgh ; Scott, Glasgow ; Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Devorport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Ce., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; JOURNAL and HEBALD Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton ; Marshail, B. Ifast ; Scawin, Durham ; Ward & Co., Dublin ; Potts, Banbury ; Buss, Faversham ; Bow den, Gainsborough ; Henry, Guernsey ; Fauvel, Jersey ; Anthony, Hereford ; Harmer and Co., Ipswich ; Baince and Newsome, Leeds ; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick! Mares and Argels, Maidstone ; Sutton. Nottingham; Mennic, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford, Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston Proctor, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Beston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; Brodie, Salisbury. - Burgess and Co., New York; Zeiber and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans; and Redding and Co., Buston, America.

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ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION

OF HUMAN LIFE. ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGEAVINGS.

Just Published, in a Scaled Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or free by post, 3s. 6d. CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the passions, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour ; indulgence in solitary and de-lusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on gonorrhæa, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.

Chap 1. - The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2-Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self-indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consump-tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the marhappy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.— Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the performance of the principal vital function consequent on mal practices, the treatment of the diseases of the mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. -Genorrhœa, its symptoms, complications and treat Generative, its symptoms, complications and treatment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate.
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Cases, Coucluding Observations, Plates, &c.
By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 6ⁿ, Newman.street, Oxford.street, London.
Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Sold by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Mansell, 115, Fleet.street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, London; Winnell, 78, High-street, Birmingham; Whit-more, 119, Market-street, Manchester; Howell, 54, Charch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside.

In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable, as it instantly allays the irritation, a single dose affording

Immediate relief, and in most cases 2 single bottle effects

BXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE. Dewsbury, Dec., 1845.

Instant Reliof and speedy

Cure for COUGHS, COLDS,

Messrs Brooke, Gent., -- In consequence of the decided be efitwhich my family have experienced from the use ofyour ' Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to its excellence. My son Frederick, after an attack of measles produced a change very specdily, and eventually effected his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my family have been afflicted with a cough or cold, a dose or two of the medicine has never failed to effect a cure; an the work. I can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy in TI

Such cases. You are quite at liberty to publish this case. Yours respectfully, W. HAINSWORTH.

INFLUENZA CURED.

Gentlemen,-The great benefit I have received from the use of your Mellifluous Cough Balsam for the Influenza induces me to add my testimonial, so that, should ano ther universal visitation of that complaint occur, man-kind may know the best remedy. I can assert what per-haps no other individual can, that of being witness to the eure of a great number by your medicine, which all would do well to try.—Yours respectfully, GEO. WATER-HORSE.—Dewsbury, 1839.

3, Essex Chambers, Manchester, Sept. 8th, 1847.

DEAT BIRS,-Several of my family have derived much benefit from the use of your valuable Mellifluous Cough Balsam : and you will I think do good service to society, by making the medicine more generally known. Yours very faithfully, To Messre T. M. and C. Brooke, W. P. ROBERTS.

Dewsbury. In cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breathis ver

The cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breath is very violent, an occasional dose of Brooke's Aperient or Anti-bilious Pills will be found to accelerate the cure. Prepared only by T. M. and C. Brooke, chemists, Dews-bury, in bottles at 131d. and 2s. 9d. each. And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barelay and Sons, Farrisgdon.street; Hannay and Ce., Oxford.street; on Davy Mackmurdo and Co., Upper Thames-street; and Themas Marsden and Sons, Queen-street, London Thomas Eyre and Co., Liverpool. Bolton, Blanchard and Co., York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine rendors.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.

ANOTHER MOST EXTRAOLDINARY CURE BY MEANS OF TALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS .- The following case Thomas Robins (one of our parisbioners), commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally eovered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them), that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time he got com-pletely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other oures also made in this part, we strongly recommend ' Halse's Scorbutic Drops' to the notice of the

'Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, sen., Lord of the Manor. JOHN MANNING. WILLIAM PEARCE.

· HENRY GOODMAN. 'ARTHUE LANGWORTHY. 'June 21st, 1843.'

The above-mentioned Thomas Robins was quite inca pable of duing any kind of work whatever. Before he commenced taking these drops some of his wounds were

cally, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead tothe happiness or misery of those who have entered into excellence. My son Frederick, after in attack of measures wasleft with a most distressing and severe ccugh, which almost deprived him of rest. His appetite forsook him, his breathing became very difficult, and many friends considered his recovery perfectly hopeless. After using a great variety of medicines witheut any reliet, we were induced to make a trial of your invaluable Balsam, which produced a change very speedily, and eventually effected bis complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balaamio: its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nen-ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, barrennoss, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of eases . To those persons who are prevented en-

Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture. and diseases of the urinary organs. Price s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s per box. Consultation fee, if by letter, 12.—Patients are re-quested to be as minute as possible in the description of heir cases.

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-atreet, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on

Sundays from eleven to one. Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed-wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barolay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johuson, 68, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Brømley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hang-

means, which is a great mercy. Signed) WILLIAM GAEDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September

To Professor Holloway. Siz,-I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A.

Mr Rogens (tailor) suggested that the rider should

form a separate resolution. Mr LUKE KING (ladies' shoemaker) said, he fully two pounds for making, was now knecked together for ten shillings. These things depreciated the value of labour, and must tend to bring down the aristo-cracy of the trade to the very lowest pitch. (Hear, hear.) He contended that it was utterly impossible to discuss this question without entering on politics. When the trade to the very lowest pitch. (Hear, hear.) The contended that it was utterly impossible to discuss this question without entering on politics. Here the very lowest pitch. (Hear, hear.) Another delegate had said, if they had the Land, they would be as had off as ever. They was not found. The prisoner calling at his chambers, and entering the partment from which the (Hear, hear.) The want of representation by the But if representation and the Land went hand in millions was at the bottom of it all. (Loud cheers.) hand. it would be found truly beneficial, and he And, unless they did interfere with politics, he did was satisfied the first act of a Universal Suffrage not think the numerous obnoxious laws that were on Parliament would be to give the waste lands to the the Statute Book would ever be repealed. Sure he people, on which to employ the surplus labour-and was that Parliaments, constituted as the present then might they again say with the poet-' Every was, would never benefit their condition. (Hear, rocd of land maintains its man.' (Loud cheers.) Mr BARBER (type founder) supported the rider. He was satisfied the best way was to get a parliament had its representatives present. (Hear, hear.) For that would take an interest in their welfare. (Hear) hear.) The present government knew perfectly well tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their iect. This once obtained, he thought the surplus had been spent for returns, which had afterwards a sovereign.—It appeared that the father and stepject. This once obtained, he thought the surplus had been spent for returns, which had afterwards a sovereign .- It appeared that the father and stephands would soon be found beneficial employment on been disposed of for waste paper-and hence he said, mother of the girl were living at No. 10, Dunstan'slet us go at once for Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) After some remarks from Mr CHING (tin-plate-

> WILSON, Mr PEBL (of the United Trades) said, as the rider of great coats. Not interfere with politics ! Why an employer he knew had, when the income tax was put on, reduced his wages so that he absolutely made upwards of £ 100 by the imposition of that tax. (Laughter and applause.) The masters appeared to

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. A CASE OF DROPSY. ing Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847. To Professor Holloway. SIB,-I before informed you that my wife had been

Charch-street, Liverpool; Robinson, 11, Greenside-	-the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to	pletely restored to his health by their means. Now, this	Law bastile. (Loud cheers.) The Press had been	the time withdrawn, and the resolution carried una-	crimes, and that she could not even entrust her with
etreet, Edinburgh ; Powell, 10, Westmoreland-street,	that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with	surprising cure was effected in about ten days	alluded to, a portion of it was completely with them ;	nimously.	half-pence to purchase the most trifling article without
Dublin, and all booksellers.	lood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic erup.	(Signed) J. R. HEYDON,	he looked on the NORTHURN STAR as the true working	Mr CURTIS (upholsterer) moved the second resolu-	committing robberies. The girl had committed other
The task of preparing and producing the work entitled	tions longer discoursed long mounds in success of the	(organow) 0. It. DEIDON,	The more on the riorinary of a de the working	in cours (uphoisterer) moved the second resold.	
Contraul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though ap-	ions, leprosy, diseased legs, woulds in any part of the	A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.	man's friend,-(loud cheers,)-and he was delighted	tion, for the appointment of a committee of twelve	chines too dreadfur to be astanted publicity, but which
parently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate	i body, scurvy in the guild, pimples and plotches on the	A DISONDER OF THE CHEST.	to see Mr Stallwood, the reporter for that journal,	persons.	she had written down on paper and placed before his
acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the	neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. They	Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21,	mongst them. (Lond cheers) They must do their	Mr Holmes (shoemaker), in seconding it, contended	worship. The girl was quite incorrigible and could not
highest character. To say that the author has produced	make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. Their	South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March	am husiness if they wonted it wall done and		be reclaimedMr Yardley said this was a most painful
a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a	action is to purify the blood ; they are composed of the	2nd, 1847.	own business it oney wanted it wen done, and remain	that the present House of Commons did not under-	
freasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying	Hinces of various herbs, and are so harmless that they	10 Professor fioloway.	at their post until the object was effected. (Loud	stand our position, and hence the necessity of having	case indeed. It was painful to see a child so young
too much; and heing written by a duly qualified medical	may be safely administered even to infants. The enor-	Sir, -A young lady who was suffering from a disorder	(cheers.)	one that did, and what we wanted must be done for	with such a propensity for crime. He would remand
Wo much, and seing witten by a daily quanted metical	mous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an	of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate, that	Mr NOOTET (silk weaver) gold the introduction of	and by ourselves. He thought the system that al-	the prisoner till Monday, and order further inquiries to
practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much	Endoubted proof of its invaluable properties, the great	she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she cook a	int recedent (sink wearer,) said, the introduction of	and by ourserves. He thought the system that al-	be made about her.
personal investigation, and great researches in the study		little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly	goods from foreign countries had done great harm.	lowed thousands to starve because the queen did not	be made about her.
of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which deve-		total loss of appetite, together with such general dehility	1 110 Was not opposed to free trade on fair principles	Datroniseour fabrics must be a had one-new a ridi-	WARVIERONE DARMA STATES OF BORRING
lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most	Read the following extract from the NorTINGHAM	of body us to oblige her to rest herself when going up but	I V/Z., LUB CACHAILSE OF LUP SUFFILING GOODS OF ADD ASSESSED	1 autous and Why his wife could mean affler if the	
earnestly recommends it for general perusalWeekly	BEVIEW	one flight of stairs ; she commenced taking your nills	for the surplus produce of another country	could act them and the could wood shas, it sho	CHILDREN Mary Regna, an artimiooking giri, about
Sheomicie.	[Impumit of the blood the same of Summer Day Inc.	about six months since, and I am happy to inform you	hoor) He conceived that if it	could get them, as well as any queen. (Loud cheers.)	twelve years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with
The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi	'Impurity of the blood the cause of Scurvy, Bad Legs, &c. 'It is really astonishing that so many persons should	Leon and the second sec	(near.) Ito concerved that if the government would	Une of the objects-new the primary object-must	baring stolen a shilling from an intelligent shild named
aine and the professors of the art curative abound : but		(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE.	I grane us the mun is nould be one galva inn i the an	The to demand the cutting a tor the whole needs	Anthun Bigmood aged eight _Numerous complaints
it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on	be content to be amicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs,	(Signed) WILLIAM DROWNS.	vernment could raise money for other purposes, why	(Lond choore)	have from time to time been made to the police with
the more's ' that we find a really useful medical work.	&c., when it is a well ascertained fact that Halse's Scor-	A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS	not to put the surplus nonviotion on the set in (7		have from time to time been made to the police with
It was with no small gratification that we have perused	butte props make the disease vanish like snow before the	OF BREATH.	cheers) Why not & boomston on the son ? (Lond	Mr BLACK (carpenter) had never felt more delighted	regard to children having been accosted and rebbed in
the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume,	sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of a				
	medicine as to its effects on the bulk of the people than			what the delegates were. He begged to tell him that	reason to imagine that the prisoner is one of a gang by
The awful consequences of depraved habits, early ac-		dent Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of			
uired, are set forth in language that must come home	we can conscientiously recommend it to our friends, for	Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.	Mr JAMRS (boo'maker) sold he man and it	hear.) He was resolved at all meetings to press this	Whom the salu planders have been enected, 1 he eve
uired, are set forth in taspungo that mast come neme	HIELE IS SCATCELY & day nasses but we have some orthogen	1 To Protessor Holloway.	the chaines (000 manoi,) said, de was surprised when	(hear.) lie was resolved at all meetings to press this	dence in the present case went to show that on Friday
with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We	dinary accounts of it : indeed, we have known parties who	Sir, -The pills which I requested you to send me wore	the chairman gave the recommendation not to	question on it. It was useless to petition a govern-	last the child received from his mother a shilling, and
	I have tried other advertised medicines without the least	I TOL & DOOL man of the name of Hody Davis, who heldle he			
ductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly im-	success, and yet on resorting to this preparation than	took then, was almost unable to walk for the want of	I The CHAIRMAN said he must be understand to	on Foomer O'Connor as often said on impound	down Gramford street to the believe about the meteorer
portant and delicate, are treated in a style which at once	Tustly celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drons, the discussions	breath! and had only taken them a few days when he	mean, except so for on it companyed it	were, as reargue o connor so orten salo, as ignorant	down orawiord street to the baker's shop, the prisoner
exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-	I violdad as if by magin We again son Ann II 1.1.	appeared duite another man; his breath is now easy and	which then had as it concerned the question for	of our affairs as an Irish pig was of geometry.	asked nim where he was going, and what for, and upon
hined with the fidelity of truth. Incauthor of this work	butic Drops.	i natural, and ne is increasing daily and strong.		TELEVIDIAL THE WAS SUND & BUNDLE OF THE LEVID	LINE CENTRY HEF HAP BUSICHED THE MENNEY FROM HIS DATIL.
isa legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially	Halse's Scarbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 28. 9d.,	(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.	Mr JAMES, in continuation, said they had been	Plan, and believed under a universal suffrage régime	saving that she would go for some amost stuff for high
recommendit - Conservative Journal.	and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles				
Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and ner	for ils, and Halse's Galvanic Family Pills or gold in	THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach	the last fitteen on the state their condition for	they would find it exceedingly beneficial-they wanted Universal Suffrage-the key-and then the rest	and return presently. She did not come back, and on
Wishing to under the hookseller for them. May, 10 cn-	beween the fid and on the her the fulle t	Complaint	I the rest unced of twenty years. Due they had not	1 Universal Dunrage	i her being met with the pert morning the was given
sure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing	Agante	Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated	I THE	WORLD ROUGH. HE ARE LORD LISE WRAT LDA IMDODOD.	I INTO CURTORY AT THE STATION, house she told Hall At He
38. Gd., or postage stamps to that amount.	The sector was Brann Lawrence Annual Branning	Wills Messive Lephone Blat Halm to Aldborough, dated	Politics, (Loud cheers.) One delegate had said it	ment was presented Guizot laughed immoderately :	that if foreiven and mould normal de la sasia . The pris
At home from ten till two, and from five till eight ; im-	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LONDON AGENTS Barclay	Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845 :	did not motion what form of monormant the	mene and bill of anitos making immoderately :	mae it sordinen and would never no it skais I no his
	and Sons, Farringdon street; C. King, 34, Naper.	To Professor Holloway.	unden hat hat torin of government they were	when our bill of grievances is presented, perhaps	somer, who now sloutly denied that she was the thiel,
SI. IOT SQUEE. Se . 60 Nouman street Orford street	street Hoxton New Town : Edwards, St Paul's . Batlor	Sir, various circumstances prevented the possibility	ander, but he dinered with him, Monarchy appeares	Kussell would laugh immoderately—but if he did let	and made an ineffectual attempt to shed tears, was re-
London.	and Barding 4 Chequeide Sutton and Co. Bow GL	of my manking you before this time for your politenes	10 him to have failed in upholding the rights of in-	him beware that he too was not compelled to take	and made an ineffectual attempt to shed tears, was re- manded, Mr Broughton considering it probable that
	and Warding's' onesharas' or son and on't DOM CURICU	in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this	to him to have failed in upholding the rights of in- dustry,-(hear, hear,)-and hence he said we must	himself off (Channel	apprendent me pronguron canoneling it bronging spin
			and the set hearthand hearth and thinks	urmann Ant (Ancarat	other charges would be brought forward against her.
		•			

Poetry.

We extract the following graphic Peem from the entnumber of 'THE LABOURER :'-THE HARCH OF FREEDOM.

> BT ERVEST JONES. The nations are all calling To and fro, from strand to strand ; Uniting in one army The slaves of every land. Lopsided thrones are creaking, For 'loyalty' is dead; And common sense is speaking

Of honesty instead. And coming Freedom whispers,

'Hid the rushing of her wings, Of loyalty to nature,

Not loyalty to kings. The gold along the counters,

Rings no longer pure and clear : For 'tis coined with blood of childhood.

And 'tis stamped with manhood's tear. And the bank notes of the usurer, That 'justice' bay and sell,

Are the title-deeds ensuring His heritage in hell. The church doors are worm-eaten,

Where the well-paid parson drones; And the loud bells in the steeples, Have learned unwonted tones:

In Pedua and Pavis, 'Tis not to prayers they call : But they summon all the citizens,

To conquer or to fall, Well may the bell-tower tremble.

And the parcen shake betimes : For the sanctuary shall cease to be A sanctuary for crimes.

From mountains old and hoary. First Liberty came down : Like the avalanche her footfall.

Like the thunder-cloud her froms. On Friburg's towers she lighted, And the Lawine rushed below;

And the blackness of long bigotry, Was swept as white as snow.

And far among the glaciers Were answering voices found, As the thunder-blast of Freedom Reverberated round,

And she gazed from her Lake-Paisco, From Lucerne's mimic sea, And smiling she beheld That Switzerland was free.

Then from her southward mountains Looked downward where, below, The Arno wind and Lido,

And the Brenta and the Po. She saw the Austrian tiger. In Lombardy the fair.

Preparing for a bound As he crouched within his lair. But downward still she wandered

To monarchy's own home ; And the dust of empires trembled As she passed the gate of Rome.

And: 'I will make ye battle. Ye conquerors of mankind:

The tyranny of force With the tyranny of mind !' Then she brought the twain together

In the gorgeous Vatican: The pontiff and the emperor, The monarch and the man.

And who think ye won the battle ? Thus the rapid changes fied-'Twas the man of mind who conquered,

And the man of swords who fied ! Then Freedom rose immortal.

As Freedom ever must_ gh Cæsar's tombs are ruin And Hammon's temples dust. And southward still she wandered To Naples' fairy bay, Where, 'neath its grand volcano, The town-volcane lay, Vesuvius unto Etna Then waved its wild alarms.

For bark ! to Freedom'scall The fatal spell is broke; Repeal means-Union of the slaves, And esterance of the gobs. Then, Hurrah for the Gharter. On Shannon, Thames, and Tweed ; Now, scythemen ! to the harvest ! Reap 1 you who sowed the seed.

Reviews.

The Midland Florist for this month contains its the following :--

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR MARCH.

On a warm border, may be sown a few seeds of cahbages (which will make good plants when the autumnsown ones are over), cauliflower seed, Brussels sprouts, savey, and cauliflower brocoli.

It is advisable to sow sarly and late peas on the same day, if possible, by which means a regular succession will be maintained ; sowing again, when these are above ground, such sorts as Dancer's Monastery, Fairbeard's Champion of England, &c , for new varieties ; whilst of old favourites, and at the same time the least expensive sorts, we may mention Knight's Bwarf Green Marrow, as one of the best. Knight's Tall Marrow is invaluable; where long prickings or stakes can be obtained, or where the parties growing them will be at the trouble to support them with strings, &c., these peas continue making laterals, blooming, and cropping through great part of the senson. As shorter growing corts, the Scimeter is excellent, whilst Bedman's Imperial, Green Marrow,

Woodford's Harrow, and Flack's Victory are all proper for small gardens. Successional crops of such things as spinach, mustard and cress, and radishes, must be attended to whenever

the ground is in a fit state. Beans .- The main or successional crops must be planted. The Green Windsor is much esteemed, and Johnson's Wonder and Taylor's Windsor are very excellent.

Potatoes, towards the end of the month, should be got in, for a full crop. Tinley's Early, the Flour-ball, and Chalmore Kidney, are very fine and prolific varietien.

Rhubarb .- Plantations should now be made, by division of the roots. It is useless to propagate from sead, except in anticipation of new variety, as this plant sports much.

Asparagus beds should also be made towards the latter end of the month.

Celery .- As soon as the first sown have two rough leaves, they must be pricked out, in order to get stiff well-rooted plants.

Carrots, parsnips, &c., should be now sown in drills. which is the best plan with most crops, in order that the soil may be thoroughly, stirred during their period of growth.

In the flower garden, during fine weather, active preparations will be in progress.

Rananculuses should be got in without delay. Carnations .- The layers which have been kept in frames, or otherwise protected, may be planted in the large pots for bloom, by the latter end of the month, placing them, if possible, for a week or two, in a sheltered situation. Reference may be made to our first volume, for the necessary details of oultivation of this beautiful and favourite flower.

Anemone roots, if not previously planted, should now be put into well prepared and moderately rich compost, and will well repsy, by their vigorous growth, any extra trouble bestowed on them.

Tulips .- Carefully examine the foliage, for canker, which, if not speedily removed, will seriously injure the plant, in many instances causing death. Cover from severo spring frosts, and in dry weather carefully stir the surface of the bed. Polyanthuses and auriculas must have all the air pos

sible, if in frames, otherwise the trusses will be drawn up weakly, which seriously detracts from their beauty.

Hardy annuals may be sown towards the latter end of the month. See, in our first volume, the best method of sowing, &c.

Freland.-

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, March 18.

The greatest enthusiasm is kindled in Iroland for the French republic. Our corporation, too, is ' pronouncing' in favour of the late French revolution, whilst the Whitefriars Hall, presided over by brother Steward, Trades and other organized bodies in this city are wafting Worshipful Grand Master of the Dublin lodges. They blessings and cheers of congratulations, 'loud and deep,' to Ledra-Rollin and the ' young republic.'

In the provincial towns and rural villages, the utmost enthusiasm is evinced for the 'brave Frenchmen' who taking the alarm. expelled Louis Philippe and tyranny from their soil. In nsual amount of admirable information. We extract | Clonmel, Cashel, Drogheda, Limerick, Kilkenny, Ros- will be offered on the gallows-alters of British law ! In crea, Borrisokane, and many other towns and cities, Maryborough, the assize town of the Queen's County, a

public demonstrations expressive of sympathy with France have been got up, and it is expected that in a few days every place of any importance in Ireland will do hing like the 'mevement' in course of progression.

The accounts otherwise, however, from all parts of the kingdom, are of the most melancholy character, Famine prostrating its victims all over the land, whilst ruin and insolvency are the order of the day. It is painful to read of the miseries of the people in almost every nssizes. county. How they live at all is a miracle! The work-

houses crammed to suffocation, almost everybody not fortunate enough to obtain admittance to those bastiles seeking for 'out-door' relief, whilst even the gaols are named Ayton, died last week at Killarney, at the adfilled with wretches who resort to petty larcenies and vanced age of 104 years, trivial offences, that they may find in the felou's prison a

Mr Hawes, the Whig candidate, has been returned for refuge from the pange of hunger. In Cork gaol there are Kinsale, on Saturday, by a majority of three over Lord 1400 persons, chiefly paupers, for trial; Galway gaol is Ciinton, his Tory adversary. described as more resembling an almshouse or a hospital than a prison, whilst almost every part of Ireland adds

its own quota to the dark catalogue of horrors now rife in our unfortunate land. Can we wonder that the people of such a country are ripe fer rebellion, or longing to hear the tocsin blast, calling them to 'lock at the example of France,' and inspiring them to 'go and do

likewise." Waterford election has terminated in favour of the his sudden appearance was to promote the principle Whig candidate, Sir Henry Barron! This was entirely of fraternisation, and merge the sections of Young owing to the dissensions between the rival Repeal fac-and Old into 'All Ireland.' Mr Duffy said it was tions of Old and Young Iceland. The favourite of the the era of fraternity and forgiveness, and offered the people was T. F. Meagher: right hand to 'his friend John Mitchel.' and trusted

Before this communication will come before the reathat on some future day 'they would join hands in an Irish assemblage on College-green.' The counders of the NORTHERN STAR the Patrick's Day of 1848. will have passed for ever; and Ireland, I regret to say, cil to re-organise conciliation is fixed for the 13th of will have lost an opposituant such as many a year may not bring again. Yes, I say, we will have lost a golden opportunity, and that 'time' which we have been so April, the anniversary of independence. After the over Carlisle-bridge, cheering for a Republic, France, long ' BIDING' will have passed unimproved, and Ireland and United Ireland. They marched to the Castle will still be a province of starving under-trodden paupers, gates and greeted the Irish soldiers, when, after a and Irishmen will still be the 'wonder,' but certainly groan for Lord Clarendon, they separated. not the 'envy' of surrounding nations. France has

achieved her liberty. France has set a glorious example to the world, and the torch which now beams so brilliantly from the 'high places' of magnificent Paris, might light Irishmen to glory and independence, had it not been for the madness, and discord, and pusillanimity of her own luckless sons. ' Patrick's Day' in 1848 might indeed be a 'great day' for our country, but it will be like all the 'great days' which have dawned and closed on, and brought delusion and disappointment to, poor Erin, during the last twenty years. Yes, I say, Patrick's Day' noxt will add another proof, if proof be wanted, that Irishmen of themselves, and by their own unaided efforts, will never achieve their own political, er

social, or national salvation. There was a ramour here a couple of days ago, that the projected meetings on 'Patrick's Day' would be put down by vice-regal proclamation. It appears, however, that that report was groundless, and that the simultaneous meetings either in Duhlin or the provinces, will not be 'cried down' by gazette or castle ubase. The people may meet, and I believe in most of the more populous districts, meetings will be holden. The pale-faced, emaciated, and half-expiring peasantry and artizins, will not be prevented exhibiting their rage and their wretched. ness before the pampered police and soldiery of Britain. They may raise their feeble voices, and try to

force? principle. John O'Connell spoke in rather con-THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. cillatory tenes of his rivals of the 'Confederation,' but John knows well there will be no permanent 'make up' GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.

MEBTING OF CONFEDERATES.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IBELAND.

hall :----

between the belligerent Repealers, The Orangemen, so long resting listlessly on their oars THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR. are at length beginning to bestir themselves. The

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, a ge-Dublin 'brotherbood' had a meeting last night, in the neral meeting of the delegates of the different corporations or trades of Paris, about 250 in number, assembled in what was formerly the place of meeting vow to resist to the death the abettors of revolution, of the peers, in the Palace of the Luxemburg. M. and against the French, 'sympathisers,' they will carry Louis Blane and M. Albert, president and vice-pre-War to the knife.' The Orangemen of Ulator too, are sident of the 'Commission du Gouvernement pour les

Travailleurs,' ascended the tribune. The former The assizes are now going on, and more holocausts then proceeded to address the assombly. He said-

Elected of labour, representatives of those who produce and who suffer, my follow-citizens, my brethren,--man named D'Arcy, is to be hanged on the 22nd inst. In seeing you assembled in this place, which privilege for the murder of Michael Smith, a 'ganger' on the Southern and Western Railway, in October last. In chose for its sanctuary, in this place, in which so many likewise. Since 1843, this country has not exhibited any- the same place, a young female, named Bridget Nelan, laws were made without you, in spite of you, against is to be hanged on the 18th of April, for the murder of yon, I cannot avoid feeling profound emotion. In these her illegitimate child some few weeks ago. Others are same places in which embroidered habits were seen, already left for execution in the south, and it is supposed here are now jackets which have been perhaps nobly that what was left undone at the late Special Com. used by work, which have been perhaps torn in remission, will be effectually performed at the current cent combats. You remember that from this place in

which I speak, a tribune of aristscracics lately evoked A woman named Morgan, died the other day at Moys. ton, King's County, aged 121 years. Her husband had been for sixty years, sexton of Moyston church. A man indescribable transports; the white-headed legislators frozen. In this very place the Republic of our fathers the note alluded to ;-

was cursed, and it was dared to forbid the Republic to our children, whilst all hands were raised to swear hate There was another meeting of the Confederates on the 9th inst. Mr Smith O'Brien, came over to forward the cause of 'Forgiveness and Fraternity. He offered to present himself at the Hotel de Ville ' to tell the provisional government that the Irish people invoked French sympathy.' But the main object of that those who were called dreamers have now in hand hospitality. the control of seciety. The impossible men have become all at once necessary men. They were denounced as the systematic apostles of terror ; but what have they done ? They have abolished the penalty of death, and their dearest hope is to be able to conduct you one day to the public square, and there, in the selat of a national fete, invite you to destroy the last vestiges of the scaffold. (Immense applause.) Thanks be rendered to you, delegates of the people, by whom these great things have become possible; thanks be given to you, for by you

France will become what she ought never to have ceased to be-she will place herself at the head of the The following address has been issued from the Music movement in Europe-and, when the French family shall be constituted, that family will become the family ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH CONVEDERATION of the world. (Acclamations, and cries of 'We swear is! we swear it !')

Fellow Countrymen,-In a circular address to its representatives at foreign courts, the great French Republic has thus spoken through the most illustrious of the people for their courage and resignation. He its servants : ' Thus we declare it openly, if the hour of then proceeded :---

the reconstruction of nationalities long oppressed in The questions we have to resolve are unfortunately Europe or elsewhere should appear to us to have sounded not easy. In touching one abuse, we threaten all. in the decrees of providence, the French Republic would From one extremity of society to the other, abuses believe isself entitled to arm for the protection of those are like a chain, of which it is not possible to break a legitimate movements for the greatness and nationality link without affecting the whole chain. That is the of states.' Three nationalities there are 'long oppressed' difficulty of the situation, and it is not a small one. To give you a striking example, what did the people demand reciprocal interest, existed hitherto between the two in Europe, Italy, Poland, Ireland. The hour for Italy's redemption has already sounded-the bleeding breast of countries. the day after the revolution ? A diminution of the Poland heaves with the breath of returning life. Shall hours of labour-a touching demand, based on heroic Ireland alone remain buried in darkness, while her sisters are emerging into liberty and light ? When the considerations, We demand, said the people, a diminu. tion of the hours of labour, in order that there may be hour shall have sounded-when the virtues of nation. more employment of all kinds to give to and share with our brethren who want it, and that the workmen may bood shall appear, and the vices of previncialism shall be conquered and trodden down-when falsehood, cowhave an hour, at least an hour, to live the life of intelli- navy. The following is the decree :-ardice, and selfishness shall be cast aside and regarded gence and the heart. (Loud applause.) That is what with scora-when courage, self-sacrifice, and mutual was said to us, and immediately, without hesitation this love shall mark the conduct of the people, then shall we time, after having frankly weighed with the heart the short 'Vive la Republique!' and 'Ireland for the bein a position to call upon the great protectress of op-bearing of such an act, we said 'That must be, that wound human dignity; that it is a good example to give Irish.' They may wave the tricelour and hoist the pressed nationalities to redeem her pledge. When shall shall be, let what come may !'-- (renewed applause)-for to the world, and that the suppression of corporal punishgreen flag of Hibernia. The Temperance bands may this hour have sounded ? Whether now, in a year, or a man cannot be considered a machine : and if progress ment, in strengthening in the navy the feeling of honour, green flag of Hibernia. The Temperance bands may this hour have sounded , the hour have sound to be considered a machine ; and is progress be co of this new career, we will not out the response of the heart will one day, in the division of for the laws of discipline, decrees that the punishments Nay, they may go further, and say that they won't do hand, we will swear before Heaven that we will be true the hours of labour, have a larger part than the body, of the gauntlet, keel-hauling, and flogging, are aboto each other-that no evil influence shall divide us-because the best part of man is his intelligence and his lished ; that until a complete revision of the penal mato each other-that no swill induce shall divide a because the best part of man is his invingence and his lisned : that until a complete revision of the penal man that no danger shall turn us back-then be of good heart. (Bravos.) But what! to diminish the hours of ritime code they shall be replaced by imprisonment hope, for the hour of deliverance is at hand, and a good work, is it not to cause an injury to production, to create in the cachot for periods varying from four days to a and pitying God will not have sent us this fair oppor- dearness of products, to restrain the consumption, to month, tunity in vain. Courage, forgiveness, and fraternity- run the risk of assuring to our markets such a superiority these are the virtues of the hour. Listen to the warn- to foreign products, that in the long run the workman ing that is written in every page of the history of our himself would be injured ? Let us distimulate nothingservitude-the craft of the tyrant is more formidable that is an objection which is somewhat serious. It than his strength. Reptiles, whose breath is poison, proves that workmen have an interest to limit their will crawl around your steps, whispering suspicion, most legitimate demands; it proves that to be promptly commercial and civil debts have been rejected, on the ridiculing all manly sentiments, decrying bold courses, | realised, popular wishes should not be too impatient ; | ground that the decree of March 9tb, 1848, could not be undermining your confidence, and chilling the ardour of it shows in short to what point, in the present econoyour hopes-you must tread these reptiles beneath your mic organisation, all partial progress is difficult. How feet. Be prudent; when boldness risks the safety of a many examples of this could I not give you! You cause, it becomes rashness. Be prudent, but not for know what murderous and immoral competition ma-Conciliation Hall, and John O'Connell is taking the onus | yourselves. The man who now shrinks from personal | chines make to human labour, and how often they have risk must stand aside, he is fit neither to load nor to fol- driven from the workshop those to whom labour gave low. To what purpose do we express our admiration of bread. Yet machines are a progress. Whonce then them is the ground till wanted. This allows the stock and good behaviour,' to be 'as mule as mice' in their the heroes who braved death for liber y, if we ourselves comes this tragic anarchy ? It arises from the fact that are frightened by the 'meshes of the law?' Freedom in the midst of the anarch of industry which reigns at tioned of all things to be aware of those dangerous fel- | smiles not upon cowards; she turns her radiant face | present, and by consequence of the division of interest, lows of the NATION and UNITED IBISEMAN, who would away from those who will not woo her in the midst of everything transforms itself into an arm of combat. dare to speak of '98,' or tell the people that British danger. For onreelves, brother Irishmen, we have but But let individualism be replaced by association, and the fate. bayonets are not invulnerable. And John O'Connell and one request-that we may be suffered to share the employment of machines will immediately become an Burgh Quay will have it their own way; and Irishmen, labour and the danger of your struggle. as we hope to immense benefit, because in this case they will profit to participate in the fruits of your triumph ; we are ready all, and labour without suppressing the workman. M. Louis Blanc here went on to explain that what they had to seek was to realise association, to obtain the triamph of the great principle of the connexion between all interests ; for, in fact, he said, the cause parts of France. The long list of dismi-sals closes of the poor is the cause of the rich, is the universal with that of M. Vatout, the royal librarian under interest. The true character of the mission which the late dynasty, and president of the council of pubwas confided to them was, he said, ' to study with | lic buildings. care, with brotherly love, the questions which touch the improvement, moral and material, of the Mr Mitchel has resumed his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, taking for his theme the recent remarks of Lords Stanley and Landsdowne upon the which, after receiving the approval of the provisional lot of the workman ; to draw up bills containing government, will be submitted to the National Assembly. Their object was in effect to abolish slavery -the slavery of poverty, of ignorance, of evil-the peet from a Whig Minister. He says that the 'want of slavery of the workman, who has no asylum for character' of the persons who write this paper, and his old father-of the girl of the people, who at the age of sixteen abandons her virtue to live-of the ness, and incorruptibility to the writers of the UNITED blaspheme progress ? If society be badly gang of 'Ministers,' and especially your Lordship's the speaker, and when it was concluded M. reason; for the matter we find is entirely in your hands. Blanc proceeded to say that the question was one of Well, then, I have only to say, that it is a false, wicked, great difficulty, and required profound meditation, scandalous, and malicious libel; and if the privilege of and the greatest prudence. He said, that when he scandalous, and malicious incel; and if the privilege of was appointed to preside over the commission, his tion for the national loan, bons du tresor whose time heart bounded with joy at the idea of being allowed to labour with and for the working classes, whose lot had been to him a constant subject of anxiety, and the theme of many of his writings. M Louis Blanc concluded by saying, that as the assembly But now I will tell you the true reason why you do was too numerous to occupy itself every day with

of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and testified to M. de Lamartine the good disposition of his govern. ment towards the new government of France, and at the same time assured him that his government would hasten to acknowledge the Republic as soon as the usages of diplomacy should admit of it.

3

The Sardinian Ambassador has read officially to M. de Lamartine a despatch from his government, giving a surances of its most amicable disposition

towards the Republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received a communication from the government of Fribourg, in which France is warmly congratulated on her revolution, and a hope is expressed that kenceforth France and Switzerland will lend eath other mutual assistance in defending and extending liberty. 'This providential revolution.' says the note. ' will prepare the emancipation of nations, and it annihilates the last hopes of the Sonderbund, baffles the plots of absolutism, consolidates our new institutions, and restores between the two countries those lively sympathies which all the efforts of a perjured government have not been able to destroy.

The Marquis of Normanby has thought it necessary to give some explanations to the provisional goagainst the Republican idea the darkest recollection of vernment on the subject of the cordial reception the past, and at his voice the peers of France rose with given to Louis Philippe and the royal family in England. A sign on Lord Palmerston's part, that he is displayed passions which it was believed were asleep and ashamed of his old friend. The following is part of

The English Ambassador communicated to M. de Lamartine two despatches from Lord Palmerston. In one to the future. But at the end of some days the men of these allusion is made to the ex-King Louis Philippe who uttered these provocations disappeared, and where and his family, and the ministers who have taken refuge are they now ? No one knows; and it is you, elec- in England. Lord Palmerston protests against the idea ted of labour, who sit in their places ; that is how the of the hospitality granted by Eugland to the family future has answered. (Unanimous applause.) Yes, which has fallen from the throne, being taken as a mark some days ago, certain men, defenders of the people, of political sympathy of a nature to render France apwere calumniated on their account. It was said that prehensive of a disturbance of the good understanding they were factious men, idle enthusiasts, dreamers of the between the two nations. He engages Lord Normanby impossible. But it has happened, thanks to the victory to do all in his power to convince the provisional of the people and to their courage, that those who were | government of the Republic that this grant of an asylum, called factious are now charged with the responsibility and the attentions paid to exiles under such great misof order. (Prolonged bravos.) It has come to pass fortunes, bear no other signification than the exercise of

> A deputation of English Quakers, representing a peace meeting, introduced by Arthur O'Connor. have congratulated the French government.

The Swiss inhabiting Paris, to the number of two thousand, proceeded to the column of July, and thence to the Hotel de Ville, to present an address of congratulation to the Provisional Government. M. Barman, formerly president of the council of the Valais, after delivering the address, requested the government to accept a Swiss flag (red, with a white cross.) as a mark of the cordial sentiments of the Swiss nation towards the French people. M. A. Marrast, after an appropriate reply, expressive of the sympathy of France for the Swiss in their late struggle, presented to the deputation, General Thiars, just ambassador in Switzerland. M. Barman de-M. Louis Blanc here paid a warm compliment to clared that the general should be most favourably re-he people for their courage and resignation. He ceived in that country. The deputation then with-

> The charge d'affaires of Spain waited upon M. de Lamartine on Saturday, to communicate a despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of her Catholie Majesty, to the effect that the Spanish government would continue to hold the same international relations with the provisional government as had, by a

> The Minister of the Hanseatic towns has acknowedged the provisional government,

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

The MONITEUR publishes several additional acts of the government. The first abolishes flogging in the

The provisional government, considering that corporal chastisement degrades men, that it is the duty of the Republic to efface from the laws all that can

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Till news were brought to Naples That Trinscriz was in arms. On the mole the people gathered,

As they saw the troops return, From their death-bed at Palermo, To Napeli their urn,

And a heart-quake heaved around And the city poured its might; A tyraut reigned at morn,

And a people reigned at night. Then threatened loud the Austrian, And seld he'd march his men;

And loudly answered Italy : 'We'll hurl them back again !'

Why stays the Austrian bloodhound. The' he scents each noble prey-? He's strong and armed and mighty-And he fears-for to are they ! And the bayenet's insufficient To do the work of war,

So he arms his gallant soldiers With-what, think you !- a cigar !

Ah! nations ! take the omen, That tyranuy is broke-And all its powers and greatness Are passing bence-in proke !

Then northward wandered Freedom, Where Elbe and Danube flow. And Ferdinand and Frederick have

Their people for their foe! Like unbound Roman fasces,

Lie the states with dukes and kings :----She'll bind them is one rod To scourge the sceptred things.

By Hungary she's passing, And blunt grows Szela's knife;

And the famished of Silesia Are thinking of their life, Bohemia's mountains echo

Tones of Ziske's drum, And the nobles see in thought The modern Hussites come,

E'en Russis's frozen north Is dewning on our ken, And sends Bakounine forth

To tell us it has men ! She breathed on Poland's plains-And her tears fell thick and fast : Conqueror of the future,

And martyr of the past1 But prouder grew her glance And sterner grew her mien, As westward still she wandered

To Rhone and Loire and Seine, She frowned in high defiance,

Where the Bastile once had frowned And she spoke no word of wonder, But she pointed all around.

Then Paris rose impatient,---So impatient at delay, It could not bide to wait A dying tyrant's day.

And 'aeath its hundred Bastiles The cry heaved to and fro: The victory's the completer, The stronger is the foo.

Blow, breezes of La Vendée, Histuned by brave Charette! Bing, thunders of Napoleon, To nobler music set !

Harch, old imperial soldiers, But march in better cause, And bare the blade of tyrants To fight in Freedum's wars,

This time the people's power The people's cause shall own; Then up with the Republic. And downward with the throne !

Still onward Freedom wandered, Till she touched the British soil ; and the seeds of various sorts, saved during the past summer, may be sown in warm situations. In the greenhouse and frames-Sow calceolaria seed. This is extremely minute, and

must be covered but slightly, and the soil must be very fine.

The various nasturlians, or tropeolums, which it is desirable to bloom during summer, must now be repotted, and brought into gentle heat. Greenhouse climbers, of a ligneous or woody character, must be attended to. For a large conservatory, the

hardy plant, Elycine sinensis, will make a superb ap-Dearanee.

Cuttings of geraniums may be put in, and re-pot camelias, &c.

In the fruit garden, grafting may be done towards the latter end of the month; but this depends very much on the season. It is generally advisable to get the cut. sltogether off his Excellency Lord Clarendon. Irishtings or scious some short period before using, laying men are warned, if they most at all, 'to be of the peace to be rather in advance, which is conducive to the success of the operation.

All praning, &c., must be finished forthwith, We intend, in consonance with the wishes of many correspondents, giving a few practical hints on cutting and pruning fruit trees, in an early number.

Hewitt's Journal. February. Lovett, London. We have perused the pages of our popular contemporary with much pleasure. Talented, varied, in-structive, and amusing as it is, we shall reserve to and further comment.

The French Revolution of 1848. By a BARRISTER. NOBTHERN STAR Office ; Strange, Paternoster-row. A clever compilation, interspersed with original falsehood, and rotten hearts. Be it so. Let the world matter and remark, giving a succinct narrative of a hear it ; but Ireland will still be a paltry, pitiful, plun. great part of the recent movement in Paris. We dered province. can recommend it to our readers.

THE GLORIOUS AND IMMORTAL FRENCH.

Englishmen and Irishmen, would you know wherefore you are enslaved and oppressed ? Read ! thought that the example set in Paris should not be Read ! and learn whom you have to support in waste-

THIS PICT	URE		
Per Year	:	Per Day	
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. 30,000	36	82 3 10	
. 100,000	or	273 19 5	
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ry 20,000	or	54 15 11	
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5,000 or Lord Breugham

NOW LOOK ON THIS.

Agricultural labourers annual and average wages

13 15 11

	Per Year Per D	ay
	£ 1. d. £ 1	đ
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Somersetshire	2215 0 or 0 1	23
Worcestershire	22 I5 0 or 0 1	$2\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$
Wiltsbire	2016 0 or 0 1	1를

Whilst, horrible to relate, thousands of clever and tion between our rival parties in Ireland ; but my opinion willing artisans of every trade, have not even that is, there will be no 'frateraisation,' after all, between because they are under the ban and carse of money- Young and Old Ireland. 'The war that for a space' the centralising tendency of which must ever crush may seem to 'foil' at present, will be renewed with more them. 'For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that acrimony than ever ; and, mark my words, there will be she wills it.' Will it, then, for the power is yours. no 'peace' between Burgh Quay and Music Hall. Learn the astounding fact that whilst Republican America pays but national taxes to the amount of forthcoming Patrick's Day Demonstration are on the 9s. 7d. per head, per year, you pay £2. 12s. 61. per | most approved and formidable scale. Several regiments head, per year, to the state alone, besides your local of horse and foot have been brought in from the 'inte-and other delegated taxation, which will equal, if rior,' and every man has been drilled in the most scinot double, that amount.

RATE PAYERS.

Reckon up your local taxes, and see what they amount to. Mine come to the enormous sum of £1 10s. 0d. per head for my family, (five in number), £20. 21. 61., whilst the American, who has no king to keep, nor royal paraphernalia to maintain, pays not 15s. in all he has to pay. And so long as you have a middle class government, it must continue thus-or worse. and French inhabitants.-Daily News. tional Temperance Society, and the proprietors of valued aid. According to the RAILWAY RECORD, the assignees

Hardy herbaceous plants may be parted and replanted; Nay, they may go further, and say that they won't do matter will end, this will be the sum total of Irish Revolution ! ' Patrick's Day' of this year will pass away like every other Patrick's Day since 'St Patrick was a gentleman ;' we will be told that ' the time is not come !' and that Dharra Dheerlig's sleeping warriors have not yet done napping. We will be still told to 'bide our time,' and it is probable that (if an Irish bull be allowed me), the 17th of March, 1548, will find us as far from Irish Independence, as we were in the days

"When St Patrick came to Dublin town,

And built the great big steeple,'" I am not jesting, nor yet de I speak these bitter pro-

phecies at random. On this very day the whole city is placarded with the 'peace preservation' manifestoes of 'wounded snake' progress through the city, and cauthough they may meet, and shout, and spout, and

to forget our party, our injuries, and our pride, for the (Bravo, bravo.) sake of our country. In her service, humiliation-and M. Louis Blar twaddle, WILL DO NOTHING FOR IRELAND. And yet I am glad that such will be the order of the day next Friday. Ireland is not, indeed, READY. Our danger-and sacrifice-and death, are welcome to us. time certainly has not come yet. The problem is, will Wherever we are required we shall be present, indif. structive, and amusing as it is, we shall reserve to it ever come until we all—Celt and Saxon, tyrant and ferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted. slave-stand together in the valley of Jebosephat ? But, Whoover leads on we shall follow-insisting only that of a verity, it 'has not come' in 1848. And why ? Who we shall go forward-forward, though graves were to

may we blame that our independence may not date from yawn and gibbets to frown across our path. March the 17th, 1848, Our own cowardice, treachery, meanness, and disunion-sy, our own knavery and

There were hopes here that Irishmen would make a

move'-that Old and Young Ireland would unite-and that, at the point of the Saxon bayonet, and in the month of the Saxon cannon, they would plant the national banner in College-green, and vow that the tree of liberty should stand there, even though watered with their blood-(another bull-but no matter)!-we thought that the example set in Paris should not be thrown away profitless on Irishmen. But, alas ! we will do nothing. We may have a mob-procession, and 'a cheer for Ledru-Rollin,' but not a hand will be raised for Ireland. And 'tis well that there will not. Situated as we are their blood-(another bull-but no matter)!-we kird. On the contrary, he attributed honesty, earnest-And 'tis well that there will not. Situated as we are on our enemies. Torn and distracted, and divided as are our ranks-hating, and mistrusting, and jealous of each not presecuting me to be also the reason of the whole the whole the reason of the reason of the whole the reason of the reason of the whole the reason of the reason of the reason of the whole the reason of the rea other-it, indeed, would prove our final ruin were the people to come into collision with the Queen's troops,

leave to trample on the privilege of Parliament, in order and unarmed, and unorganised mob, melancholy indeed to tell bim that he lies in his throat. would be the consequences. But we may blame our-Mr Mitchel then says, alluding to the Lord Lieu-

tenant :---

not try to punish my 'sedition,' and why you have in-the questions to be discussed, a committee of ten vented this false and base excuse—it is because you should be chosed to act with the government comconspirators, holding our country by force, fraud, cor- the most admirable order. ruption, and espionage; and you are afraid to take issue with me in your own law.courts, simply because you effort to trample on them both.

me down ; but it is also my duty to put you down, and I

But to convict your lordship and your colleagues, not rangement of the question. additional rounds of ammunition have been doled out to the infantry, and every grindstone and whetting flag, only of politic lying, but of unparalleled meanness also. you see the letter I print to day from my agent in Banis. the swords of the cavalry. This is no joke. These killen. It is only one of many such I have received, and things have happened before my face; and, in truth, I will give more of them next week. That letter proves adhesion to the scheme of trading association, by for the present year. Thus I am called upon to pay, or rather robbed (by state and locality), of i'160,000 French Republicanswere pressing up the Liffey, that you do feel it necessary to put down this UNITED there could not be more 'preparations' made to meet Ignanuan, if you are able; it proves that your excuse profits. The London papers truly say :- 'English about giving me a contemptuous pardon because of reason for not ordering my arrest at once is that you

and the Irisk peasantry have nobody to direct, or cheer, or lead them on the path to victory. In the meantime, you do that your Attorney. General would probably ob-The division of the proceeds of EXGLIFH WORKMEN AT BOULOGEZ.—A correspon-dent at Boulogne requests us, at the desire of many of the authorities of that place, to contradict a state-over the waters of the Liffey; and the name of Ledru-solution against me, and that your Attorney-General would probably ob-tain his conviction against me, and that your Chief henceforth to be made as follows:—1. Payment of salaries. 2. Interest of capital, at five per cent. Somment at least. But though convicted and imprisoned. dent at Bouloghe request us, at the desire of many of the authorities of that place, to contradict a state-ment going the rounds of the papers, that all the English employed at the factories and otherwise in Boulogne have been discharged. Such, it appears, the factories and otherwise in Boulogne have been discharged. Such, it appears, the factories and otherwise are household words in bound of the provision of the profits, in the proportion of capital in money to capital in labour, represented by the amount of salaries. The term salaries to extend to with pack up your portmanteau, and go to England (if every person employed in the establishment, from will pace up your portuanteau, and go to England (if you are allowed to escape so easily), and you may as well in that case roll up the Union Flag that flies in the the editors to the messengers and folders. is not the fact. Not one has been discharged up to beld in the different wards or parishes, and there will be this moment from any of their employments in or sprocession through the streets, but without wands or near the town ; and nothing can be better than the banners, or anything likely to disturb the equanimity Upper Castle Yard, and take it along with you (if it feelings that exist between the whole body of English of the Castle gentry. The city is fall of the army in addiremain untors). tion to the usual garrison force. The Castle will be THE COMING DEMONSTRATION. WEST LONDON ANTI-EXCLOSURE ASSOCIATION .- At | barrioaded, and the Bank of Ireland is undergoing tom-DUBLIN. March 10 -- The Lord Lioutenant has had a long consultation with the heads of the military with instructions from the provisional government the last weekly meeting of the committee of this as- porary defensive preparations, in case of a sortie on that sociation, at Clark's Rooms, 114, Edgeware-road, estatlishment. But there will be no 'fight.' Irish disdepartments. Amongst those present were the and seals of the embassy. M. Cottu has undertaken March 13 h, Mr George Wiggall in the chair, the union and treachery have made a triumph for the enemy Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Prince George of Cambridge, commanding the garrison of Dublin, the commanding officer of the Royal Artil-between £14,000 or £15,000. secretary presented thirty-seven volumes to the which all his horse, foot, and artillery would never effect, library, consisting of gifts of Dr Bowring, the Na- had the people been organised and united. In the meantime, the depopulation of the 'interior lery, &e. DIPLOMATIC ADHESIONS. the PROPIE's PRESS, &c., &c. Dr Bowring was goes on as admirably as the hearts of sour oppressors THE FOOR-LAW-CLEARANCE SYSTEM. In a Lenten pastoral, issued by the Right Rev. Dr Derry, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, the fol-Its Ambassa elected honorary member for services rendered, and | can wish. The landlords are effecting 'clearances' on votes of thanks were tendered to the parties for their a scale of 'monster' magnitude, those who have the means, are voluntarily transporting themselves to lowing appears :---America and elsewhere, whilst the famine and fever In almost every parish the work of extermination is ruthlessly carried on. The smoking ruins of thirty-one dwelling-houses on one townland-all levelled in one only to insure the ruthlessly carried on. The smoking ruins of thirty-one dwelling-houses on one townland-all levelled in one only to insure the ruthlessly carried berg strictly prohibited aggressive or hostile intentions against France, but beralism in consequence of being strictly prohibited and all maines of a carrier have sued the Great Western Railway auxiliaries of Lord John Russell, are maying down the dwelling-houses on one towaland-all levelled in one only to insure the neutrality of Belgium against to the Burschen of the Universities, and all unions day-lately filled our hearts with approich and on our attack from one to be burschen of the Surschen pauper Celts in hundreds. The provincial papers of this awening-notices on one towning-an revenee in one only to insure the neutrality of Belgium against to the Burschen of the Universities, and an and an additional and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers attack from any one of the Powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the Powers attack from any one of the powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the powers attack from any one of the powers. He renewed and gesellschaften whatever. The speakers were M. attack from any one of the powers attack from any one of the powers attack from any one of the second sec week, bring the most revolting intelligence of the state of the south and west-indeed the horrors of 1847 will be The deaths registered in London during the week atteriy eclipsed by those of 1848, if (1) our rulers do not nave marked that for a time they clusg to the ruins-that their exposure during the snew brought on sickness, been sanctioned by the National Assembly, and and that some, with limbs already mortified, ultimately sought refuge in the union workhouse. The murderous eviction sustance is continued with tries ending March 11 were 1,070, that number being 37 step forward and look on poor pauper Ireland with There was a very crowded meeting at Conciliation The Danish Minister went on Sunday to the office Volk, Old, and Scherzen. typhus, small pox, and searlating, each of which Hall, on Monday, 18th inst. Lord Miltowa was present. The murderous eviction system is continued with tries. destroyed during the seven days about twice the and joined the Association. He delivered a sensible

snow that you would be defeated; it is because you are mission. The workmen present then proceeded to conscious that you and your colleagues, and your red. tape officials, are not a government at all, but a crew of up. During the whole day the workmen maintained

JUSTICE OF THE WORKING MEN OF FRANCE. A circular has been issued by M. Louis Blanc, inknow that your law-courts are a sham, just as your | timating that as the working classes have been called bayonets are a chimera, and that it only needs one bold in to consult as to the organisation of labour, it is but just that the masters should also be represented. My good lord, your excuses will not do. It is your The masters are accordingly to nominate delegates. duty, if you mean to go on governing this country, to put M. Louis Blanc intimates that several of the heads intimated their wish to come to an equitable ar-

WORKMEN SHARING THE PROFITS OF EMPLOYERS.

The Northern Railway and the proprietors of the PRESSE newspaper have already announced their which they admit their workmen to a share of their shareholders at least will be somewhat surprised to want of character,' is a lie; and it proves that your only | find that all the stokers and plate layers on the line have been admitted to a participation in the profits of their capital which they have subscribed.'

This is something like fair play, a thing almost

Paris, March 12.

The following is the second decree :--

The provisional government informed that in several towns demands for liberty made by persons detained for retroactive, decrees that all persons detained for civil or commercial debts shall be immediately and previsionally set at liberty, in virtue of the decree rendered on the 9th March, 1848, by the provisional government. Hotel de Ville, 12th March, 1848.

A third decree abolishes the Council General of the Seine, and places the department under the directien of the Mayor of Paris, on the ground that as the Municipal Council of Paris was dissolved, the Council General of the Seine should meet the same

The fourth decree reduces the number of ordinary councillers of state from thirty to twenty-five.

The same decree dismisses five maitres des requetes from their functions, namely; MM. Lelorgue, d'Ideville, Debonnaire de Gif. Achille Guilhem, Rudon de Beaupréau, and Laffon Ladebat, and appoints MM: Daverne and Turmet in their places. Several other

decrees follow, changing the law officers in different

A document has just been issued by M. Albert, the president of the commission on national recompenses. The document says :---

The object of the commission of national recompenses is, to point out to the government of the republic the names of citizens who have well merited, and to determine the nature of the recompenses.

The recompenses shall be applicable to the citizens who have distinguished themselves at the following epochs :--- 1830, the process of ministers ; 1831. the insurrections at Lyons ; 1832, the insurrection of June ; 1834, the insurrection of April : 1839, the insurrection of May : 1848, the revolution of February. There can also be recommonded for these recompenses citizens who in defending by means of the press Republican and Socialist principles shall have incurred judisiary condemnations. The Commission of National Recompenses is thus composed :- The citizens Albert, member of the Provisional Government, president ; Grandmeuil, and Eugene Sue, vice-presidents; Ch. Rouvenat, secretary; Borleau (ouvrier), Nap. Chancel, &c., members.

The Minister of Finance has informed agens de change that he will receive at par, for the subscripof falling due does not go beyond the 15th of May.

When Lord Normanby remonstrated against the expulsion of the English workmen from the atcliers of Rouen, and that without the payment of the ar-rears of wages due to them, M. Lamartine replied that the arrears of wages would be paid up, and that the government would recommend to the people not to be guilty of any further proceedings of a similar nature.

The workmen in the establishment of M. Henry Leclerc, manufacturer of hydraulic machines, Quai Valmy, 59, have addressed a declaration to the provisional government, stating that they are quite satis-fied with the decree fixing the day's labour at ten hours, and that any further demand would be unjust, and would occasion the ruin of the masters. They also declare that they authorise their employer to keep back for the provisional government 25c. a day . I large manufacturing establishments have already out of the wages of their foromen, and loc. and Se. for each ordinary workman. The men employed by M. Pichet, Avenue Parmentier, 3, machine maker,

have also written to say that they are satisfied with the period of ten hours for a day's work.

Advices from Algiers to the 6th have been received. The republican flag was placed on the public buildings and the vessels in the port at eight that morning.

THE GERMANS IN PARIS.

The Germans have just founded a democratic society with the same intention-to assist their countrymen in a struggle for freedom.

The society was inaugurated last night at the largest meeting of Germans it has ever yet been poster, as mere matter of detail, are not important. REPUBLICAN ECONOMY. Count de Jarnae is dismissed from his office as The objects to be worked out are most extensive. French minister in England. On Friday last M, Tee union of all the German states into one great Cottu arrived at Hertford-house from Paris, charged power and that a republic, is the principal end; within that union the most perfect freedom of equal to receive from the Count de Jarnae the archives rights, the franchise, toleration of religions, and liberty of the press, will be ensured as the consequence. The means are to be, the use of the French Revolution to support an open and peaceful propaganda ; but should other arms be necessary, the 80ciety are prepared to form themselves into a legion Belgium has 'provisionally' recognised the French and march to the assistance of their compatriots, Its Ambassador was instructed to assure the go-vernment of the Republic that the soldiers embodied in Belgium have not been called to arms with any line that help is asked of the empire, black, red, and gold, co-

We have men enough, and will too; but, aiss ! the disunion, the treachery-the grovelling baseness of our leaders, and dictators, and demagogues. There have been some overtures towards reconcilia-

selves that we are unable to meet them

The preparations made by our Castle friends for the

Our enemies thirst for our blood. They pant for an op-

portunity to ' silence' us for ever ; and were they to get

a pretext for letting loose the soldiers on a numerous.

'Foot to foot, and hand to hand !'

entific and effective mode of street warfare. Thirty will do my duty.

within miles of us has been in requisition, sharpening th m than we are getting up to 'pepper' the Dublin mob. If they only dare to look crooked at the Castle gates, or Kelson's pillar, on Patrick's Day. But there will be no fight! Irish leaders are fighting with each other, | dare not.

J. B. DILLON, Chairman. (Signed) THE UNITED IRISHMAN.

publication of the UNITED IRISHMAN. He says :---Lord Lansdowne's reason, indeed, for letting my treason escape is false and libellous, as one might exwhom he calls 'young gentlemen of no property,' de-

Eigstum of money And Tartarus of toil!

And loudly here she chided ; 'My chosen people, ye! I gave ye many chances: Why so long in growing free ?

•Ye bend in resignation, A tame and patient herd! Union be the motto, And onward! be the word!

"Why weeps your sorrowing sister, Still bleeding onredressed, 'Reath Russell, England's Nicholes, The Poland of the west?

"Cry : "Liberty to Erin !" It is a debt ye owe: Hed ye not armed his hand, He us'er had struck a blow.

"Cry: " Liberty to Erin !" With iron in the tone, For while ye slight her rights, Ye scarce deserve your own."

The Briton and the Celt Are gathering side by side; What ocean cannot part, That man shall not divide. Athwart that famous " gulf." Though swift its current hies, We soon can build a bridge With dead monopolies.

Company for £6,000, the amount of alleged overcharges, of which the lists fills two folio volumes two feet thick, and cost £ 1,300.

below the average. A still better return must have eyes of justice, been made but for the continued prevalence of There was a ordinary number of persons.

and patriotic speech, but is entirely for the 'moral greater vigour than ever.

THE MONEL MORETRS.

Messrs Rothschild and some other large houses, have issued a circular, calling in for payment all obligations whether come to maturity or not. This has given rise to the report I mentioned in my former letter, that they were about to wind up and close.

Four backs stopped on Monday. Among them three, those of Baujon, Etienne, and Fourchon, carried on considerable business.

ABOLITION OF BLAYERY.

The MONITEUR SAYS :- 'Some doubts have been expressed as to the period at which the decree of the provisional government, relative to the immediate abolition of sizvery, will cause the general liberation of the blacks. The committee charged to prepare the act of emancipation occupies itselfactively with its labours.

THE LABOUR QUESTION. The MONITEUR has published a report of the first two

sittings of the government commission for regulating the affairs of the workmen. There were present, besides the p csident, vice-president, and scoretary, MM. Vidal, Jean Reynaud, Victor Considerant, Dupont-White, Dursyrier, Dupoty, Pecquer, Malarmet, editor of the Jouenal DE LA FRATERNITE, 2 journeyman, and M. Pascal, editor of the ATELIEB, also a journeyman. At the first sitting 31. Louis Blanc explained the motives of the government, before there was any discussion, for limiting the hours of work. Beyond ten hours he said, was oppressive. To afford repose to the workman was to regain for the work the strength lost in performing it. The people demanded this referm with an imperious voice; and the masters, after conferring, aeceded to the project of the commission. At the second sitting M. Louis Blanc brought forward a question of high interest. He proposed to establish, in the four most populous quarters of Paris, four buildings, each bound. THE MIRROR OF ROMANCE, one thick vol., 400 Capable of accomodating about four hundred families of

working men, with a separate apartment for each, that there might be derived a vast economy in lodging, firing, lighting, &c., and also in food by the purchase in large quantities. Their economy would, he represented, be equivalent to an augmentation of wages to the workpeople without any additional charge upon the masters.

In this establishment there would be an asylum for the infants during the absence of their mothers, a school, yards for air and exercise, gardens, baths, &c. The first expense would be raised by mortgages upon the establishments themselves. These establishments would, said I. Louis Blanc, be accessible only to working men lawfully married, those who have the most rier, however, soon set these doubts aside. In the end M. Louis Blane undertook to submit to the government, for its sanction, the resolutions which were come

PARIS, Thursday Noon. The Provisional Government have suspended cash

payments at the Bank. A great demonstration is to be made by the Nationa Guard. Thirty thousand middle-class members of that body have declared against the recent manifesto of Ledru Rollin. They are to march to the Ho el de Ville to deliver their solemn protest.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE PEOPLE.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 5 P.M. A demonstration was made, unsuccessfully, to-day

by the National Guard of Paris, to protest against the decision of the Minister of the Interior, who had ordered the jusion of of the picked companies with the general companies of chasseurs, Ledru-Rollin having endeavoured, by his manifesto, to prevent the middle-class re-action, and the old National Guard trying to upset the democracy

PARIS, Friday, 11 A M.

TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE. This morning, at half-past six, the inhabitants of the entire line of the Boulevards were aroused by the noise and movement attending an unusual

MARTIN informs his friends and the Chartist body MARTIF informs instituted at the original the original the second second

To be had at the NORTHEEN STAR office, 16, Great Wind-

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THE BALLOT.

A ballot for three hundred acres of the Land Company's Land, will take place on Monday, the 24th day of April.

are now in the market for sale. Applica-

Next Saturday's STAR will contain a full account of the Meeting at Manchester, on Friday, the 17th inst., as also of Mr O'Connor's Speech in the House of Commons on treated. moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the Enrolment of the Land Company.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

PORTRAIT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Ese., M.P., COLLIVER'S COXMERCIAL COFFEE AND CHOP John is preparing for a retreat. Already is general support which is essential to the suc- TO THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

monarchies surrounding it. At any moment,

monstrations. But the maintenance of a large

standing army, simply as soldiers, is not only

both grounds, that while the army of France

cording to Marshal Bugeaud's estimates, it

nisation would, in ordinary circumstances,

supporting establishments, of course money

must be had in the first place. The great pre-

release themselves from all dependence upon

gold, except for foreign exchanges, and create

exchanges. So long as they rely on Rothschild

We shall watch with the deepest interest and

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

A majority of 225 has given the Whigs a re-

the experiment.

objectionable in an economical sense, but also Middleton

Republic itself. It is desirable, therefore, on Walsall extremely dangerous to the existence of a

would appear that his system of military colo- Chorley Rochdale

render the army self-supporting. Its organisa- Keighley

To form these industrial and military self- Reading

a taxation money sufficient for all internal Torquay

tion and discipline admirably fit it for making Hyde

grow frightened, he will grow well. If you act be requisite that it should be made with great as befits men, he will be to taken so ill caution. It would, we think, be most unwise that he will be forced to RESIGN.

constitutionally-within the letter of the law; probably lead all others in its train, is obvious but that law the Whigs shall not transgress and free from all possible objection. The Go-by a hair's-breadth! If the Government vernment may take all those for whom the choose to put themselves in the wrong, be it present system does not find work and wages, the people's duty to set them right. To achieve and set them to work upon reproductive and body, for ONE object, with ONE plan. They stance, and it is only necessary to ask whether must not waste their time and energy in desul- the English system of spending some seven tory meetings, called by anybody, for no par- millions or eight millions annually, in forcibly

ticular purpose. THE CONVENTION meets keeping our poor idle in misnamed workhouses, on the 3rd of April: the interval they must or spending that or such sum as might be reemploy in organising their masses—signing the quired in setting them to work, is the most Petition—electing their Delegates in public rational and likely to be most beneficial to all meetings, and these should all be mighty classes in the long run. If the colonies thus gatherings-the more so, as the law allows of formed were placed under proper superintendbut forty-nine Delegates assembling. When ence and control, and the labourers properly the Convention has met, there will be plenty organised, we have little doubt but they would of work to do. Then, we trust, a well digested be completely successful, and convert the unplan of action, FITTED FOR ANY EMER. employed artisans and labourers of France

GENCY, will be propounded-and it will rest into a source of strength to the Republic, who, with the people, under the guidance of their, if not thus provided for, will be a constant own elected Senate, to march from victory to source of danger and disorder. Another meavictory, until they have trodden class domina- | sure, which, in our opinion, would strengthen the Republic against all assaults from witho t, tion in the dust.

If the men of London, especially, desire, as and render its frontier invulnerable, would be it is advisable they should, to come together in the establishment of a system of military colotheir tens of thousands, the election of the nisation as suggested some years ago by three Metropolitan Delegates affords the oppor- Marshal Bugeaud. The existence of a Retunity-these elections cannot be too public- public in the heart of Europe will be looked the constituencies cannot be too numerous on upon with jealousy, not to say enmity, by the this occasion.

We are happy again to chronicle in our co- pretexts for going to war with it may be dislumns a series of great demonstrations-may covered or invented, and it will, therefore, for they greaten every week-every day ! Once a long time to come, be necessary for France to more we cry-"No rest! No pause! until be fully prepared to meet any such hostile dewe have achieved our rights.

FRANCE HAS A REPUBLIC,

ENGLAND MUST HAVE THE CHARTER!

THE ORGANISATION OF LABOUR have an industrial character superadded. Ac- Ovenden

The newspapers of this country, with few exceptions, are indulging in systematic and continuous misrepresentation of the principles and proceedings of the Provisional Govern-Two two-Acre Allotments at Lowbands ment of the French Republic, with reference to the rights of Labour. Their treatment of tion to be made to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the working classes is so totally opposed to that which is sanctioned by the political economy of the capitalists and profitmongers, that it is necessary to set up a howl against it, to cry it down by sheer dint of abuse and falsehood, lest the proletarians, on this side the Channel, should get it into their heads that they have similar rights, and deserve to be similarly

and the gold lenders for financial support; so long as the labour, land, skill, and capital of Hull France can only be combined and put into Elland Exeter In many cases, the writers of these articles action by gold and silver; so long will it be fet. Birmingham, to have been taught the fallacies of a school of tered in its movements, and its industrial syssociety. They have been unfortunate enough

BROTHERS.

Severe illness having detained me in to interfere with the existing classification of Paris, I was unable to attend the Public Meet. Meanwhile the people are determined to act society in France. But one step, which would ing on Tuesday evening last, in the Institute. John-street, when Citizens Jones and M'Grath delivered the report of their mission to Paris. Although I am still very unwell I hope to be able to attend a meeting of your body which I hereby convoke for Monday evening next, March 20th, at eight o'clock, at the German Hall, White Hart, Drury-lane, when I will (health permitting) render an account of my mission to the Government of the glorious French Republic. With an earnest desire for the triumph of "EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRA-TERNITY," in this and every other enslaved country, I subscribe myself your devoted brother Democrat,

> G. JULIAN HARNEY. Brompton, Friday evening,

March 17th, 1848.

To Readers & Correspondents.

Mr JOHN CLAPHAM wishes to know who is the English consul at New York?

CONSULATION IOF I CONSULATION IOF I CONVENTION IOF INTERPORT IN THE ION INTERPORT De elected for one year, according to the principle of annual Parliaments, in order that the people might retain a permanent and pervading organisation. n answer to several inquiries, we have to state that females may sign the National Petition.

MR CLARK .- The notice to members who neglect or refuse to pay their local levies, must stand over until next week

THOMAS WILSON .- Members of the Old Company may join the New one.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 16. 1848.

PER O'CONNOR.

Holme Mill

Aberdeen

Mottram

Foleshill

Kircaldy

Stalybridge

Munday

Goodwin

Dukinfield

Exeter

Dunder

Daventry

Denny

Westminster

9HABES. 0 0 Bridgwater, Ashton-under Spurway 3 10 0 Bridlington Quay 601 0 Salford Preston, Brown 2 2 6 Ashton under 10 should not lose its military efficiency it should Os waldtwistle ... Lyne 5 ۵ 3 19 20 Burnley, Lawson 4 16 (1 11 Bacup Colne (No.1) 1 0 2 16 Crieff **.**•• 2 7 6 Ipswich 32 17 13 6 5 1 Burnley, Gray .. Glasgow 9 19 0 Camberwell 7 Tewkesbury 10 0 Camberwell ... Tewkesbury ... Norton Folgate 29 1 19 4 0 5 0 0 Stepney 1 7 3 Swindon 5 19 6 611 2 CEC liminary step, therefore, of all others, which the Steerness 4 4 4 Wm Baillie 1 19 6 James Hayes 1 0 0 Thomas Charles Wm Baillie 010 Government of France must take, is to adopt Northwich, Rove 03(12 10 1 Golten a just and rational monetary system. Let them Central Rossendale 5 0 0 James Chapman 050 12 0 0 Thos French ... 6 6 11 Geo Littleborough 12 0 0 .. 050 5 0 0 Wm Wilson 3 17 0 Henry Brayner 3 14 10 Wm Borrett Leicester, Astill 1 18 Northampton, Thos French ... 3 0 15 0 0 John Mathews 0 10 0 Wm Serle 1 18 0 John Leicester 3 6 5 0 0 Catherine Lang. ham 0 10 0 5 0 0 Charles Mowl 7 0 0 Ann Maria Moss 4 0 0 Maria Aurther 3 10 4 12 0 Henry Hedditch 17 0 0 C E C 0 10 0 0 11 0

Edward Arnold

5 18 0 George Waterman 0 0 6

15 10 10 Peter Tumble ..

10 0 0 Alex Thompson 9 9 8 Jas Waterman

IN FRANCE.

are learnedly ignorant of the just principles of to have been taught the families of a state tem rest upon an insecure foundation. If the state tem rest upon an insecure foundation of the state of tem rest upon an insecure foundation. The state of tem rest upon an insecure foundation of the state of tem rest upon an insecure foundation. The state of tem rest upon an insecure foundation of the state of invented for the express purpose of making enancipate themselves from all their financial black appear white, and of maintaining a state difficulties, and create the means of providing

MARCH 18, 1848.

assemblage of persons. It soon became evident that all the operatives of the capital had met by common agreement at various points of rendezyous, and scon commenced marching in regular ranks like disciplined soldiers (but quite unarmed) along the Boulevards, from the Bastile towards the Champs Elysees. We have witnessed this procession passing under our windows in uninterrupted succession for several hours. At a rough calculation I should say that not less than a hundred thousand men have been thus marshalled forth. They are all of the working class. Their costume is invariably the blouse. They are officered by individuals distinguished by a blue scarf tied on the left arm, and edged with red fringe. The middle class party in the government have yielded.

TO THE TRADES OF LONDON.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

The even s that have recently transpired and that ing of the Court on Tuesday morning, when their names will be called over; the court will then proceed with the are now transpiring in Paris, do, we think, afford ample proof of what may be done by the United Trials of Felonies and Misdemeanors, commencing with the trial of respited Traverses. Trades of this metropolis, to effect such an alteration in the political constitution of our country as will ground of illness, unless it be verified bs affidavit, or enable all who labour to reap its fruits, without proved by evidence in open Court. these deductions and exactions which have contributed so much to the aggrandisement of others and the

impoverishment of ourselves. and the list of appeals will be called over by the Clerk of The French artizans have demanded the protection of law for their labour and the Provisional Ga-the Peace at Half past Eleven o'clock of the same day; and all appeals in which counsel are not then instructed will be struck out, and the hearing of such appeals as are and have thereby set the first example of a governnot then struck out will commence on the Wednesday ment regarding the sacredness and inviolability of morning following, at the sitting of the Court. That copies of the order of removal, of the examinations, and labour.

The French artizans and labourers have been, by a decree of the provisional government, invested with the elective franchise, and have thus been elevated to the dignity of freemen. These are the first fruits of the new republic. How enviable the condition of the French operatives when contrasted with man is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy our shameful and degrading helotage.

Every F.ench artizan who has attained the age of twenty-five years, is eligible to the office of legislator ! -How shameful is our lot when contrasted with that of the French proletarian.

These rights are the reward of French valour, and it only requires union and determination on our part to secure equal advantages. The time has now arrived when, if we would not shame our manhood, we must make our country the abiding place of freedom.

The object of this address is to invite you to co operate with those patriots who have determined to demand from the House of Commons the right of suffrage, as contained in the People's Charter. It Justices of the House of Correction, and of the Committee is their intention to present the great National Petition on the 10.h of next month, and we wish to join received and considered. them in the demonstration which they intend making upon that occasion.

Wakefield. It is no part or intention of the promoters of this meeting to clash with the arrangements of the argement of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Wakeneld. And for an increase of the salary of the Chaplain of the Trades, Delegate meeting, at the Bell, Old Bailey, but as some portion of the trades meeting there may House of Correction at Wakefield not be prepared to go to the same extent as we doand we have no wish to compromise any one against revised and amended. their will-nevertheless, we are determined to give an opportunity to every member of the trades to take his proper position upon the important occasion on the presentation of the above named petition. We consideration the propriety of providing a Lock up and a Superintendent Constables' House, at Scissett, in the said hereby call a meeting of the trades, to be held on Sunday evening, March 26th, at the Bell, Oid Bailey, Riding, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Victoria, at seven o'clock precisely. Signed on behalf of the committee.

THES. HAWSON, President.

W. H. NICHOLSON, Carver, Secretary, pro tem. 12, Curtain-road, Shoreditch.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association have convened a public meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Literary Institute, John-street. Tottenham Court-road, Messrs Harney, M'Grath, Ernest Jones, and others, will address the meeting. Chair to be taken attend to).

at eight o'clock precisely. A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the South London Hall, corner of Webberstreet, Blackfriars-road. Messrs Ernest Jones and Philip M Grath will address the meeting Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

Somras Tows.-A public meeting will be held at Mr Dudridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge street, New-road, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, to nominate de'egates to the Convention, after which

OTICE is hereby given, that the SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden at PONTE-FEACT, on Monday the Third day of April next; on which day the Court will be opened at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, and on every succeeding day at nine o'clock, Prosecutors and Witnesses in Prosecutions must be in Attendance, in the following order, viz :--Those in Felony. from the divisions of Strafforth and Tickhill, Lower Agbrigg, Barkstonash, Staincross,

day morning.

vill be heard.

sessions.

leom expedient.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END:

Such shall be the present movement, if the people will it. France is a Republic-Sicily and Osgoldcross, at the opening of the Court on Mon-Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Sardinia, Lombardy Those from the divisions of Upper Agbrigg, Morley, Switzerland, Prussia, Bavaria, Austria, Beland Skyrack, at two e'clock in the afternoon gium, every state of Germany, have felt the Monday. Those from the divisions of Staincliffe, Ewcross, Claro magis touch of Liberty-some have achieved others are achieving their rights-and the and the Ainsty (being the remainder of the West Riding), and those in all cases of misdemeanor, on Tuesday morning. The Grand Jury will be required to attend at the opening " vioneer of Liberty"—England—is demurely bringing up the rear-guard, instead of leading neither shall he eat;" "The labourer shall of the Court on Monday, when they will be immediately in the van. With the most despicable ministry, first be partaker of the fruits." The Traverse Jury will required to attend on the opening the destinies of a great nation in abeyance, as their opponents, the British people are, indeed, stirring-but they have needed an impulse from abroad to fire their flagging energy The attendance of Jurymen will not be excused on the -to nerve them to the endeavour Not that the public mind was not prepared—not that Solicitors are required to take notice that appeals must the working classes of England are not to be entered with the Cierk of the Peace before the sitting the full as enlightened, politically and socially, as their cotemporaries throughout promotion of substantial freedom and liberty, or taken more from them, and less from the people of the Court, on Monday (the first day of the sessions) the world; but practical as they are, where the the emancipation of Industry from that slavery who depend on their health and ability only for E. benefit of their masters is concerned, they have less dependence upon Capital. hitherto shown little of that practical spirit where their own interests were involved. In of the notice of chargeability, must be filed by the Appellants, with the Clerk of the Peace, on the entry of the Ap-peal; and before the hearing of the Appeal, the Appel-lants must also file with the Clerk of the Peace a copy of the seed is sown, the mind is prepared in Engthe notice and grounds of Appeal. And that no Appeals against Removal Orders shall be heard unless the Chairland-let us hope the harvest will reward the labour, and the fruit realise the expectation. The popular mind throughout the country of all the above documents. In all appeals against convictions, the respondents must file the conviction not does, at last, seem equal to the crisis-the enlater than the sitting of the court on the first day of the

Coroners and High Constables must be in attendance at the sitting of the Court on Monday morning. The names of persons bound over to answer in Felony they stand-the shopkeeper is trying to keep or Misdemeanor, with a description of the offence, must be sent to the Clerk of the Peace's Office, three days at his house over his head-the working man is least before the first day of the Sessions, together with all depositions, convictions, and recognisances. AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, that the John Russell and the Whigs are trying to public business of the siding will be transacted in open Court, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, on Monday, the first day of the Sessions, when motions for gratuities, and the

Reports of the Finance Committee, of the visitors of the the system !" West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, of the Visiting The extraordinary precautions of the Government show their terror-the steady calmappointed to provide Lock-ups in the West Riding, will be ness of the people proves their resolve. The And at the same time and place, application will be made for a grant to enlarge the Court House at first effervescence of "rioting," in which the Chartists had nothing to do, has passed away, For a grant not exceeding £8,000 for the further en -not so the discontent which engendered it. It was' but as the discordant tuning up of the orchestra before the grand overture of liberty And Edmund Denison, Esq., will move that the valua-tion of the Riding, for the purpose of a County Rate, be begins. The thieves that law-created hunger makes-the crimes that lordly tyranny engen-And in pursuance of a requisition to me directed, signed ders-mingled their harsh notes with that first by seven Justices of the Peace for the said Riding, Notice s hereby given, that at the same time and place the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled will take into fulness-but the chaff has been winnowed from South Lancashire and Cheshire vindicated cap. 109, intituled 'An Act for the appointment : ad yay ment of Parish Constables ;' and of making such gre t of Democracy from violence and license, in the following passage of their address :---

The day of your emancipation is drawing nigh. Labour's jubilee is being proclaimed over the world. In April, 1848, your rights of citizenship will again yourselves with becoming dignity, with energy, but above all, with firmness, for the coming event. Make A FOUR ACRE ALLOTTEE wishes to DISPOSE of the National Petition what it ought to be, and above with unmeaning violence or cringing cowardice.

Based on such noble principles, agitation increases-the river is gathering strength as it his Ministers left France bankrupt, and the watching powerless as it gathers and swell responsible for the evils thence arising. around and above him. If he does the first-

of society which is grossly subversive of justice ample and remunerating employment to all and equity, and inverts the natural relations who cannot otherwise find it, and in the course of men to each other. There are, no doubt, of time, if the associative and co-operative es- Chester however, among them many who wilfully and tablishments of the Government worked well, Barnsley, Lowe maliciously misrepresent the movement in voluntary associations of a similar character favour of industry in France. Even in their would follow, and thus a complete change in complete the structure of society take place, without own writings, we see evidence that they know what they are writing against-but slaves to a injury to the persons or property of any class moneyocracy, which the establishment of just whatever. principles would destroy, they are compelled to malign and calumniate a movement, so dangeranxiety the course of the representatives and w ous to usurers and idlers, as that which aims at Government of the French people upon these H reducing to practice the two leading rules of vital and all important questions, to which we have alluded in these cursory remarks.

It is in this aspect, principally, that we re-

gard the new Revolution with "the deepest and most absorbing interest. If it is merely newal of the Income Tax for three years more, st to end in substituting a President, a Senate, and a Congress, for a King, a Chamber of without any abatement of its monstrous ini-Peers, and a Chamber of Deputies, without quities. This was not to be wondered at-the

radically improving the condition of the la- majority voted to save their own pockets. A bourer, it will have effected but little for the just and graduated Property-Tax would have H which necessarily results from its present help- an income. The decision was a purely nume

rical one-the arguments and the justice were If, however, we understand the objects of all on the side of the minority ; and however To the leaders and the people of France upon this pleasant it may be to Lord John to see himself E. action—in prompt, decisive energy—their conti-nental brethren have far exceeded them; but tion shell stop with any beto Lord John to see himself E: tion shall stop with mere political changes. also if he fails to perceive that his policy is They are impressed with the feeling, so often alienating even his own friends from him, and B expressed by Mr O'Connor, and reiterated in must at no distant date terminate in his expulthe Northern Star, that political institutions sion from power. At present, in fact, he is are merely to be regarded as the means to an merely Minister on sufferance-there is nobody tire working classes, and no contemptible end, that end being the happiness, prosperity, else prepared to take his place. The speech of portion of the shopkeeping classes, have become and independence of all classes, but especially Monday night, in which he pretended to reply aware of the gulf of ruin on the brink of which of that class whose labour produces the wealth to the arguments used by the opponents of the Budget, was the most meagre, illogical, and selfof the country.

The impression that this is the case appears contradictory ever delivered in the House. It trying to keep life and soul together-Lord already to have given rise to a kind of covert answered nothing-proved nothing-but his Li warfare against the Provisional Government, own incapacity for the situation he holds. We prevent them—and hence they are rallying to by the capitalists and profit-mongers. We are have already, at some length, exposed the errors the cry of "Away with Russell!" "Down with informed that the wealthy classes in Paris, and injustice of the financial scheme for 1848. and indeed generally, are reducing their and need not now say more, except to repeat establishments, and dismissing their servants our hope that the Estimates will be cut down in Committee by unsparing hands. The employers are discharging their workmen, with the view of bringing the Government into

The annual debate on Mr Ewart's motion disrepute, and of exciting, if possible, a servile for the Abolition of Capital Punishments was war, rather than see the views of Louis Blanc somewhat dull. It is difficult to impart novelty and others carried out. There can be no or variety to a question which has been so doubt but that the position of the Provisional thoroughly discussed as this has been of late Government is, at this moment, one of exvears. One thing was elicited, however, that treme difficulty and peril. They have to the public mind is advancing towards the point secure, in the forthcoming National Assembly, aimed at by Mr Ewart, and those who a fair and honest representation of the great think with him. The disinclination to the defiance of unwilling idleness against idle wil-This they are bravely and vigorously attempt- and spreads. There is, however, a not unnathe corn-and, nobly have the Chartists of alward by the man of the most heartily tural dislike to their abolition in the case of abused by the press of the usurers everywhere, murder-resting partly on instinct, and partly and it appears that they will have to contend on education. It seems opposed to the natural against a well-organised opposition on the part sense of justice that he who has wilfully taken of the middle classes, who are acting in conaway human life, should be spared alive. The cert, for the purpose, if possible, of neutralisabstract arguments by which this feeling has C ing the ascendancy of the friends of Labour. been met, do not remove it. Above all, no The manner in which M. Lamartine and his Secondary Punishment, as a substitute of be demanded from the House of Commons: prepare colleagues have hitherto conducted the affairs a satisfactory character, has yet been proposed.

nary emergencies which have arisen, does them FOUR ACRE ALLOTTEE wishes to DISPOSE of the reaction of a light of the present House of Commons took place on bis ALLOTMENT (baving other Engagements to all, let every step you take be marked with the dignity at to). Liberty is too sacred to be associated to all the usual incidents of a great political better to contend with the approximate of the Harwich better to contend with the approximate of the Harwich An exposition of the corrupt character of revolution, to contend with the crowning evil Election. Mr Wakley drew the proper moral of an empty Exchequer. Louis Philippe and from the facts, when he said that the only cure rolls-and Lord John Russell is placed in the hirelings of the press in England do not hesi- was a thorough alteration of the electoral sysfor such an infamous and disgraceful event dilemma of trying to stay the movement-or tate to write as though his successors were tem. Until the People's Charter puts the

whole adult population in possession of po-Under these circumstances, the future litical rights-gives them the free and unconhe hastens the crisis, the mine of popular in- policy of the rulers of France becomes a ques- trolled power of exercising these rights, there E J

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money out of the County stock or rate of the said kiding, for those purposes as the Justices then presiding shall CITIZENS, C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

Information may be obtained by applying to Mr Nicho-las Canning, No. 8, Stuart-struct, Wigan.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

7th March, 1848.

TO BE SOLD, a FOUR ACRE ALLOTMENT, situate at Minster Lovel-the Proprietor holding Premises on Lease from which he cannot get released prevents his taking possession.

Apply, stating Terms, &c., enclosing a Postage.stamp, to Charles Goodwin, 19, Darwin.street, Birmingham.

nominate delegates to the Convention, after which	FOR SALE,	ne nastens the crisis, the mine of popular in-	policy of the rulers of France becomes a ques-	trolled power of exercising these rights, there	Friends		rt, Mon.	- •
Mr John Sewell will deliver a lecture. On Tuesday	TOY A PERSON about to go Abroad, FOUR PAID-UP					0 0 3 mout		290
evening, March 21st, a harmonic meeting will be	1 SHARES in the National Land Company, Price,	him from power into appropriate insignifi-	songanounal not only to the needla of E.	own purposes, to bribe, and poor men, impelled	Groonwigh	0 9 0 Newtow	wn, Mont-	
held, the proceeds to be given to purchase a Char-	1 21 45.	cance If he takes the letter source in signing	consequences, not only to the people of France,	own purposes, to bribe, and poor men, impelled	Worchorough	0 11 31 gome	eryshire 0	110 0
tist library ; to commence at eight o'clock.					Common	0 12 9 A Few	fe, Swansea 0	126
EMMETT BRIGADE A harmonic meeting to aid					Brandon	0 5 0 Middle	esborough 0	0 1 0 0
in defraving the expense of the delegation to Paris	THE LANDFOR SALE.	same. As to any successful attempt at quel-	Provisional Government there are men who are	price of mon own infanty.	Salford	0 0 6 Bridgw	soorougn o	110 0
will be held at the George Washington, Praed-street,	THE advertiser being about to leave the country	ling the popular movement, and preventing	strongly impued with Fourierist and Commu	A 1' () T ()		0 1 0 Spur	way . (0 9 4
Paddington, on Monday evening, March 20th, to	wishes to DISPOSE OF a certificate of FOUR	the Charter-even Lord John congoited on he	Strongry innouce with Pourlerist and Commu-	A discussion on the Irish Poor Law, with the view of extending relief to persons holding	Clayton West	Bridlin	ngton Quay	8 4 6
commence at eight o'clock.	SHARES. The expenses for the current year are paid.	in approx for a sure and 1 1	mist racing time the probability is, that they	1 the view of extending relief to narrone holding	nana company	19 1 4 Caslon	w and Son's	
MILE END-Mr Clark will lecture at the Sir	Price, five pounds four shillings.	is, cannot, for a moment, harbour the idea;	will attempt, in some shape or other,	the view of extending relief to persons holding more than a quarter of an acre of land, in con-	T U & Pickering	0 3 0 Wor	ckmen " O	076
Walter Scott. Cambridge-road, near Mile end Gate,	Apply to George Mansfield, jun., Church-street, Brad- ford Wilts	ms moral power is a farce his physical	to reduce these ideas to practice. The danger	more than a quarter of an acre of land, in con- nexion with a previous one on a motion of Col.	Burnley	Gospor I 6 4 D Nor		0 11 9
on the Charter and the Land.		power a nonentity.	is that, led away by enthusiasm, and miscalon-	Dennis to invite of a motion of Col.	W L Horton	0 0 6 R Nort		0 1 0
METEOPILITAN CHARTIST HALL.—The committee	THE LAND, THE LAND.	He is trying, indeed, in his silly little way.	lating their real strength they may attant	Dennis, to inquire into the operation of the Poor Law generally in Ireland, serves to ex-	Mr Lundy	0 2 6 Mr Ho		$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 1 & \theta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$
	TOR SALE AT O'CONNORVILLE & THREE ACRE AL.	what he can do to may out on an air of	and a second and accompt	LOUP Law generally in Ireland serves to est	Westminster	0 2 0 Miss H	House C	010
and mambure of the committee on next Wednesday	L'LOTMENT, situated in the most eligible portion of the	these are what he is most afraid of but he	too mater and to fair allogether, this would be	emplify the spirit in which an English Legisla-	MI IODIA	0 1 0 Oldhar	m, Messrs	/ . .
and memorizon the committee on hear of contestary	istate-the Land Dein of excellent quality. It is cropped	encounte unat ne is most arraid of	a grievous mistake and one deeply to be de-	emplify the spirit in which an English Legisla- ture looks at Irish questions. It is no wonder	E J Clark	030 Smit	th, Haslop,	
requested to fill up the return sheets and forward	dibbled and drilled one rund of barlar, one read of	to work very cautiously-sounding the great	plored. If they take a prudent and practi-	ture looks at Irish questions. It is no wonder that the Irish people should wish to manage	Butler Turner	1 18 0 Wood		
them as soon as possible. Mr Cook, Norwich 10s.	learly potatoes, and twenty five bushels of superior good .	popular ocean with his proclamation plummet	cal course, we believe that no country in En-	that the Irish people should wish to manage their own affairs. We please nobody, and ap- pear to injure all parties, by our ignorant and blundering reliev.	and Stevens	Kelsl 0 1 6 Tebaco	naw 💀 🕴	0 11 10
inem as soon as possible. Mr Cook, Morwich 105.;	cabbage plarts, carrots, parsnips, onions, and minor	and police-line. First he very grandly tries to	rome presents so fair a ground for trying their	then own analys. we please nobody, and ap-	Heanor, Fowler	014 6 Make	ers, South	
Mr. Sneppara, Wintechaper 103.; Mr Drewerton,	' cabbage plarts, carrots, parsnips, onions, and minor ' crops; 400 currant and gooseberry trees; fifty raspberry	but down a meeting in Trafalgar-square hav-	views of the Associative and Comparative	pear to injure all parties, by our ignorant and blundering policy. If we are not mistaken, however, there is a day of reckoping approach	Manchester	0 12 6 Stoch	kton . (A 2
Greenwich 33 - W. TAPP, Secretary.	and i and manger warren, carron paramp, ontons, Swedes,	ling a musty half abalate law on his 11. ML.		i blundering poncy. If we are not mistaken i	Dursieur	0 7 0 Stourb	oridge Land	
BREMONDENT -The Charlists of this locality have	in a sheltered situation with an excellent Form Dutit	ing a musey, nan-absolute law on mis sille, the	School of Philosophy as France. Its former	however, there is a day of reckoning approach- ing for all our past misdeeds to Ireland—the	Stalyoridge	0 13 1 Com	pany (0 6 5
nominated Messrs James Bassett, Samuel Kydd	in front, a superior Verandah at the door Bung Out	people, nowever, continue to meet. His se-	Revolutions have swept away almost every	ing for all our past misdoodo to Incland ()	Reliora se	0 3 4 Queens	shead 1	1 9 6
and Ernest Jones as members of the National Con-	houses, l'ig-sties, &c., complete. Also, a first-rate set of	cond move is, to forbid processions through the	relic of monarchial and territorial feudalism.	ing for all our past misdeeds to Ireland-the thunder cloud is growing black above it.	ran rop ee	0 2 6 Mr Ire	land (026
vention for the London district.	Garden Tools. The price is £100. The present occupier	streets at unseasonable hours.	It has no laws of Primogeniture and Entail	Ere long an explosion will take place, which				
MARYLEBAREThe members of this locality are	has £69. to pay to the Company, for which sum a deduce	Mark this random if the nearly land	no horoditary priotogram to battle and	Ere long an explosion will take place, which might have been averted by timely and wise				8 1 71
requested to attend at the Coach Painters' Arms,	tion will be made in the Purchaser's rent.	Mark this, reader; in the people do not grow	no nereutary anstocracy to battle against.	might have been averted by timely and wise			Construction of the local division of the lo	
Circus-street, New Road, on Sunday evening next,	Direct to Mr Jowatt, O'Connorville, near Rickmans- worth, Herts. All letters must be post-paid, and contain	frightened, and do hold processions, he has	No private potentate whose sway extends over	concessions to the feelings and interests of our	Wigton. 9s. (omitt	ted some weeks	900)	
March 19 h, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of no-	a postage stamp for reply.	still left himself a loophole to declare the hour	half a province, the ownership of land is widely	concessions to the feelings and interests of our fellow subjects. The Times and Chronicle, which			. DOYLE, Secre	10.00
minating candidates for the Executive, and for other business.	a FooseBo paginh rot robili	seasonable! His third effort is to declare	diffused—and we believe that the writings of	fellow subjects. The Times and Chronicle, which sneered at and ridiculed the leaders of the	1		, DOILE, Secre	.sarys
		meetings illege laft six o'clock in the over-	Louis Blanc, George Sand Engana Sua Con	sneered at and ridiculed the leaders of the French people before the revolution, are en-	LETBO	POLITAN CHARTIN	-	
BANNUNY - The shareholders and Chartists are re	- LOTAL LCLIPSE OF THE MOONThere will be a	ing (The man of Solford hall it i will	aidount and others have	rench people before the revolution are on-	Green Gate	0 1 6 City an	nd Dontow	
Monday strend at the Butchers' Arms Inn, or	recent compace of the moon, visions in Longon, on	THONKING MENT DE TEAT		gaged in doing the same to the mon who we	Dermonderey M	040 ville	ag rontone	9 13 6
Rde	o Sunday, March 19—begins sixteen minutes after	inine!) WORKING-MEN! BE JEALOUS	public opinion in favour of associative doc-	gaged in doing the same to the men who re- present the indignant and oppressed nationality	Westminster	0 5 6 Office		0 1 0
and transact other busi	. seven, in the evening; middle, twelve minutes past	OF YOUR RIGHTS! Do not let them be	trines. So far, then, the course is clear, but	of Inclored Deservice and oppressed nationality	4			
	nine; ends eight minutes past eleven.	frittered down by the dastardly Whige Lord	i in order to proceed surely and to exhibit that	present the indignant and oppressed nationality of Ireland. Does the fact portend and precede	l i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		£	1 5 6
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				·	4		WM. TAPP.	, Sec.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Each Branch Secretary of the National Land Company has received with the balance cheet, one of the usual quarterly return sheets; but instead of returning thereon the payments for the quarter ending March 25th, payments for the quarter ending March 25th, 1848, they must enter, alphabetically, the blage had congregated. The Times estimates the of the same time to take care that the proceeds arising names of all members of their respective numbers present at 15,000, but there could not branches, without reference to Sections, with have been less than 20,000 present. There would the total amount paid by each from the com- have been five times that number on the ground, mencement of the Company until the 25th had the London Chartists generally attended but, (Cheers.) But the question is now, what constitutes instant, distinguishing Land Fund from the the meeting having been called by neither the Execu-Expense Fund. Secretaries requiring more tive nor the Metropolitan Delegate Council, they was neither 3s., nor 4s., nor 10s. per day; in fact, paper than the sheet sent from the office, will were almost entirely absent. Nevertheless the panic it was a question which could not be settled by provide themselves with it, and rule it similar that seems to have possessed the government is pounds, shillings, and pence. In his opinion, a fair to the printed sheet. Each return must set amusing and significant The Matronolitan and Scient day's wages was plenty of bread, butter, cheese, beef, commencement to the 25th inst. The Direc- concentrated around Kennington-common, leaving wants required. And a fair day's work by the decrees abolishing its evils-recommended great retrenchtors hope that each Secretary will promptly the rest of London to itself. One hundred police spies of nature was, as much labour as was conducive to ments in the salaries of 'ministers of State,' judges, perform this duty, and that the returns will mounted policemen, armed with sabres and pistols, vast powers of mind and intellect with which his the employment of the present surplus hands in the possible.

THE SLEAFORD CASE.

In this case, the Grand Jury have thrown out the Bill. In next week's "STAR" we will taken to procure justice. We doubt not but white on the occasion; and the absurd and conthis case will be brought before the House of temptible preparations of the government excited a Commons.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BROTHERS, -The glorious achievement of the noble inhabitants of the French capital, has carried consternation into the ranks of the enemies of democracy is every land, and in none more than in this island of ours, which abounds in slavery and despotism.

Fear. the invariable accompaniment of tyranny, has now seized upon those who have usurped the governmental functions of the country, and as their weakness ought to be converted into a source of popular strength, the Executive Committee feel it to be their duty to appeal to you to come st once to their aid, and enable them to make the Chartist movement a great living reality! To make stigmatise the working classes as had been done. it what it ought to be, and what it must be-the master idea of this age and country!

The Executive Committee have convened a National Convention, to be held in London, on Monday, April 3rd, 1848.

The names of the towns and districts, which are to be represented in the Convention, have already been published, and it is hoped that the elections will be proceeded with in accordance with the instructions given in a former notice.

The Executive Committee have resolved that the National Petition, as the will of the sovereign people, shall be presented on the 10th of April, and that United States did the same work for £5,000. The such petition shall be accompanied to the door of the House of Commens, by an immense conceurse of the people of this metropolis, who will form an excellent guard of the National Register. The Executive Committee wish to convert the presentation of the petition into a demonstration of national sympathy, and with such view it is their intention to d'Affaires discharged the same duties for £400 per spare no pains to make such a display of strength 25 will make the cause respected. In order that the Executive may be able effectually to carry out their design they are compelled to appeal to you to provide them with the requisite means. They make assured of your patriotism, and have the utmost reli- the metropolis, for whose miserable plight no pity ance on it. They know you will preserve unsullied | was felt by the government and no money expended. the honour of your cause, and at no time was it so He did not object to the Royal family being properly essential that the dignity of its greatness should be lodged, but he complained of the excessive expendideveloped to this nation as the present. Let us. then, | ture, and stated that application was to be made to make the grandeur of this occasion vie in sublimity Parliament for a grant to build Her Majesty a new with the moral greatness of the cause. which it is

GREAT MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON. was willing to work. The meeting at Trafalgar-square having been ad- he had been struggling for protection for labour. It journed to Kennington-common, on Monday, accord- had been an every day dish with him, and he held March 13th, at the South London Hall, 115, ing at the fixed period, dense masses were seen that if the government of this, or any other country, Blackfriars-road, to consider the present position of wending their way to the place of gathering, and

concealed in the adjoining church.

hustings.

them to unscrew the barrels of all the fire-arms in amount of physical ontlay. (Cheers) He then con- (Rapturous cheering.) their possession; as also to all oilmen not to sell any tended that the government must, sooner or later, if powder or shot, which the shopkeepers in question they wished to prevent a fearful convulsion in this the first resolution, was greatly applauded, and said, crownless, throneless vagabond, Louis Philippe; but deputation with the provisional government, show-

great deal of merriment among the meeting, particularly when it was known that a body of police were called to the chair, a tri-colour waving from the class parliament. If you are desirous of having justice done to the toiling millions, you must unite heart

THE CHAIRMAN said, after exhorting the meeting and soul for the glorious Charter of our liberties. to preserve peace and order :- By the daily and (Cheers.) He then shewed, in a clear and unmis to exhibit, in answer to those insults, an aspect of proud defiance. It was impossible that 12,000 or 15,000 men could assemble without bad characters mixing among them, but it was a most dishonest mixing among them, but it was a most dishonest man was concerned, his labour, his enly capital— thing on the part of public journalists to dare to might be taken away. But in the railway bill, there was no compensation for him. (Hear, hear, and The aristocracy at present treated them as a mob, cheers.) He then concluded by entreating of the attempt to stifle inquiry on that subject because a turous cheering.

peer of the realm was affected thereby. Let them Mr M'GRATH seconded the motion. He said, he Charter, being the only means of securing to the worklook at the great noblemen, three of whom held considered it to be the highest vocation of governing man 2 fair proportion of the national wealth. nearly the whole of London as their property, and ment to provide remunerative employment for the He found the provisional government of France had who enjoyed a revenue of hundreds of thousands a people. A fair day's wage for a fair day's work was year. Let them look at the Sovereign, with her an irrefutable principle of justice, and to work it out £400,000 per annum, when the President of the efficiently was the function of every government desirous of being a blessing to the people. (Hear, hear.) The government that could not effect this Executive of this country cost each year £1,000,000 principle of Equal Electoral districts, and Voting by was a feeble one-the government that would not do sterling, while the American Executive did not cost it was a dishonest one. (Cheers.) It had been Ballot, and the Payment of Members for their ser-£100,000 sterling. So, again, the late French am- said, over and over again, that the purpose of go- vices; in fact, they had adopted the Charter bassador in this country, the Count de St Aulaire, vernment was to protect life and property. He had (Loud cheers.) The TIMES, and other daily and had £15,000, but now the new Republican Charge no objection to this definition of government duty, weekly journals, had declared the provisional god'Affaires discharged the same duties for £400 per annum. To take a few more cases, about £150,000 had been spent in embellishing the mansion at Pimlico. vernment of Flance, to be composed of 'enlightened' men; then would it not be wise in the people of had been spent in embellishing the mansion at Pimlico, England to adopt the policy and politics of these property of the millions-the skill of the head and because the Royal children could not exist in nursery 'enlightened men ?' He dared say, if they asked the hands was the commodity which the working rooms only 14 feet high, and yet whole families were man exchanged for food, raiment, and lodging their parliament-those disinterested men who gave provide them with the more confidence, as they are at present herded together in the dens and cellars of and, consequently, they should not only have secured their services for nothing-(laughter)-that they to them the most unrestricted sphere of action, but would grant them, particularly if you showed five circumstances should be brought into existence which would secure for them a just reward. The creation of these circumstances he considered the legitimate province of legislation. We were told that property Stallwood say that Lord John Russell was ill-people of Paris, in gaining a clorious victory over was protected in this country; but what protection (laughter) - because Lord John was such a tyranny, and their proclamation of a Republic, had the working man's property ?---myriads of whem constitutional man, and would be so happy to grant (Loud cheers.) The revolution had alarmed the at the present time could not exchange a day's lat their constitutional request,---(laughter,)---that was Whigs and the English aristocracy, and it was quite palace, had not the French revolution broken out. at the present time could not exchange a day's la. their constitutional request,-(laughter,)-that was Then the state gave £100,000 a year to the Queen | bour for a day's food. (Hear, hear.) The enormous to say when he could not help it. (Loud cheers.) Dowager-a foreign woman, who had no sympathy | plunder which the present system enables fund lords, | The resolution declared that class legislation was in penury upon one-fifth of the produce of their own | might rely on it that when public opinion is proto have played at soldiers. This costly Royalty must hands. (Cheers.) These are the baleful results of perly roused, the change sought for will be enforced. those inhuman principles of political economy which (Loud cheers.) The people of Paris had trampled a fix the relations of labour and capital in this countyrant's throne into dust. Now what he should try. (Hear, hear.) This state of things should no longer be tolerated. The time had arrived when like to see in England was, that bad laws should be determined millions should demand justice at the hands of parliament, and explode those monstrous principles, which work only to aggrandise the few would become members of the National Charter and abuse the many. (Cheers.) Look at France-great, glorieus, and free! See the boons that Re-Association, and resolve, by unity of action, to work Mr ERNEST JONES, amid great applause, was publicanism is already securing her! The first out the desired change; then let their watchword he 'Agitate! agitate! agitate!' and our firm resolve be, that if there is no comfort in the cottage there shall be no peace in the castle. (Tremendous) principles, but at once opens national workshopscheering.) those of Paris alone employing forty thousand Mr WILLIAM DIXON, in seconding the resolution, workers. (Cheers.) That is a foretaste of the grand but to their advantage. (Cheers.) The placard ultimatum which this glorious Republic is destined said, Lord John Russell had declared 'that the people of France had a right to choose whatever forbidden : government were cautious-they had left risians, who have so nobly begun the work of the form of government they pleased, then surely by a parity of reasoning, the people of England must beaten. He (Mr Jones) would tell them when it success light the oppressed of the world to the have the same right. (Loud cheers.) The question tlemen, like the French, must possess your rights to redress your social wrongs. Now or never is the time to strike the great moral blow for freedom! law? His reply was, just such changes as the great like redress in livery, French as well as English. (Cheers.) (Cheers.) The stern demand of five millions of body of the people demanded; and, of course, that Britons for liberty must be made within the next demand would be governed by the intelligence they was proud to stand under that tricolour. But he three weeks, and who or what is the power in this possessed. (Loud cheers.) It had been said that would like to see it altered-he would like to see in country that has temerity enough to refuse them under Universal Suffrage, the Monarchy and the it the Chartist green. (Loud cheers.) It was now justice? The metropolis never witnessed such a de- Church would be destroyed, and that those institumonstration as we shall exhibit on this Common tions were essential to the well-being and happiness the Charter. (Cheers.) He was sanguine enough of the people; now if this were so he was quite sure the Charter. (Cheers.) He was sanguine enough of the people; now if this were so he was quite sure the funded robber, who speculates on great calamities, to expect at least one quarter of a million of the they would not be destroyed, -- (loud cheers,)--but and ruins trade that sury may flourisb. But the men of London to take the prayer of the nation to | if, on the contrary, it should be found that they the door of the House of Commons-(cheers)-and acted detrimentally to the interest and well-being of should the prayers of the oppressed be treated as the people, why the sooner they were destroyed the heretofore with contempt, by the misnamed House better. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that the class legislation !' The French cried, 'Up with of Commons, then they would find that other courses middle classes had this morning been sworn in as would be defined, which, if pursued with courage and special constables,-(groans,)-now he was about to vigour, would lead to that goal where no tyrant dare show that this very class had an interest in the welltrample or slave dare serve. (Loud cheers.) being of the working classes; he knew that they A vote of thanks was then moved to the chairman, and the immense assemblage separated in the | too often fawned, bowed, and cringed to those whom Union Hall, Blackfriars-street, on Monday, March tell every word they heard, and say farther, that most perfect order. The government were for the they deemed their superiors in wealth, but it not time relieved from their terrors, and the 'specials unfrequently happened that these people failed, and the middle-class man was thus ruined,-(hear, hear,) began to look a shade less white. but the working man, to whom they did not at all

TISTS OF SOUTHWARK.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, affairs, and to point out a remedy for the prevailing distress existing amongst the operatives; and, notwithstanding the wetness of the evening, the meetat the same time to take care that the proceeds arising

therefrom shall be distributed in such a way, that the ing was most numerously attended. labourer shall be paid his full quota, which the reso-Mr EDMUND STALLWOOD was unanimously called lution says is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. to the chair, and in a speech that was received with ter the means to an end, demanding great retrenchgreat applause, pointed to the numerous bands of ment in our national expenditure, and employment 'a fair day's wages.' He (Mr Dixon) considered it operatives who had been out of employ for the for the surplus labourer on the land now in the last four months, and the immense mass of human hands of the government. (The reading of the beings who were not employed half their time, and petition was received with great applause.) Mr province the printed sheet. Each return must set to the printed sheet. Each return must set forth, in writing, that it is made out from the forth, in writing, that it is made out from the police were all called out, and nearly 4,000 men tilated cottage, in fact, every thing which his physical pointed out the People's Charter as the means of operatives of this country-(hear, hear)-and it whose remuneration when employed was most mise- M'Grath said this petition very properly alludes to perform this duty, and that the returns will in plain clothes mixed with the meeting, and eighty health and longevity; and leisure to cultivate those and other officers in both Church and State, and making the laws by which they were governed.

country, do what the resolution recommended—find he was amazed and quite shocked at their chairman, the brave Parisians had thought different, ing the cordiality with which they were received; allude further to their conduct, and the steps directions, but these gentlemen looked remarkably a labour field for those who where walking the streets who had asked the very impious question, whether and had wrested the sceptref from the hands the mail is the mail and the homage in unwilling idleness. This, he contended, was the who had asked the very implous edestion, whether and had wrested the sceptref from the hands imperative duty of government; if the spinner lost we could not do without bishops-(laughter)- of the monarch, obtained the rights of man, imperative duty of government; if the spinner lost bis wheel handles—if the weaver his picking stick— by improvements of machinery on Saturday night, halv men, who preach every Sunday—(roars of halv men, who preach every Sunday) and the prospects of success which were before the people. They should have a they should find him work on Monday morning, or laughter)-could exist upon less than £10,000 per the people of Paris were like the people of London, demonstration of a quarter of a million to bear the give him the means of subsisting until they did pro- annum, and yet perform such herculean feats in the walking about, having no employment; but now nation's prayer for justice to the door of the flouse of About one o'clock, on the motion of Mr Dixon (Director of the Land Company), Mr REXNOLDS was (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' from all parts.) (Continued laughter.) And then your (Continued laughter.) And then your (Continued laughter.) He trusted they would ('Yes, yes,') Then (Company), Mr REXNOLDS was ('Yes, yes,') Then ('Yes, yes,') Then

weekly papers they had been designated as 'a mob,' takeable manner, that there was one law for the rich experienced Field-Marshal, Prince Albert-(much warded to the members for the borough and county class dominance is sent on a pilgrimage with Louis as 'rifraff,' and 'ruffians,' but he called upon them and another for the poor. He instanced railways,' laughter)-the inventor of military hats, which for presentation ; at the same time, let them get as Philippe, and the rights of man are based on their the and shewed that in the railway bills every pro- were worn with so much grace on heads of so much | many signatures as possible to the National Petition; tection was given to land and capital, and compensa- utility-(roars of laughter)-to think that such a and on the 17th day of April he hoped to see a observations upon the absolute necessity of union, tion awarded to the landlord and millionaire for all the very useful, ornamental being as this, was not worth monster meeting on Kennington Common, -a car energy, and action, Mr M'Grath concluded amid the loss they might subtain; but that so far as the working £30,000 per annum, was preposterous! (Roars of drawn by four horses, surmounted by the National (laughter)-the resolution he was about to move was as follows :---

That this meeting, deeply moved by the privations the rabble, and thought nothing of them. Let them | people to unite for the purpose of producing such a and sufferings of the great body of the people. look at Earl Fitzhardinge's meddling with the repre- public opinion in favour of the Charter, that govern- and tracing the evils and oppressions which efflict the sentation of West Gloucestershire, and Sir G. Grey's moving the resolution resolution and industrial body to partial and unjust legislation, do moving the resolution, resumed his seat amid rap- hereby pledge themselves to use every constitutional means to procure the legal onactment of the People's

proclaimed Universal Suffrage, and by declaring that every man of twenty-five years of age should be deemed qualified to be elected, had abolished the Property Qualification. They had also adopted the

Crying evils, those black spots in our political and ready to defend their liberties alike from forei, '0 agsocial code. (Loud cheers.)

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

Mr PHILIP M'GRATH came forward amidst

continually rode round the Common. The troops were kept under arms all day. A circular was ad-dressed to the gunsmiths of London, requesting them to unscrew the harrels of all the fire-arms in

the State was equally dreadful. (Laughter.) To adopt the petition he had the honour to move. All think that that very excellent, good, and fine prince public meetings would do well to adopt a similar -the husband of our virtuous Queen-the very petition; let it be signed by the chairman, and for-Petition, with its five millions of signatures,-and that two hundred thousand persons would be in at- Dixon in a very able speech. tendance to follow it through the streets of the city

of London to its destination at the House of Commous. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr Fuzzen, in a forcible speech, seconded the

Capt. ATCHERLEY, R.N., it was carried unanimously amidst loud cheers. It was ordered to be transmitted to Sir William

Molesworth for presentation.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Messrs CLARK and DIXON, was given by acclamation to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting was dissolved.



A densely packed and most enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific In-M'Grath-G. J. llarney, the other delegate, being of 'We will.')

confined to a bed of sickness in Paris. Mr John Shaw was unanimously called to the Stallwood say that Lord John Russell was ill- people of Paris, in gaining a clorious victory over | meeting quietly dispersed.

work,' and to provide employment for every man who GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHAR- | He did hope that the people had now resolved to | transcends them all. (Cheers.) There is an information of the second distribution distribution of the second distribution of the second distribution of the second distribution distribu take such steps as should at once put down those ble grandeur in the appearance of an arm. I people

gression or internal usurpation. (Cheers.) Us would to heaven that every Englishman was ormed as are the French. (Cheers.) In such a case the usurpers of their rights would think twice before they hazarded a contemptuous rejection of their claim loud cheering, to move the adoption of a petition to justice. (Loud cheers.) The spraker then complaining of the distress that pervades the ope-alluded to the magnificent procession got up in ratives of the United Kingdom, and asserting class | honour of the beroes who fell during the three glorilegislation to be the cause of the distress, the Char- ous days. It was estimated that at least one million of human beings assembled to honour the funeral obsequies of those brave men who, at the precious price of their blood, purchased their country's freedom. (Loud cheers) This was but simple justice to those nobles of the human race-for

Oh! if there be in this earthly sphere, An offering which Heaven holds dear-'Tis the last librion which Liberty draws

From the heart that bursts and bleeds in her cause. equally properly showed that that distress prevailed (Loud cheers.) All honour to those noble spirits, because the bulk of the operatives had no voice in whose courage hurled despotism to destruction. May their memories be cherished and revered by remotest posterity. (Loud cheers.) What is the moral which Englishmen should draw from this great revolution ? What is the lesson to be learned from it ? The one is that a united people is omnipothe justness of the principles in the abstract, but tent. The other that to be free a people has but to refused to put them in practice, as it was not the will it. (Cheers.) Mr M'Grath detailed several paid to the principles of the People's Charter. let them swear fidelity to one another. Swear by the love they bore their country. Swear in the pre-sence of high heaven this night to wage incessant war with the corrupt institutions of this land, till glorious Charter. (Cheers.) After some further warm and long-continued plaudits of the meeting.

Mr CUFFAY then moved, and Mr Fussell seconded, the following resolution, which was supported by Mr

'That the monopoly of political power which is sanctioned by the laws of England, is a flagrant usurpation of the rights of the British people; and this meeting, composed chiefly of the victims of this unjust system

adoption of the petition, and after a few words from | of civil policy, do bereby solemnly covenant one with the other, to resort to every available means consistent with law to terminate speedily this VICE ENGENDEBING SYSTEM of misrule, and to establish the political rights of the nation on the basis of the People's Charter,'

Mr J. ELMSLIE DUNCAN spoke to the same resolution, and in the course of his address showed that the police were the authors of the riots in Trafalgarsquare, and read a very spirited poem which we propose, if possible, to give next week.

The resolution was carried amid thunders of applause.

Mr STALLWOOD, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, called upon the people to imitate the trades' unionists of former days, and as Barclay and Perkins had caused their men to be sworn in as spestitution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on cial constables to break other people's heads, let them Tuesday evening, March 14th, to hear the report of teach Barclay and Perkins loyalty to the people by their mission from Messrs Ernest Jones and Philip refusing to drink their beer. (Applause, and shouts

The motion was seconded, and carried by acclamation. Mr SHAW having acknowledged the compliment, would grant them, particularly if you showed five million units of moral power backing up your re-of those delegates who were cent to present their to the French Republic;" 'The People's Charter; quest. (Great applause.) He was sorry to hear Mr address congratulating the brave, heroic, and nible and 'The Northern Star,' when the immense

REAT CHARTIST MEETING ON BLACKHEA funny to see the Tories solacing and soothing the The Chariists of Greenwich and Deptford being de-Whigs on the adhesion of the loyal coal whippers. termined not to be behind hand with their Chartist the cause of the miseries of the people, in which he days was the swearing in of the 'shopkeepers as spe-(Laughter.) Another circumstance in these eventful brethren in other parts of the country in demonstrating entirely concurred ; and he was happy to find that cials-there was the Whitechapel loyal brigadetheir respect to the patriotic people of France, and the shopkeepers and middle classes generally were some of them were so proud of their office that they their firm adherence to the principles of the People's Charter, called an open air meeting to be keld on hecoming tired of excessive taxation, and, like us, were swaggering about with their staff of office in Blackheath, on Wednesday afternoon last, March 15th, they wanted a change,-(loud cheers,)-and they their hands, swearing that they would put down the No sooner did the placards aunouncing the meeting Chartists, that they would, and at the moment make their appearance, than the minions in power set when an alarm was given, they rushed to their yards to work to destroy the meeting if possible. Hundreds of tape behind their counters. (Roars of laughter.) One of these gentlemen was so valiant that he of special constables were sworn in, and the whole of the police from the neighbouring stations were ordered rushed out, and with his buton and the aid of Bacchus, broke his fellow special's arm. (Roars of to attend on the day of meeting, likewise the mounted trampled under feet, and a good constitution, that laughter.) They would, he knew, keep the best police from London. The next step was to try to intimidate the brave lads of Greenwich, by sending the should embrace the whole people, be put up instead order during the evening. He now had the pleasure of those bad laws. He trusted that all present of introducing their very eloquent friend, Mr Ernest council word that if they held the meeting after six o'clock, it would be considered an illegal meeting Jones. (Great applause.) and be dispersed accordingly. This information was re-Mr ERNEST JONES, who was greeted with hearty ceived, mark | after the announcement had been made heering, and gave a graphic and inspiriting account that the chair should be taken at four o'clock in the of the state of Paris, the reception of the Chartist afternoon. They, therefore, issued fresh notice-that Delegation and the prospects and position of Demothe chair should be taken at three o'clock, instead of cracy in France. He especially related the false as sertion of the Times relative to a hostile fosling four, as announced in the first instance. The day had been very threatening for rain, but that did not deter towards the English workmen, explaining how local the good men and true, who assembled in great nnmhostili y was to be accounted for by the employers bers by the time appointed. having enticed Englishmen to form a competitive At a little past three o'clock it began to rain, but labour reserve against Fieach workmen. With reference to the discharge of servents in Paris, that notwithstanding the prople manifested a determination to stand it out. Consequently, Mr Morgan was called was merely attributable to the fact of the luxurious to the chair, who opened the business in a neat and aristocracy having been inspired with wholesome appropriate speech, and concluded by introducing terror-they dared no longer parade fat horses be-Captain ACHEBLY who spoke at greatlength. Mr Dixon then rose, and said in consequence of the very heavy rain, he thought it would be advisable to at once dissolve the meeting. (Cries of 'No, no, we The speaker then alluded to the commercial crisis, are not fit for liberty, if we will not suffer more than a and the charge brought by the London press against little rain to obtain it.') Well, if they were determined Garnier-Pages of having endangered public faith and to stand, he had no objection to explain the principles, credit. Not so-said he-they have prevented the which as Chartists they professed, Mr D, then at some windling of the swindler-they have prevented the length entered into the injustice practised upon the forestalling of the corn-thief,-the plundering of the stock-jobber-they have indeed brought a paric over unenfranchised millions of this unhappy country. It was not merely the vote they were to look at, but the power that vote would give them in mending bad laws or making new ones that should do justice to all, and honest gains of the trader are not injured—they are injustice to none. The Charter would give them the secured, improved—as all fair trade must gain by po power of destroying a system which engendered crime, pular prosperity. Look at Paris. The tradesmen produced for honest industry degredation and poare thriving-for those who used to be beggars in the verty and laid prostrate the glorious rights of man. streets are now purchasers in the shops, enriched not (Cheers.) by robbery-but by being allowed to work for the Mr Dixon spoke for above an hour and was listened good of all. (Loud cheers.) The speaker then illusto with breathless attention, notwithstanding the rain rated the positive and immediate benefits which the dessended in terrents the whole of the time. change of institutions had caused in France-and The thanks of the meeting having been given to the thence drew the moral for England. The alarmists chairman, and three choers for the Charter, three for fear our progress-he said-as they think we are the patriovic people of France, and the glorious Republic, seeking strife and bloodshed. On the contrary-we and three for Feargus O'Connor, the vast assembly sepadesire peace-we wish by constitutional means to rated in a most peaceable and orderly menner. mend the constitution ;--- if the Whigs won't act Messrs M'GRATH and DIXON accompanied the Chartist peaceably themselves-they must take the conse-Council to the town, and made arrangements for another times pay that respect that was so eminently due to quences. (Loud cheers.) But to as those who fear a the creators and producers of all wealth,-(cheers,) demonstration on Blackheath, as soon as the weather is fight in England-1 want to know what there is to favourable for such an undertaking. he did not fail. No, he supported the shopkeeper fight against? In France, indeed, government had with his ready money, and the more employment a host of 1,000.000 armed officials, we have 12,000 BURRAH FOR THE CHARTER AND NO SUBBENDER! leepy placemen ; in France there was a regular force and better wages he got, the more he had to spend of 500,000 soldiers, in Paris alone 80,000 middle CITY AND FINSBURY .-- Mr Hughes in the chair. class guards-we call them specials here.-The Na-Minutes read and confirmed. Messrs Allnutt and tional guard were brave troops,-the 'specials' here | Fennell reported from the Metropolitan Delegate tremble if the weathercock on one of their churches Committee. Report received. Mr Gover moved. and taining their just rights. (Great applause.) Percreaks with a French breeze. (Laughter and cheers. Mr Sims seconded, the following resolution :- 'That haps the middle classes were alarmed, but they ighting? There is no danger of fighting in England. the delegates be instructed to move on the Delegate should learn to discriminate between the honest There's nothing to fight with-a man might as well Committee, that a deputation be appointed to wait Chartist, and that unfortunate class, the thieves who fight with his own shadow. Let us review Lord fight with his own shadow. Let us review Lord on the trades delegates meeting at the Bell Inn, Old John's forces. The number of troops in Great Bri- Bailey, to request them to form part of the procession let them learn that whilst the Chartists were firmly tain on the 1st of January, 1848, was 3,544 cavalry, with the National Petition, and to display their 4,421 foot guards, 20,535 troops of the line, 1,429 re- banners, flags, and other insignia on that occasion. cruiting troops, and companies of regiments in India. | Carried. Mr Gover moved, and Mr Cater, seconded, property, and would protect it. (Great applause.) making altogether 29,929 men to keep twenty mil- | the following resolution :- 'That this meeting repuions of people in submission (Loud applause.) In diate all connexion with the meeting in Trafalgar-Ireland on the 1st of last January there were 3,248 square, and hold no connexion with Mr Cochrane, cavalry, and 23,048 infantry, making together 26,296, but on the contrary, regard him as a man not to to keep eight millions of Irish in misery. (Protracted | be trusted by the Chartist body ; we, therefore, took cheering) And as to you-men of London-the total | no part in the proceedings at that meeting, and connumber of the police force is 4,910 to watch over our sider the subsequent destruction of property as great metropolitan cage of two millions. (Immense chargeable to his account, and disgraceful to the applause) They had 4 000 of these on Monday to | parties concerned in such wanton mischief.' Suptake care of 20,000 of us-so that the remainder of ported by Messrs Allnutt and W. Salmon. Carried the two millions had only 900 to pull their leading uzanimously. Mr Gover moved, and Mr Nobba sostrings; while the 4,000 guards were kept under conded, the following resolution :-- 'That a copy of the previous resolution be sent to Mr Cochrane, and -champions of order, but not minions of misrule. | that the secretary be empowered to send it to such (En husiastic cheers) Now, friends, I do not say paper as he mny deem requisite.' Carried. Mr Gover this to excite you to violence-I morely say it to prove moved, and Mr Fennell seconded, a resolution:-

meant to subserve. All subscriptions for the National Demonstration must be immediately sent to this office, addressed to Thomas Clark, from whom all information can be

obtained. By Order of the Executive Committee, CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, Sec.

Office, 144, High Holborn,

Aational Land Company.

OLDHAM.—At the weekly meeting of the Oldham branch of the National Land Company the following resolutions were carried unanimously :- 'That six shillings be sent to aid Mrs W. Jones in commencing some business, whereby she may obtain a comfortable livelihood.' 'That five shillings be sent to Mr T. M. Wheeler, to aid the individuals who have bad losses in the cattle on O'Connorville.' 'That the members of this branch recommend all other branches to contribute their mite without delay.'

TRUED.-The Land members of this branch. in a meeting at Edward Tregenzer's, Pydar street, Truro, on Monday night. March 13th. resolved to form a publicity. Thus every effort to resist them turned Chartist association. A goodly number were enrolled. Officers were elected.

LINCOLN.-At a meeting of this branch of the Land Company it was resolved that a tea party be held on Monday, March 20th, to celebrate the triumph of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., retaining his seat in parliament, and also the glorious victory of our working man, a member of the Land Company. handed £50 to the secretary, to be placed in the Land and Labour Bank, stating, he hoped that would be an example to other members to help the branch in every possible way, as, by so doing, they would help themselves.

ASHTON-UNDER LYNE.-At the meeting of the members of the Land Company, on Sunday last, it was resolved to send ten shillings to the allottees of O'Connorville, and one pound towards defraying Mr M.Doall'us election expenses.

PADIHAM. - The members of the Power-loom Weavers' Association held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, Feb 28th, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, when a resolution was passed. That the money belonging to the Society be sent to the National Land and Labour Bank.' On the 28th of March the committee will forward the sum of £100 to the above bank.

ABERDEEN — The quarterly meeting of this branch of the National Land Company was held in the were in the meeting. (Groans) He hoped they'd 6th. Mr George M'Intosh, jun., in the chair. After some pecuniary business the following were duly elected officers of the locality :- Mr George M'Intosh, jun., president, re-elected ; Hugh Bryce, vice-president; William Porter, treasurer, re-elected; Robert Robertson, sub-secretary. Committee .- James Gilbert, James Maxwell, Robert Reid, Alex. Nicol, Thomas Thaw. Resolved .- 'That circulars be sent to all those members who are in arrears with their local expenses to come and settle the same.' 'That this meeting is of opinion that Scotland is not fairly represented in Conference, and, therefore, request that none be allowed to vote for a delegate to the first Conference but these who have actually paid up their entry money for the first quarter.' No counter motion being brought forward. The Chairman de-clared it carried. Resolved.—' That there be a the first Monday of every month. Some subscriptions were then made for the Sleaford Case and the O'Connor Detence Fund; the meeting then dis-50lved.

From Colonel Sibthorp up to Sir Robert Peel, all their duty from the soldiers of France, Italy, and Ba-SHEFFIELD .- At the usual meeting of the members admitted the abstract right of the People's Charter. varia. (Continued applause.) Who fears, then, to present only amounted to from 21, 2d, to 2s, 4d, a of the Land Company, the question of 'How can the talk of the Charter ? Who fears to tell the privi-(Hear, hear.) Oh, but the people were not preday, being about 11s. per week ; and out of that People's Bank be best forwarded,' was gone into ; leged classes they are knaves, fools, and powerless pared, this was not the time. (Laughter.) Such they had to pay at least 3d. per week for sharpening when, on the motion of Mr Richardson, seconded by atoms? We'll tell them so-and act up to it-but was the answer given to the gallant Cartwrighttheir pickaxes. If an energetic demonstration was Mir Goddard, the following resolution was unaniwe must have no desultory meetings-no splitting of such to the nuble Hunt, on the field of Peterloomade by them, he had no doubt they would be able mously agreed to :- 'That the Directors be respectforces. I am glad of the accession of Mr Reynolds, such to the brave men of the north, when they to effect an improvement in their condition. fully requested, without delay, to issue allarge quanbut before he or Mr Cochrane call another meeting, tity of tracts upon the subject, and that the various branches be called upon to aid and assist in their The greatest alarm prevails among the authorities, threw down the loom and the shuttle, and declared they had best confer with the Executive, and thus and other meetings are to be held. to work no more until the Charter was obtainedhave the support of Chartism. We must have no dissemination, believing as we do. that the time has such was the answer given on all occasions when sectional movement-we must all march as one body PERSHORE.—On Wednesday, the 22nd inst., a the people sought their just rights. (Hear, hear.) public tea meeting will be held in the Temperance And such ever would be the answer until the people Hall, in this town, in consequence of Price and Davis. were prepared to declare this is the time arrived when some such step is importunately the people sought their just rights. (Hear, hear.) arms-the guards !-- sons and brothers of the people for one object-and thus be guided by that truly dereeded ; and further, we are of opinion, that much mocratic authority, the National Convention, which, by representing all Democrats gives all fair play. larger sums of money would be forthcoming were some such steps taken as above described.' The com-Loud cheers.) Had this been done in this instance, two successful allottees, taking possession of their estates, at Minster Lovel, on the 27th inst. Mr Christopher Doyle, one of the directors of the Land Company, will deliver an address on the 'People's Charter and the Land,' after which, the National Charter and the Land, 'after which, the Mational Charter and the Land, 'after w two successful allottees, taking possession of their the very time. (Thunders of applause.) If mittee respectfully request that persons holding collecting books for Mr O'Connor's defence, will bring and instead of 20,000 there would have been 100 000 the London Chartists would have been here to day tion sheets, are likewise requested to forward them directly, as the time is drawing near when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By an other when they will have to be forwarded. By a state of the state of t Desirer and the Land, after which, the Mathins, the Mathi have to be forwarded. By order of the Council, enemies are hired to disturb our meetings-your MANCHESTER - A South Lancashiro meeting of de- a state of things, and would come forward and demeeting. enemies have tried to injure you, by committing out-GEORGE CAVILL. spies. They should be neither alarmed nor surprised ment.' Carried unanimously. Messrs Wm. Tapp, rage and charging it on you-refute them by your legates from the following localities met at Whit- clare with us, that they will have the Suffrage in MR PHILIP M'GRATH will deliver a lecture at the at this. The reins of power were held by the drivel- Henry Child, and Wm. Cuffay, were nominated canconduct. Remember, the republicans of France broke taker's, on Sunday, March 12th. J. Sutton in the virtue of their manhood. (Great applause.) Then Assembly-rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday ing, treacherous Whigs, who considered pimps, in didates on our behalf for the London men in the Nasomething more worth breaking than lamps-they chair :- Manchester, Bury, Bolton, Oldham, Hey-wood, Stockport, Middleton, Rochdale, Hyde. The (Loud and long continued applause.) precisely. Subject :-- Ireland tefore and after the Union.'-On the same evening will be discussed the Union.'-On the same evening will be discussed the following resolutions were passed :- 'That a letter' (Loud and long continued applause.) formers, and e-pionage, essential parts of the mational Convention. Meeting adjourned. N.B. In chinery of government. (Hear, hear.) The corconsequence of the landlord of our former place retire question :- ' Should paid up members of the Land the old objection of 'non-education' must soon cease, The resolution was then carried unanimously. rupt Parliament votes annually a large sum of the of explanation go to Hyde.' 'That the minutes be confirmed.' 'That the Directors of the Land Coming from business, we have removed our meeting to for the government have set up a new national school. Mr JOHN FUSSELL rose to move the following public money under the suspicious title of secret ser-Mr Hopkinson's, Providence Coffee House, St Peter's Terrace, Saffron-hill, on Sunday evenings, at seven Company, form Redemption Societies.' They have began by teaching the alphabet: police divisions A, B, C, D, E, F.--(Roars of laughter and pany be requested not to place persons belonging to resolution;vice money. The expenditure of this sum is never accounted for. And why ? Because it would reveal HALIFAX.-Mr Clissett will lecture in the Working country branches on the Office List, and that the That this meeting are of opinion, that the time has o'clock. Man's Hall, on Sunday, March 19th, at six o'clock loud cheers.) We'll learn our political alphabet from their collars, and the word we'll spell shall be atrocities that could not bear the light of day, delegates to next Conference pass a law to prevent arrived when the people should prepare to discuss those NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The inhabitants (Cheers.) Out of this sum the pimp, the spy, and in the evening. social arrangements, which must ultimately displace our of the following places and their neighbourhoods are its continuance.' 'That we hold a great campmeet-WARLEY .- Mr Shackleton will lecture at this place the Charter. (Rapturous cheers.) The speaker informer, are rewarded for watching, entrapping, hereby respectfully informed, that public meetings ing next Sunday, March 19th. at Oldham Edge. worn-out and corrupt anomalies, this meeting being imon Sunday, March 19th, at six o'clock in the then called on his hears not to lose their zeal or and persecuting the friends of the people. (Hear.) Chair to be taken at twelve o'clock, the following pressed with a firm conviction, that social advantage will be held for the purpose of adopting the National This secret service money, and the vile purpose to | Petition to the llouse of Commons, urging the nethe proud confidence in their own strength. These evening. gentlemen to be invited :-- Messrs O'Connor, O'Ilig- | must follow political change. meetings were but the drill, and when the Convenwhich it is applied, are some of the damning sins which must hasten the fall of the present system. gins, Leach, Roberts, Mitchel, Martin, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien.' 'That the Observation Com-mittee be ten, in future, and shall consist of the fol-the aristocracy and monarchy, that they never could South LONDON CHARTIST HALL .- The subscribers cessity of passing into law immediately the Bill of tion met, step by step, they should march to victory. Rights commonly known as the People's Charter. at the above place for the defence of Mr O'Connor's and Smith O'Brien. That the Observation Colling they might prevent a bloody convulsion. He told The narative portion of the report, as delivered by Several advocates in the above cause will address lowing: Messrs Leach, Rankin, Donovan, Gutridge, consider themselves safe, so long as the social con-The resolution for the People's Charter was then seat in Parliament, will please to attend between put and passed with thundering acclamations, every the hours of six and seven, on Sunday evening, lowing: Messre Leach, Kankin, Donovan, Gutridge, consider themselves safe, so long as the social con-advance. They arrived in the metropolis of France for signature :- Lyneham, Saturday, March 18th. bat and passed with thundering accumations, outs, hand in that gigantic meeting being raised. Mr Dixox rose to move the following resolution, and was loadly cheresolution which had been put into his hands, was one which he per feetly agreed with, but before he made any comment follows:— That this meeting calls upon the government to give that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the meeting calls upon the government to give that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the meeting calls upon the government to give that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the meeting calls upon the government to give that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the meeting calls upon the government to give that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the protection to labour which would secure to the in-that protection to labour which would secure to the in-that the prote March 19th, for the purpose of determining to what use the funds in the treasurer's hands shall be applied. South LONDON CHARTIST HALL .- Mr O'Brien will lecture on Sunday evening next, March 19:h. at eight o'clock. Subject :- 'The French Revolution. LIMEHOUSE.-BRUNSWICK HALL -The members of this locality, are requested to attend a general meeting, on Monday, March 20th. at eight o'clock, dustrious classes a 'fair day's wages for a fair day's Lovel. 02 business of importance.

with the people of this country, and who spent all profit-lords, and landlords, to secure from labour this money abroad, at Madeira or elsewhere. Prince may be judged from this fact : six hundred millions' Albert, too, had £30,000 per annum out of the worth of property are annually produced in this country. Besides that, he had £12,000 or £14,000 if the country, four-fifths of which are appropriated by one-fifth of the community; while the four-fifths more as field-marshal, though he had never seen a who create this vast mass of wealth are left to pine shot fired in his life, and could scarcely even be said be cut down.

Mr WILLIAMS moved the first resolution for the People's Charter. His speech embraced the same topics as that of the Chairman.

Mr JOHN CLARK seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr THOMAS CLARE of the Executive, who was

loudly cheered, followed.

then called to speak to the resolution, and said-He | object of the present French government is the weal was not surprised to see so large a meeting, for Sir of labour; it does not leave the employment of the George Grey had been helping them—he had pla-people dependent on the working of Adam Smith's carded the meeting, and thus given it additional

further said, processions at unseasonable hours were to realise. (Hear.) All honour to the glorious Pathemselves a loophole for retreat, in case they were world's redemption, and may the splendour of their was an unseasonable hour : it was unseasonable when goal of liberty and happiness. (Cheers.) You, gen-French brethren. At the close of the meeting, a they had 1,000 men; it was always quite seasonable if they had 100,000. (Hear, hear.) He had just returned from Paris, where he had seen the noblest sight of earth-a free people-and he

> time to raise that gallant flag once more-and we might greet it with cries kindred to those that swelled amid the folds of the Gallic tricolour. The French cried, ' Down with Guizot !' and that, when translated in plain English, was 'Down with Russell !' The French cried, ' Down with the system !'

That, in English, was nothing less than 'Down with reform !' That, in English, meant 'The Charter. and No Surrender ! (Loud cheers!) He knew by the government programme that 100 police spies

the people despised Lord John Russell and his government, laughed at his physical force demonstrations, and were determined to have the Charter,

without asking the leave of either Whig or Tory. (Loud applause.) He saw the mounted police with loaded firearms, prowling like baffled wolves around the meeting-and he dared them to disturb its majestic order. The police were, as one of the papers had said, the cause of all the disturbances, and it was now the people who were keeping them in order. (Hear, and cheers.) The neighbouring church was full of them. At last the law-church had found its proper level. Like to like! The plundering parson and the brutal policemen. There was a congregation worthy of the preacher. (Loud cheers) general meeting of the shareholders of this branch on There were the specials too-terrible fellows, who turned white as sheets if three boys with one orange appeared at the corner of the street. There was the army, too-gallant fellows, who had learned

MEETINGS OF THE SCOTCH MINERS.

AIRDRIE.-The colliers and miners of this district have held immense meetings, characterised by exemplary order. A great meeting was held at Whiff. let Bridge, which was adjourned to another called with the shopkeeper; and hence, it was at once the at Airdrie the same evening, in a large hall in Stir- duty and interest of the shopkeepers and middle ling-street. At this meeting, which was imposing in | classes, to aid and assist the working classes in obits numbers, a miner, named Lees, delivered an admirable address, of about an hour's duration, maintaining that all their social evils were owing to political inequalities; and from the history of France sixty years ago, he bade the aristocracy and the capitalists take warning in time. He was no friend infested London in such numbers-(hear, hear)to outrage or violence; but when that spirit did break out among the population, it showed to the resolved on obtaining liberly that they respected wealthy on what a treacherous foundation their security rested. To illustrate the condition of the colliers and miners, he mentioned that the wages at

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Torrespondence.

HEARTLESS TYRANKY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIE, - An act of tyranny has been perpetrated in this town, (Stockport) by an agent of the Lord of the Manor, which is in its way as unjust and oppressive as any that has taken place under that class of oppressore, the Irish landlords. A respectable and benevolent man occupying a farm under Lord Vernon, being desirous of alleviating the miserable condition of a number of his poor neighbours, sub-let a quantity of his land for that purpose, which the poor fellows eagerly prepared, and in crowded-about six hundred persons, of both sexes, of their crops. Their hopes, however, were soon blasted. after the tables had been cleared, a temporary plat-The venomeus pen of some unknown wretch let the form was erected, from which the different speakers many instance- had manured the land and planted some upon Mr O'Connoi's plan, and for themselves too. This a piece of white calico, surrounded by a red border. was too much for the pampered and bloated menial of a feudal baron-he must put a stop to such work. In vain did the poor fellows represent their misery, and the hard. ship it would be to them to be deprived of their alletments, after having purchased manure, seed, and agricultural implements (many of them stinting their sto. be tolerated under him, so that the pour men were comp-lled to give up their plots. It is but justice to state. that the farmer who sub-let it has done all in his power to compensate the men for their loss.

Yours faitbfully. THOMAS WEBB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-We rejoice to inform you and the members of the Land Company generally, that a number of us have formed ourselves into a co-operative association called the Kingston Co-operative Gardeners Society, our object being to hire land in our neighbourhood ; and to accomplish such, we have commenced subscribing in shares of 2s 6d. each ; any person eligible to become a member no matter what creed or politics. Our object is to prove the value of the land in our own localities and the practicability of the Land Plan, as a means to an end of ultimately redeeming the working classes from their at present degraded position, to free men, free in thought, and free to act. Trusting the public notice through the medium of the STAR, will attract the attention of other localities, we at the same time unitedly hope, and most earnestly wish, health and long life to our benefactor and friend, Hr Feargus O'Connor.

I remain, dear sir, Yours respectfully, R. ANDERSON, Secretary. P.S. Any localities wishing for a copy of the rules can have them, by applying to the secretary. March 7th 1848.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Hr O'Counor, on the 16th of April, I think I shall not | what made this field on the one side teem with plenty. be doing my part, having a vote for the borough of Mary- and be on the other in a barren state, he would tell lebone, if I neglected sending to the two members, them, 'The landlords, and the want of capital.' We having votes will do the like.

I am, yours, JOHN STEPHENS, an old Chartist.

TO THE EVITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. (From the Preston Chronisle) FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S NATIONAL LAND SCHEME. PUBLIC TEA PARTY AND BALL.

On Tuesday evening last, a public tea party and ball was held in the rooms of the Corn Exchange. in honour of the location of six of the Preston members beirg present. An excellent tea was served up ; and, was nailed to the wall, having upon it the words that an editor is paid for what he says, and he knows, 'Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., the founder of the National Land Company;' and, and at the other end was a similar piece of material, bearing upon it the my friends, I have a great moral to this tale, and words, 'The science of Agriculture is only in its in- have to request of you to doubt me when the press fancy.'

to be allowed to take a conspicuous part in so praise. humanity. (Hear, hear.) There was, to him, in contemplating man's return to his legitimate possesfor then he would not be wholly dependent on trade. (Cheers.) We might, in the present day, look on every hand, and behold steady, would be industrious, and deserving men, unwilling idlers, whose pallid cheeks preclaimed aloud the want of the common the streets to their homes, in consequence of the barely kept alive at the expense of others. The condition of these men was but a shade better than our own when the land in this country was comparatively unproductive, from the want of labour. (Hear, hear.) He would aefy any man to walk (as he had done yesterday) through the vale from Chipping towards Preston-which might be rendered as beautiful a place as ever the sun shone upon, and was now iterally a heap of rubbish-he would defy any man to walk through that vale without feeling forced to acknowledge that the land was lying waste for the want of labour ; and at the same time hundreds of labourers were being thrown into the union bastiles through that want of labour. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Who had not seen, when he had travelled into the country, a field on the one side teeming with Siz,-Seeing that the National Petition is to be pre- plenty, and on the other side comparatively barren ? ented to the House of Commons by our champion, If we asked the farmer what was the cause of this-

Being a successfal allottee in the Land Company. I had maturally begun to congratulate myself on my good for-tune-when, it having come to my master's ears, he put a damper on my rejoicing by an abrupt dismissal, telling me, at the same time, that, had he been aware of my in-at the same time, that, had he been aware of my intentions, he would have dismissed me four months ago. I appeal to you, as a public journalist, to say whether it located according to the principles of the Land from which they may gain their own redemption and I appeal to you, at a public journalist, to say whether it is just to the working man thus to public journalist, to say whether it is just to the working man thus to public journalist, to say whether it is just to the working man thus to public journalist, to say whether it is salvation. (Applause) As a matter of course, the indulge a little, and say that there were other rea-object of the Land Plan is to buy over the labour is milling to work wants for food it is certended to bring about the present deplorable state of things. He might tell them that even their 'own darling Land Scheme,' as it had been termed, would ment found it to be their duty to repeal that monstrous law known as the law of primogeniture, which left all to one individual in a family, and burdened the rest of that family upon the community at large. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Were they not met upon another object, he might go into the history of the past few days, which had brought vengeance upon an unprincipled tyrant; which had freed a noble people from their bondage; and which, in all probability, had changed the destinies of Europe. (Cheers.) He trusted that the happy day might arrive when all persons should, by their own industry, also, to that happy day, when man, by his own in-Providence had made dependent upon him; when he should labour willingly, from early morn till dusk; ternal arrangements of her house; when he could sit in converse with happy, social, sober friends, to talk of his duties and his rights; when he should educate his children-'teach the young idea how to would take a hundred editors, and what a thing that shoot;' and, when his labour and industry would qualify him to retain his position as a happy citizen hundred editors located on an estate ;- (laughter)of a free and clorious Republic. (Loud applause.) what a menagerie that would be. Well, I would However, it would ill-become him to detain them any take a hundred editors, long-headed as they think longer. He knew of what that meeting was comlonger. He knew of what that meeting was com-posed :---he knew it was composed of a mixture of the are---and unless they were like Nebuchadnezzar, and grave and gay; some seriously disposed, and others itching for other amusements; and he knew. also. that they had present among them a tried advocate of the people's rights, and the founder of the Land Scheme-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., member of par- it would be geese, because they must have liament for Nottingham, and no thanks to the powers a goose quill; and, therefore, they would that be. (Laughter and cheers.) Knowing that, he produce geese, if they could produce anythought it would not be his duty, as chairman, to thing. thought it would not be his duty, as chairman, to thing. (Laughter from the reporters.) That occupy any more of their time; and he would sit this Land scheme of mine should, consedown by thanking them for the orderly manner in down by thanking them for the orderly manner in quently, be opposed by the press and by capitalists, which they had listened to the remarks he had made; I am not surprised; but let any man take a walk and, if there was any person present opposed to the with me; let him look at the land on which my principles they advocated, he hoped they would give to them that calm and dispassionate hearing for ments which have already taken place on it; let which a British audience was so highly famed. (Loud applause.) The chairman concluded by calling on Mr Brown to propose the first resolution. Mr JAMES BROWN said that the duty which was imposed upon him that evening, was one which could not require much energy on his part to perform ; and, as there were several strangers present, besides their esteemed friend Mr Feargus O'Connor, who were desirous of addressing them, he would not detain them long. Ho held in his hand a resolution to propose ; but before he did so, he would beg their attention whilst he endeavoured to express the feelings which naturally arose in his mind on an occasion like the present. They were not met to celebrate any great battle; they were not met to triumph over the fall of any dynasty; but they were met for mel of September let, signed 'Magaes,' very truly ob-an object as great, if not greater, than if they had eerves, that, in most cases, it has happened that the been met for such purposes. They had had to contend, since the establishment of their Land scheme, with a fee more formidable than any of the armies merely it is time that the specious fraudulent trickery, which had at different times over run Europe, and which has been to long and so often practised, and that foe was the public press. That press had thought the who lives upon his own land. (Cheers.) In which has only tended to advance and reward villany, it its duty, from the commencement of the struggle, should be superseded by a more judicious bestowal of to impede their progress by every means possible, un-indulgences; and I verily believe that in no instance is principled, and dishonourable; and they were now it more richly deserved, or would be more highly appre-there together that night to proclaim that they had posing others respecting the land? God gave man vanquished the press. The resolution placed in his a sufficiency to apply to his own sustenance and sup. hands to move was as follows :-joicing at the successful and proud position to which the National Land Company has stained, and in bonour of the location of six of the Preston members of the company who are going to be taken from the minute of the sweet of his own hour and told him That this meeting-assembled for the purpose of recompany who are going to be taken from the miseries naturally attendant upon the present artificial labour market, and placed in a position for a fair developement of the cepabilities of labour when applied to the might be speculated upon and trafficked with cultivation of the national resources of this countryconsider, that if generally carried out, the principles of the National Land Company would tend to promote the

error. The press have opposed that Plan from in-terest, sycophaney, depravity, and corruption. A great portion of my business through life has been to give to that press the power to do good when it is inclined to do so, and to pare its claws when it is inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to be sold in England, the persons inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to offer you is inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to a splendid estate to offer you is inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to a splendid estate to offer you is inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to a splendid estate to offer you is inclined to do mischief; and perhane there is an estate to a splendid estate to offer you is present House of Commons was composed of in the house, and though certainly they did was to many plead informed information of the period information of the period

also, that like other manufacturers, he makes his wares for the best market. (Cheers.) And now.

the greatest pleasure, for he held it to be a privilege in supporting the power of those classes who are most opposed to labour. And why? Because laworthy a movement as the present one. It was a bour, being most unproductive, and the labouring salvation of our common country : and, immediately, and most papers living on advertisements alone, they the amelioration of the condition of suffering are obliged to pander to the want of principle and depraved tastes of the advertising class-no matter what opinions they may themselves entertain. I sion of the land, something pleasing and sublime ; thank the press for having opposed the Land Plan ; for if they had not opposed it I should have doubted nor would he be the victim of sordid man's injustice. its stability. (Laughter.) For instance-imagine a poor little editor sitting in his cock-loft, writing for the parties employing him that matter only which will sell-writing about the capabilities of the soil, and borrowing ideas from other subjects ; and necessaries of life ; and many of those men preferred in which we have many opportunities of seeing the ignorance of that class from whom we are taught to destitution of their families-such families being receive knowledge and learn the literature of the be called on to support another king. They already requesting them to give the petition their support, or no might then ask him how, when he carried out im-rote from me at the next election. Hoping all Chartists provements on the one hand, they were not productive own free labour upon the soil of the more interval. tenure as at present ;-when he dared not tread on a starving-still I venture to assert that no power, no are left. There is a class of persons-a bigoted TO THE EVITOR OF THE NORTHEEN STAR. [patting o need, when his of sheep, if such dog was] SIZ,—It would appear, by the conduct of some of the to assist him in protecting the sheep, if such dog was ties will be able to seduce these six children from Stz,—It would appear, by the conduct of some of the employers, that they look on the working man as an en-gine created for their especial use, to be employed so long as it suits their fancy or interests, and then to be

inclined to do mischief; and perhaps there is no mencing. Sir, I have a splendid estate to offer you though certainly they did want some new blood infused mencing. Sir, I have a splendid estate to offer you though certainly they did want some new blood infused into it, he could confidently state that a more cortriumph as we can over the lewdness of the press. Was, that operatives, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, rupt parliament never sat. As Mr John Bright told And why? Because here are I address of the press. Was, that operatives, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, rupt parliament never sat. As Mr John Bright told And why? Because here am I a stranger standing de., could never dig. I have had them now en one before you, and standing before the representatives estate for only six or seven months, and every man of the press, and 1 defy that press to destroy the upon it says he is able to work with any agricultural mind that I have in a grant and a destroy the upon it says he is able to work with any agricultural of the National Land Company. Among the persons mind that I have in a great measure created. (Loud labourer in the parish. It was thought an extraor-announced to address the meeting was Mr Feargus applause.) There was a time when the parish dinary thing to require the immense time of seven announced to address the meeting was Mr Feargus applause.) There was a time when the press was dinary thing to require the immense time of seven all powerful, because the press was like a veiled years' apprenticeship to become a tailor, when that crowded—about six hundred persons, of both sexes, prophet, and every many thereby the track a veiled years' apprenticeship to become a tailor, when that prophet, and every man thought that a newspaper I tailor in seven months could dig or stick a cabbage. was a bible, and everything that he saw in it was a One great and important thing with regard to the Revelation. But now every man has learnt different, Land Plan is, that we are doing away with the old once again. They had been prosecuted and perse. a d has learnt the truth. He now knows that an extended farming which has descended from gene. cuted, and like the French, they were prepared for editor is but a nortion of the present o The venome use of some unknown wretch let the lorm was erected, non which the complete freedom of the people. They had not addressed the assemblage. At one end of the room, editor is but a portion of the property of the plant ration to generation, and which has caused men to the complete freedom of the people. They had not addressed the assemblage. At one end of the room, editor is but a portion of the property of the plant ration to generation, and fences, which been allowed to discuss reform, and an *ometric* and an *ometric* and the second by a red border. belonging to those who sell the paper. He knows preserve the old hedges, forests, and fences, which been allowed to discuss reform, and an smeute and that an editor is paid for what he may he knows preserve the land, and which their grand- revolution came upon them. The present revolution preserve the old here and and which their grand- revolution came upon them. The present revolution. encroached upon the land, and which their grand however, had not been accompanied with the but-fathers had adopted years before them. We are now however, had not been accompanied with the but-introducing an entire new system into the science of cheries of 1793. But even that time it was English agriculture, and we are bringing all the mechanical money sent over to France by William Pitt, and skill of the country upon the land, thus forming a wrung from our pockets, that had led to such butpraises me. The press of this country has done store set of labourers. In Hertfordshire and cheries. We now had the pauper king come ever more to destroy liberty, and has done were the set of labourers our colonies have been lo, to this country to live on our lebourer where our colonies have been lo, to this country to live on our lebourer where our colonies have been lo. mechs for that purpose); fall was to no purpose, the mighty menial declared that the nuisance should not be, perhaps, more appropriate to say working men be, perhaps, more appropriate and women), he accepted their call to preside with The press of this country has ever been foremost the cultivation of the crops. This is a set of Englishmen opposed to another set in deadly and they have been accounted at the crops. This is a set of Englishmen opposed to another set in deadly effected in the cultivation of the crops. This is a set of Englishmen opposed to another set in deadly great fact than free trade. (Cheers.) conflict. He himself, had never been the cause of That is not a great fact, but is rather a great lie. one drop of blood being shed, but he had laboured When I was in parliament before, I tried what par-long and hard, and as he had sought the lion's share movement which had for its object, ultimately, the classes not belonging to the advertising community, liament would do, and I proposed several measures. long and anti, he had been contented to take the salvation of our common country : and, immediately. and most marging on advertisements along the advertisements along the devention of the salvation of our common country : and, immediately. I he had been contented to take the immediately. Inament would do, and I proposed covered measures, or popularity, no had been contented to take the One has been alluded to to night. One was a bill lion's share of persecution. He had been invited one has been among them, and he could asagainst the soil, but prevented him from applying sure them that he felt more honour in addressing tenant the soil, but protections and note applying that meeting than he felt in addressing the House this capital upon it. If the tenants were to have that meeting than he felt in addressing the House the entire benefit from their own exertions they of Commons. And why? Because he had learned would rise at dawn of morning, and work not till all that he knew from them. (Applause.) Mr would rise at user of the land. Another thing which I of the women, and urged on them to persuade their proposed was, a different system of Poor Laws for husbands to adopt his principles. He then related proposed was, a different system of root laws for an anecdete of a man who had been compelled to Ireland; that they should be supported by premiums an anecdete of a man who had been compelled to from the higher classes; and that is the same law enrol in his Land Plan, because his wife pinched his that I would propose for England. I am opposed to legs in bed. (This anecdote, being highly intellecany description of Poor Law whatever, and am in tual and amusing to the meeting, was of course rereceive knowledge and learn the literature of the any description of a two not a pauper law—but one to pro-day. There is now a great change coming over the favour of a law—not a pauper law—but one to pro-spirit of the times. In a country not many miles where not have not been able to have prompt to super length the mold that I and the super law the molecular to some further light to super law t spirit of the times. In a country not many miles vice tener to have able to hay by enough to sup- length, he said that Lord Clarendon, the Lord Lieuport themselves in their old age. (Cheers.) My tenant of Ireland, had said that, Feargus O'Connor's monarch was firmly seated on the throne, the people have been victorious against him, and he has been compelled to seek a safe asylum in England. As described by your chairman in his excellent illustra-tive a sneech we have a tweet to the secollent illustra-tive a sneech we have a tweet to the secollent illustra-tive a sneech we have a tweet to the secollent illustra-tive a sneech we have a tweet to the secollent illustra-tive and the secollent illustra to the secollent illustra to the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and there was competition in the secollent illustra to the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and there was competition of the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and there was competition of the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and there was competition of the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and there was competition of the secollent industry that idleness would claranden and the second the tive speech, we have a tyrant turned upon the idler pressing on their industry, that idleness would Clarendon, and there was something in the name State; and in all likelihood we shall be become a crime, and the idlers would be sent to of a lord; though the Lord deliver him from such called upon to contribute to be. you are all my dupes; and porhaps the press have thing which could be adopted.-(Cheers.) Last benefit. I say that this plan is the most remunera contribute immense sums to the support of the King of Belgium, to whom they gave £50,000 per annum. They contribute also to the support of the King of Hanover; and I should not be at all surprised if we labour of the people of this country. But now I have done with the rabble of the press, and kings, and will come to the more important subject before me, namely the to the more important subject before me, namely the to the more important subject before me, namely the to the labour. In the press is children to the press is children to the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press like the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press labour of the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press would the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press would the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press would for withholding the opinion of the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press would for withholding the opinion of the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour, in the press would for withholding the opinion of the press would the manufacturers, who apcoulate in labour. will come to the more important subject before me, his farm, and does not press on any other class like ous was to other in bounding the opinion of the nemaly these six children coming to live by their the manufacturers, who speculate in labour, in the not be blamed for withholding the opinion of the own free labour upon the soil. (Cheers.) I venture hopes of getting a market for it in other countries. people. He remembered the time when he had to say, notwithstanding the opinion of the press, that Then again, when I place a man upon a farm, I forced a whole body of dragoons to return to the he would say, he had neither the capital nor the all the land purchased is clay land, all the press, that shall have taken that man out of the labour market, stereets before he would leave the streets. He had damp houses, and all the allottees discontented and thereby have increased the wages of those who last Saturday week published a letter in the NORTHERN partridge nest; when his boy dared not keep a dog seduction, no ignorance, no representations, no entrea-to assist him in protecting the sheep, if such dog was ties will be able to seduce these six children from have as great an interest in the welfare of the la-Barrot, said Mr O'Connor, created the schism, but bourer as the labourer has himself. These are the he did not know what it would end in, and, thereclass possessing a vote in the country-the shop-keeping class-and I ask these of Preston if, where the people to be butchered. The people, now they afterwards, and have the pleasing satisfaction of witness-

Commons who so totally disregarded the wishes of the working classes of this country.' He (Mr O'Con-nor) had been down at the Potteries last night, in the middle of a procession a mile long, and no less than 1,600 persons had sat down to tes in a covered market. It had been said that he had been mad with them, and perhaps he might become a lunatic

solution.-Agreed to.

Mr Liddell then moved, seconded by Mr Davis-'Resolved,-That this meeting begs respectfully to tender to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., its beartfelt gratitude for the manner in which he has defended the rights of labour during the course of a lang life, but par rights of invour uning internet of, and the zealous and ticularly for the establishment of, and the zealous and grataitous manner in which he has carried out the prin. ciples of, the National Land Company."

Agreed to.

day morning.

Agreea w. Mr F. O'Connon briefly replied, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman; Seconded, and carried with applause. The CHAIRMAN responded at some length. Mr Brown briefly moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the use of the reoms. Mr F. O'Connon seconded the motion.-Carried The room was then cleared for dancing, which was kept up to the lively strains of Haslam's ex. cellent quadrille band till an early hour on Wednes.

AND ON THIS. (From the Preston Pilot.) CHARTIST 'LAND-JOBBING' TEA PARTY.

On Shrove Tuesday a tea party, got up by the five points' gentry of this town, was held in the Corn Er. change-room, to celebrate the location of six individuals from Lancashire on the Land bought by a Company of the above persons, according to what is designated the 'Land Scheme,' The party was certainly numerous, and among them were the hundred Chartists of Preston of the most rabid breed, linked together, of course, in the 'bonds of fraternity.' One reason, perhaps, why so numerous a party was congregated together was, in consequence of O'Connor, the land-jobber, and, as he styles himself in his own paper, the NORTHERN STAR, 'COntrac. tor, architect, engineer, surveyor, farmer, dung maker, cow and pig jobber, milkman, and member of parlin. ment,' having been announced to be present at the meeting, and deliver an address. He did deliver an address, which consisted of his usual blarney and bambooze ling. In a towering speech, in which he endeavoured to make himself appear the very paragon of perfection as an honest and an upright man, he denouaced the press as vile, absurd, and unchristian ; in fact, a listener, who had never heard anything of the speaker before, would almost have been persuaded that there was at least one sinless man in the world, (according to his own showing) and that man was O'Connor.

The Miners' Attorney. General, Roberts, should also have been present, as well as others of a similar chatended by 40,000 or 50,000 persons, which had not racter, but they were non est inventus, and we think that for once in their lives they acted with prudence and good sense, in refusing to attack themselves to the Char. tist principles as proposed by O'Connor. We congratu. late them upon this steying away.

The addresses of the speakers were of the most inflam. matory nature. Had we space at command we perhaps might have given a specimen of the substance of some of the speeches, of which the boasted Land Scheme formed but the morest fractional part. It certainly was alluded to, and of course O'Connor himself praised it to the very skies, observing that by it everybody would be saved from the workhouse, and would live in a state of ease and comfort, and the 'hard-hearted overseers and relieving officers' would be no longer a terror. If the people would only join themselves to the Land Society, in process of time they would receive a certain number of acres of ground, when they might sit at ease ever long as it suits their facey or interests, and then to be thown aside as ree wuchling lumber, having no longer any right to live upon earth. This, or something like it, must be the idee after and longer of a trannical—an uprincipled landlord. He (the it, must be the idee after and longer of a trannical—an uprincipled landlord. He (the same right to live upon earth. This, or something like to the men in their employ trying to make provision against a time of age or destitution. I am induced to trouble you with the foregoing re-marks, by the conduct of my employer towards me Being a successful allottee in the Land Company, I had maturally begun at constrainties and had been allowed to the dwarking classes, as he asy the and that in fine, his hat, coat, shoes, stockings, and and that in fine, his hat, coat, shoes, stockings, a and tainting the air around bim, and infecting the green without a breach of the peace! We cannot do better than recommend to the especial notice of the subscribers to this notable scheme, the following paragraph from the LIVEBFOOL MERCERY of 'THE LAND SCHEME .- In the last number of the 'LABOURER,' a monthly publication devoted to the advocacy of the Land Scheme, Mr O'Connor states that the society now numbers one hundred thousand heads of families;'out of all that number only one hundred and sixty had found refuge upon the O'Connor estates, to say that all the rails have been taken up in the The remaining 99,840 'heads of families,' with their anything which has not for its object the accom. has now been about three years in operation, the busiplishment of the Charter, and what is necessary for ness of location must go on fifty times faster than it is the Land Plan. People who wish to go with me doing at present, if this grand scheme for improving the must strike out their legs to step on my heels. The condition of the poor is to be dealt fairly by all. But • While the grass grows the steed starves.' Of the one more, and they could not show him men who would hundred thousand members of the company, who subgo farther than he would. You must follow my dig. scribed their weekly pence to Mr O'Connor, the great among you as a hostage, and blame me if ever I at. long before they can have the slightest chance of being DREADFOL SUICIDE BY A GENTLEMAN OF FOETUNE. - On Thursday week the inhabitants of the town of Cardigan were thrown into a state of considerable myself, and have been for sixteen months cast into a excitement in consequence of the suicide of Morris Morris, Esq., who, it was found, had cut his throat in a most frightful and determined manner. It ap-Hear, hear.) They have attempted to make me feel pears that the unfortunate gentleman, who was of a ashamed of myself, but I can defy them to point out somewhat eccentric disposition, had been for two or one single dishonourable or ungentlemanly act, nn- three days previously in a very unusual and excited generous or unjust, which I have ever committed in state, but from what cause produced has not transthe whole of my life. (Loud applause.) I have been pired, and on the day of committing the dreadful act chosen by the people of Nottingham to represent he had not left his bedroom. Attention was first willing to assist him as soon as they could put their chosen by the people of Nottingham to represent he had not left his bedroom. Attention was first hands even to weeding a garden. The tithes of this them in Parliament; but I have been petitioned attracted by the inmates of the room below his bedcountry belonged to the people, and not to the par- | against, and well was it that that petition was with- | room finding some drops of blood falling from the sons. They were for educating the people, for sup-porting the people, for remunerating the working day next, I would have shown them such a Notting-of the Red Lion Inn, instantly proceeded to the bedroom, on entering which he found the unfortunate fought in Nottingham, when I had no purpose of gentleman lying on the floor of the room, with his my own to serve; and, if this petition had not been head nearly severed from his body. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and Mr Noot, surgeon, promptly attended, but the deceased was beyond the reach of human assistance, he having had showed the Chancellor of the Exchequer the petition, that they would form in procession and entirely divided all the principal arteries and cut his sources frem which we were entitled to expect a large march up to London to the House of Commons, and throat completely to the bone. On lifting him from reduction of taxation, instead of an increase. Let thrust me into the house as their representative, the ground, his head fell back as if completely severed from the body. It appears the deceased comestablished that the unfortunate gentleman was of The deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temperary insanity.' He was in his 45th year. STRANGE DISCOVERY OF & BURGLAR, -- A gentle man, named Dutton, jaged 80, of the Brynne, near Wrexham, Flintshire, was listening in his bed to his clock striking the hour of twelve at miduight, when to his surprise the last six strokes sounded much louder than the former. The old gentleman naturally supposed that a door had been opened; upon listening, he heard the jingling of keys, and to his astonishment he was but too fully convinced that an take the contents of his bureau. He immediately The recent stormy weather has done considerable damage to the Plymouth Breakwater. One tenth of the entire police force in Iroland is

tain that if there is any class which has need to do so, it is sons, besides exclusion from the land, which had the lacemakers-as Mr Langford, my former employer, knows that no man can obtain employment after he has passed the meridian. Therefore, to punish him for trying to provide for his latter years, is tyranny of the never be carried to a successful issue until the govern-I am, sir. worst kind. Yours respectfully,

JAMES HOLMES, New Lenton, March 18th, 1848.

OUR EXILES.

The following letter has appoared in the CORNWALL CHRONICLE, published in Van Diemen's Land :---TO THE EDITOR OF THE COBNWALL CHROMICLE.

SIR,-In looking over a recent copy of your journal my attention was ettracted to an article on the subject be made happy, and when they should be alletted of prison indulgences, which opens a wide field of ob-and located on the fruitful land. He looked forward, servation, and one in which, if you have the moral courses to proceed, you may render the most essential dustry, should be able to maintain mimself and those service to many really deserving characters-for amongst the heterogeneous mass composing the prison population, it must be admitted there are some of that descrip- | when his wife should have time to attend to the intion, and I would, without further preface, draw your attention to one whose case presents the strongest claims that can be urged upon the notice of the governmental authorities. Z-phaniak Williams, the compatriot of Frost and Jones, who has, for a considerable time, resided in this town, and in reference to whose general character it would be superflucus to allude, more than by saying it is that of unwavering rectitude, epright integrity, and stern, unbending probity ; but, passing by the deserts of irreproschable conduct, he has performed one of the most meritorious actions on record, and, should he never receive any advantage from its performance, at the hands of the constituted authoritize, it is but right that the press should blazon it forth, corroborated, as it is, by the unreserved and honourable ettestation of T. Mason, Esq., the police magistrate, thus showing, beyond the possibility of singht, that there essnot be anything of collusion about it. The meritomour action I allude to is this :- The inmetes of New Borfelk Lunatic Asylum had banded themselves together in a conspiracy; had armed themselves with bindgeons, and threatened to burn down the asylum, threatening to kill any one that same near them. The paid keepers were afraid to approach them, as were also the constables. At length Williams was applied to, and, at the risk of his life, he went in amongst them, and was ultimately successful in prevailing on them to relingaish their weapons, and retire each to his cell.

FIL have omitted to state that this occurred on the Sunday merning, and the whole of the prisoners em. ployed on public works, were actually called out of church to assist, and what the array of physical force failed to effect, Williams accomplished with a few kind words. This took place in June, 1845, and at the time Williams was induced by the solicitation of friends to memorialise for an indulgence. The lats Governor, Sir E Wilmot, forwarded the memorial to the home goverament ; and in course of time Williams received the fullowing very laconic Gladstonian reply to his application, a copy of which I enclose. A writer in your jour-zel of September 1st, signed 'Magaes,' very truly obhest men have met with the worse fate. It is litsmily exemplified in the case of poor Williams. But exted, than in the case of the political exile, Williams.

I am, sir, yours truly,

P. -COPY OF REPLY TO APPLICATION.

MEMJRANDUM .- The Lieutenant-Governor has recrived a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secre-tary of State, in which Mr Glads one intimates, that her Majesty has not been pleased to approve of a Tisket of Leave being granted to Z. Williams, who was recommended by his Eccellency.

W. NAIEN, Comptreller's Office.

market for industrious men-those who live in no man who is willing to work wants for food, the people, when they found that their meeting was tree of liberty itself. The party, after the speech makpoverty and who over-stock the labour market-the and it is the duty of government to find to be suppressed, went through the streets, and des ing, consoled themselves with indulging at the shrine of object is, then, to buy over the labour market for work for those men. That is the first great troyed lamps and windows, and were about attacking Terpsichore for a few hours, after which all disparsed them, for the purpose of making goed the losses in principle introduced by the new provisional govern- the palace itself, when the dragoons came up and trade. It is no wonder, when the government tax ment of France; and I see that everything valuindustry to the sum of £6,000,000 in the shape of able in their proclamations has already been propoor rates, from which the idle alone receive the full benefit, it is no wonder then that they should wish a working man upon the provisional government, to take the surplus labour out of the market, that they might thereby increase the value of the land. friends, is all that I ask, and it is the duty of go-Every man in his senses knows that for some years vernment to find out every source of employment. past trade and commerce have been falling off. (Mr O'Connor then commented upon the increased Every man knows also-although there has been an value of gold in this country; thought that every man should be allowed to be his own producer and increase in the price of the raw material and a great decrease in the price of the manufactured articlethat the capitalists would oppose the Land Scheme. It is no matter what the price of the raw material is ; cultivated to one-twentieth of its capability. The it is no matter what the price of the manufactured gentlemen who had, by their calculations, endeaarticle is ; the men who command the money, and voured to show that the Land Plan was impractithereby, command the labour, make up the deficiency cable, ought to constitute a council to be Chancellors in the profits out of a deficiency in the wages. That of the Exchequer. He admitted that the men could is the reason why these men are opposed to the Land not be located as fast as he could wish; but there was no Company in the world which had commenced Plan, These men know about as much about the land as an Irish pig knows about geometry. (Laughter.) I would take a hundred free traders, land, however, he could locate them faster ; but that or a hundred political economists, who write about the land, and I would locate them on an estate ; or convinced them by plain arguments and facts that he could leeate the people according to his Land Plan, would be. (Laughter.) How I should like to see a and that proceeding would greatly relieve the labour market, and, consequently, benefit all other classes. We paid, at present, £6,000,000 per annum for poor rates; but, by having £1,000,000 of that for the re-lief of the poor, by giving £3,000,000 to locate the poor, and saving the other £2,000,000, they would could live upon grass, every one of them would starve. confer a great benefit on the country. The location (Loud cheers, and laughter from the reporters.) upon the land would give the people a degree of free-They would soon find out how much they knew about dom, independence, and health, and a degree of the land; and if they produced anything at all pride also, to be enabled to live in his own castle and consume his own produce. It would be cheering also to see his children not idling about, but being clergy, and not for the purpose of paying a million of friends have been located ; let him see the improve money altogether to keep one idle pauper in every parish. He had told the ministry the other night, him look at the countenances of those lucated on it, and see the once pale faces turned into a good blush ; let him see the woman who, a short time ago, was obliged to rise at the dawn of morning, to throw the sucking child from her breast, and hurry off to her work; let him see her in her own castle, sisting by her own fireside, the mistress and empress of her

the government locate the people on the land; let | Throughout the whole course of my life I am thankown household. (Loud applause.) But, my friends, them disband the greater portion of our army; let them relieve the landlords, and improve the condi-tion of the manufacturers and shopkeepers, and then to a block being shed. The people have been told by the to a confirmed drunkard, the manufacturers and shopkeepers, and then to a block being shed. The people have been told by the press and others that I am a confirmed drunkard, the manufacturers and shopkeepers, and then to but I wish to God every man was no more a drunk-extablished that the unfortunate gentleman was of I believe the press and the capitalists are Christians, and, therefore, I will give them scripture. God tells man that he must live by the 'sweat of his brow.' God tells man also that the husbandman must be the keep up all that would be required. It took now and than myself. Notwithstanding what has been unsound mind. The jury returned a verdict that first partaker of the fruits of the earth. God does from £11,000,000 to £12,000,000 for the army; but declared by the press, I can truly say that from the not tell man to live by the sweat of another's brow, let every man's castle be his sentry box, and then | day I was born to the present moment, I never was but he tells him to live by the sweat of his own brow. there would be such a National Guard that we should more drunk than 1 am now. (Cheers.) It has been God gave you the land, and told you to cultivate it; have no fear of invasion, though. perhaps, we said that I was born a drunkard ; but I believe that might have cries of 'The throne is in danger,' 'The no man was ever born a thief, nor was any man ever church is in danger.' (Cheers.) During the last born a drunkard. Every man has been born with quarter of a century he had been agitating, and principles which might be turned into vices or virand to make you labourers he made natural labour, but the devil made you artificial labour. (Cheers.) The husbandman and the labourer have as great a right to enjoy the fruits of their own industry as any during that time he had attended more public meet- | tues, according to the training he has received. We ings, and addressed more assemblies, than any man | can reclaim a drunkard ; we can reclaim a thief ; we the present state of trade, in the present state living. He had been a farmer, and was consequently | can reelaim a liar-though that is difficult ; but we of commerce, when there is a speculation and acquainted with agriculture ; he had been a great never can reclaim a cruel man. If a man is cruel, traffic in all other articles of life, why are men opfox-hunter; he had been fond of the card-table; he his crueity has been born with him; and for my part, intruder had entered his bedroom, and was about to had been a barrister ; he had been a journalist ; he I can say, that I never inflicted punishment even on had visited the mansion of the lord and the com- a dumb animal. Therefore, you will see at once that jumped out of bed, and clasped an individual having port, and one man has as much right to labour on the land and support himself by his own industry, moner and the hovel of the poor man, and he had de- my movement is to develope all the good qualities of on a fustian coat; he held him tightly, and called rived his knowledge more from his labour among the man. Idleness is a crime, when a man has it in his lustily for assistance. The thief carried the fearless peor than from school, college, or any society among power to obtain labour; and that is one of the code of old gentleman through two rooms when his son-in-the higher elasses. (Cheers.) He remembered the laws which I would introduce. Men of Preston, and my law and wife arrived, who succeeded in capturing time when the people of Preston did not know that friends, before taking my leave I would ask you to keep the burglar, who is now safely lodged for trial in the to live by the sweat of his own brow, and gave him labour wherewith to maintain himself; but he there were such places as Paisley or Bristol, and now your eye upon social reform, upon the Charter, and county gaol. It appears the scoundrel had only been every portion of the land was printed in the STAR, as upon the means of freeing yourselves from the bond. dismissed from the service about three weeks. created none of those speculations wherewith labour having contributed towards the Land Plan. He was age which you have for so long a time endured, and sorry, however, to have to tell them, that they were not to heed what the venal, prostitute, and corrupt themselves the cause of a great portion of their press say. When the press praise me, then you de-(Cheers.) Some of our opponents say that two acres slavery, because the existence of the gevernment sert me, for then shall I be going wrong. I ask for stationed in the county of Limerick. e National Land Company would tend to promote the upon. If that is the only objection, it could soon be disposed of; for if they are in a position to say that was the prima facie proof of its adoption by the peo- nothing for what I may do and have done, but when They had it in th ment that the taxes and impositions upon the people | trust that when I shall ride about among the farms persons had been reduced to starvation. four acres are not enough, then let them say what tour acres are not enough, then let them say what will be enough. I ask them to fix the standard, and if four acres are not enough, to may what is. I would not wish you to cultivate one acre of land, for never has there been a man born since Adam was a little there is now little and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for plished my aim, from that moment I shall never the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for plished my aim, from that moment I shall never the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and the standard and and must all declare together and cry aloud for the standard and the standard and and and a standard and the standard promised them high wages, cheap bread, and plenty your minister of agriculture, if there is any possibi-browning them high wages, cheap bread, and plenty wour minister of agriculture, if there is any possibi-browning them high wages, cheap bread, and plenty wour minister of agriculture, if there is any possibi-browning them high wages, cheap bread, and plenty wour minister of agriculture, if there is any possibi-browning the minister of agriculture, if there is a highest state of perfection. The manufacturers of Lancashire thought it a hard hip when they were obliged to send their twist abroad, declaring that boy who could cultivate one acre of land up to the the greatest profit lay in the greater necessity. I to accomplish everything 'As well might the lamb with the tiger unite. have, therefore, to complain of the manufacturers The lark with the hawk, the dove with the kite.' for opposing the Land Plan; because in the same way the greatest amount of labour must be applied If they looked for anything short of the whole six to make the land most profitable. On Thursday night points of the Charter, then would be have done with next I bring my measure before the House of Com. them. He would takeno less, and if they gave up mons, and then I shall, from their own words and one principle then would be then give them up, He by reading their own statutes, satisfy them ; because | had told them, in 1835, that the time would come OLDHAR.—On Sunday last Mr J. Leach delivered amply rewarded to-night by the sound, rational, and is not interest of the sound, rational, and is not interest of the sound of t I have it on record, from an act passed by the Ilouse | when Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel would name of Frankland. (Cheers.) It has been my for-Lecture an address was unanimously adopted to be tune on several occasions to attend both large and poor laws, because he ought to live on that quarter ready to knock them down. Lord Chesterfield said, presented to the Democratic government of France, small gatherings; and without attempting to pay a corgratulating the people of that country on the compliment on the present occasion to that gentle-glorious victory they have obtained over their despotic man, I can say that I never heard a speech more silenced the press gang and the opposition of the rectly his terms were bid he would knock them House of Commons. I told you in the first instance down at one blow. They must not mistake him, apublic meeting of the inhabitants of Keighley was i studied, and was the creation of his own mind, im-

displaced by machinery, or by any other means, illegal to hold a public meeting within a mile of the his account, the Land Company will be in the condition presses hardly on the industry of other classes. House of Commons during the sitting of Parliament. of the corporation described by Lord Thurlow, which had What is the duty of government ? Is it the duty of They informed Mr Cochrane of this, and Mr Coch. neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damaed government to sit upon the treasury benches to vote rane wrote down, calling on the people to disperse, In two years from this period the Land bubble will have away the taxes, and to send out bayonets and police and telling them that it was not to be held. This exploded, leaving a wreck behind.' We will say no more to collect them ? If that is the duty of government, note wassent down just at the time the meeting was respecting this democratic 'demonstration' and this pothen we have the finest government that ever lived. about to commence-in fact, the people had begun to litical Upas, who has always been notorious for poisoning drove them off. In consequence of this another rising is apprehended. I myself will be no party to what posed by me a thousand times over. They have got others de, and if any men are led away by false representations, they are not my soldiers ; but I believe Tuesday last ;and they have declared it the duty of the state to that my Old Guards will take very good care not to find labour for those who need it. Now, this, my be led into any false track. (Cheers.) Another thing that has also occurred is an imeute at Glasgow. I will not say that the people there were betrayed, but they have revolted, and have turned ost in thousands; and there is now only the electric telegraph his own consumer.) From north to south and east to neighbourhood, and God knows how this may end. wives and families, still remain outside, waiting till west, in this country, there was not an acre of land This much I will tell you, that I will be no party to cottages have been provided for them. As the company people are entitled to all that I now ask for, and even operations as soon as this had. By mortgaging the eigline, and if I lead you into error, I shall remain mejority will be dead, in the ordinary course of nature, was a dangerous proceeding. He now thought he had tempt to deceive you. I owe tyranny a long arrear, placed upon the Land, as a very slight knowledge of and so do my family, of which I am now the last. arithmetic may serve to convince them.' My family has been more persecuted than any other family I believe who have ever lived, for I have an uncle now in his 50th year of banishment, for having declared the very same principles which I am now

advocating to the meeting: I have been persecuted felon's cell, and my private letters opened by the governor of a gaol before Leould receive them myself, ham as they have never seen before. I have before that the very thing which had produced the French withdrawn, God only knows what would have hap-revolution we were doing now, and that the people of pened. The people of Nottingham, to the number of this country would no longer bear it. (Cheers.) He 20,000, came to a resolution that if I was ousted on

It is said that the greatest destitution prevails in

BUEY EDGE .- At a meeting of the Bury Edge of Great Britain. Rational Charter Association, on Sunday, March 6h, the following persons were elected as members of the council for the ensuing year, viz:members of the council for the ensuing year, viz:-Anthony Scorer, Joseph Simgson, George Summer-son, Joseph Saint, George Young, John Maughan, the platform, and was received with tremendous

Association, on the 10th instant, Messrs Webber, it gives me no ordinary pleasure to meet you Havill, and O'Brien were appointed to arrange for a upon the present occasion ;--upon an occasion to public meeting, on Saturday, the 18th instant, for the adoption of the National Petition; also, to apply of six of your townsmen from absolute bondage to to the Teignmouth, Tiverton, Collumpton, Welling. positive freedom. (Cheers.) But there is a circumto the Teignmonth, Inverton, Conduction, Wenning positive record. (Oneers.) Dut there is a circum-tor, Taunton, Bridgewater, and Barnstaple localities stance connected with this night's gathering which to aid in securing the services of a delegate to the gives me still greater pleasure. I have laboured forthcoming Convention. All communications to be long, and now find that I have not laboured in vain, gent to the secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 49, Holloway-Eareet.

tyrants.

KEIGHLET.-On Tuesday afternoon. March 7, more valuable to me because it was evidently un-

Mr WM. BERRY seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN : Our friend Mr Feargus O'Connor

tressurer; Robert Carr, secretary. EXETER.—At a meeting of the National Charter after a long absence from your town, I assure you to create a sound mind among the working classes of this country ; and I may truly say that I have been giorious victory they have obtained over their despotic | man, I can say that I never heard a speech more replete with sound common sense. (Cheers.) It is

held in the Market-place, to congratulate the French pelled perhaps by the scene before him. There is mation on the glorious victory they have gained over an error, however, which my friend Mr Brown, who yrany and oppression. Mr Weatherhead and others moved the first resolution, has committed, though delivered excellent addresses, but press of metter is and the first resolution, has committed, though delivered excellent addresses, but press of matter perhaps a trifling one, and made with a good and renders it, much to our regret, impossible to give a kindly intention. He has told you that the press that the press of the land you that the press of the land plan.—(Cheers.) They must not the needed and the gilding taken off their way that he had deceived them, for he had put none of that now; for if of their money into his pocket, but had spent every

logitimate purpose, while nearly £1,000 has gone out of my pocket in the shape of travelling expenses. I don't say this boastfully, but I say it in answer to those who endeavour to disturb the affection and con-tidene which was hard in the travelling expenses. I those who endeavour to disturb the affection and con-tidene which was hard if the affection and confidence which you have in me, and to prove the po. was the answer. sition which I ought to hold among you. (Cheers.) working people, the happy mother and the contented | racters. little children ;-and, seeing peace, happiness, and

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr BEEBY, of Farrington, then moved-

ir power to say to the govern- I have spent my all in trying to regenerate you. 1 the German territory of Silesia. and that 600,000

lity of paying. Samson was a strong man, and So. military hospitals, and has sent a supply of that lomen was a wise man, but neither of them could pay drug to Mexico.

money if they hadn't it. It has been said that I have been making a good thing out of this Land Plan, but I have devoted all that has fallen into my hands to its for Pope Sixtus V., is at present exhibiting at a

A country actor, the other day, refused to play the When I see the fruits of my labour and your confi- part of Paris in 'Romeo and Juliet,' on the plea dence, then will I walk among you and see the hard. that he had not been engaged for the French cha-

little children ;--aud, seeing peac*, happiness, and prosperity reigning around them, then will I walk among you like the great Peruvian, who said, 'This this is my work ' this is my work.' [Mr O'Connor then retired, amid loud applause, having addressed the meeting for about one hour and a half. The above is an outline of his speech : we have abridged several portions of it.] such instance the patient is materially injured and the disease greatly aggravated. Where the bowels are con-fined, the 'Abernethian Powders' have the effect of re-That we, the working classes of Preston, do hereby tion that exists. They cool and strengthen the body and pledge ourselves never to abandon our claim to self. render thoroughly efficient the use of the Olatment.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Colonial and yoreign.

BELGIUM.

The violent and unjustifiable, if not illegal expul sion of Dr Marx from the Belgian territory, has given rise to severe strictures on the government, both in the Chamber of Representatives and the town council of Brussels. The MONITEUR BELGE, of this day, attempts to explain away the facts. but it only makes matters worse, inasmuch as it acknow. | others :-ledges that when that gentleman and his lady (who is the sister of the governor of Pomerania) were brought before the procureur du roi, that functionary declared that no offence had been committed of which he could take cognisance ; and, moreover, the juge d'instruction, the next day ordered them to be set at liberty immediately. Notwithstanding all this, the government ordered both to be expelled in of laws; that the army do immediately take the oath of country, and although the MONITEUR is totally silent | censorship is abolished. on that subject, the order was obeyed to the letter. The MONITEUR acknowledges, too, that Madame Marz, who is a highly intellectual, accomplished young lady, was detained all night in the common gaol; that she was at first placed in the room set spart for all the disorderly female characters arrested during the night, and that subsequently she was endeavour shall be to strengthen the unity of Germany brought into a room where she had for her com- by salutary measures, to ensure a due representation of panion during the night a woman who was arrested for an assault. I may add, from an authentic a speedy revision of the present constitution of the Diet ssurce, that both Dr Marx and his wife were grossly insulted by the agents of the authorities. They were conveyed to the Belgian frontiers, and driven out of the kingdom under the paltry pretence that their

passports were not regular. GHENT .- Some disturbances took place on the 13th st Ghent. A crowd attacked the convent of the Jesuits; the police interfered, and obliged the populace to disperse. But next morning the crowd ap peared sgain on the Grand Place, and a pertion dispersed to Vronchiennes, a neighbouring locality, where the Jesuits have also a convent. A strong detachment of cuirassiers has left Ghent in pursuit of the populace.

ANTWERP,-A numerous meeting has taken place at this town, at the Society de Guillaume Tell, and it was decided to petition the Government for a considerable reduction of the expenses of the Belgian corps diplomatique, the army, and all the great branches of public service. Some spoke in favour of a customs union with France, but this last question remained undecided. A petition for securing the other objects of the meeting was agreed to.

PRUSSIA.

THE FRIGHTENED KINGS.

GEAST OT UNLIMITED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS BY THE EMPEBOR OF AUSTRIA.

BERLIN.-The King has granted unlimited liberty of the press throughout his dominions. Instructions to the provisional governments were for warded yes. terday ; and the royal decree on this important subject will be made public so soon as it shall be with Mexico, which the Mexican Congress would known that the instructions have reached their des. ratify, had been received at Washington, and it was such vital importance to the well-being of the country, the estimates at a time when everything appeared trantinstion.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 6 .- The arrival of the mail from Daum's coffee-house was crowded to excess, and a with paralysis in the House of Representatives on the present government, he was prepared that night to nor the philosophical observation of Mr Burke, enabled income tax. gentleman was at once placed on one of the billiard Monday last, and carried out insensible—the House tables for the purpose of reading aloud the PRESEURG adjourning instantly—and on Wednesday evening, GAZETTE, which had just been received. Events in 23rd ult., he died in the 81st year of his age; having Hungary have taken a serious turn, so much so, that | retained full possession of his faculties up to the mothe Archduke Stephen has arrived here to ask for ment of the last fatal attack. Mr Adams was born new instructions, suited to the extraordinary and in 1767. unexpected circumstances.

An address has been forwarded by the States of that the sensation it has created cannot be matter of capital of Oajaca, whither Santa Anna sought an that the sensation it has created cannot be matter of capital of Uajaca, whither Santa Anna Sought an surprise. It demaids the strict maintenance of the asylum when so hotly pursued by General Lane, had surprise. It demaids the strict maintenance of the asylum when so hotly pursued by General Lane, had form. They had failed in making any bold proposal of But no man living expected that that monarchy which 'Divide.') ancient Hungarian Constitution, and the appointment of a separate ministry, the members of which | Vega had been pardoned by General Scott. shall be responsible to the people of Hungary.

The news of the recent events in Paris,' says a letter

BAVARIA. The King has redeemed the word of Prince Charles of Bavaria by the following proclamation :-BOYAL PROCLAMATION. I have determined to convoke the States of my king-

dom around me, on the 16th of the present month. The wishes of my people always found an echo in my heart.

Projects of law will be immediately brought under the consideration of the assembly of the states: amongst

The constitutional responsibility of ministers. Entire liberty of the press.

Electoral reform. Trial by jury.

Provisions for decayed servants of the State. Emancipation of the Jews,

I shall also ordein the immediate draft of a new code

Bavaria will recognize in these decrees the unchanged opinions of the house of Wittelsbach.

A great moment has arrived for the development of States. Most serious is the position of Germany. My whole life is a proof that my thoughts and acts have been the German nation at the Diet, and to that end to effect | city of London. in proportion to the just expectations of Germany. Bavaria's king prides himself on being a German. Bavaria ! your confidence is honoured and will not be abused !

Rally round the throne. United to your sovereign, represented by your constitutional organs, let us consider what is best for the welfare of our country. Everything for my people. Everything for Germany.

Lapale' MAXIHILIAN, Crown Prince. LUITPOLD, Prince of Bavaria. ADALBERT, Prince of Bavaris. KARL, Prince of Bavaria.

And countersigned by Prince Wallerstein, and all the ministers.

Munich, March 6th, 1848.

MUNICH .- LOLA MONTES .- This lady has again been playing one of her bold tricks. She came unexpectedly to Munich, on the 'evening of the 9th. The news spread like wildfire, and various were the stories afloat as to the time and manner of her arrival. The truth soon became known however,-Lola had been for a moment at Munich, dressed in man's clother, but had been arrested by the gensdarmerie by order of the king, and carried away from the town.

POLAND.

Intelligence from Poland states, that the Russian KING .- PROTEST OF THE STATES OF HUNGARY TO THE forces are constantly receiving fresh accessions, and now amounted to 60,060 men. Prince Paskewitch is expected daily from St Petersburgh. UNITED STATES.

The news is of a satisfactory and important nature, inasmuch as it informs us that a treaty of peace American government. It is reported that Santa

Anna had given his adhesion to the treaty. The Honourable John Quincy Adams was seized

MEXICO.

refused any aid to the fugitive ex-President. Lux

ment that the treaty of peace was ratified on the part from Presburg, of the 2nd, 'have caused the greatest ex-citement and consternation here. Austrian bank notes ere everywhere refused. The savings banks and unblic signor Rossa, Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 10th and the visit from proposing an extension of the prebate of pounds ult., which date it bears. A meeting of the deputies and senators who were in the city was held, but only twenty-four were present, and a majority of them in favour of peace and the treaty. The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty in the matter of the cession of all of New Mexico, Texas, and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of fifteen millions bonus and five millions for our citzens' claims against Mexico by the locked up in the shape of crown lands and forest lands United States. VENEZUELA.-There have been some terrible scenes enacted at Carracas. The Venezuelan Congress met on the 24th ult., was overwhelmed by the the people that the government were desirous to take we are to credit the last accounts from Lombardy, in populace, set on, it is said, by the President, and into consideration the requirements of the country many instances the Hungarians have shown and into a commerce of the nation of the country in the trade and commerce of the nation of the country in the trade and commerce of the nation of the set of the said of the nation of the set of the said of the nation of the said several of the members massacred. It was expected ness to fraternise with the Italians. The following that a revolution would immediately break out of paralysis-there was no doubt about it. (Ironical

Imperial Parliantena.

MONDAY, MARCH 13. HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Earl of LUCAN drew the attention of the house to the existing mode of rating lessors in Ireland, which led to a brief conversation, in which the Earl of St Germans, Lord Stanley, the Mar-

quis of Lansdowne, and others, took a part. The house adjourned at half past seven.

workmen who had been expelled from France ?

there were in a very destitute condition, and that a (Cheers.) We had a division the other day on the mocommunication had been transmitted to the authorities tion of the hon, member for Cockermouth. There was a

and other property which they had left behind, in order list and say if public opinion out of doors was not with

ment. A considerable number of workpeople were still pers-in; and suppose that, having obtained a majority, expected to arrive at Portsmouth from Havre, and he you have done all that is necessary. Take warning from Mayor of London, informing him that a number of per- sums in fortification and armament ; but the danger is

as special constables.

2,500 ceal-whippers had unanimously volunteered their The danger here is from this house not acting in accordservices to protect the public peace.

bances, had elicited both in London and the large towns and fair dealing to the community, which alone can of England and Scotland the most resolute determina- secure the institutions of this or any other country. tion on the part of the great body of inhabitants to give ; (Hear, hear.) their aid in suppressing them. Manchester offered was also prepared, if necessary, with a similar force. INCOME TAX --- Mr MACGREGOB resumed the adjourned

himself from the attack made upon him on Friday even. ing by Mr Disraeli, and intimated that his objections to continuing the tax for a further period of three years. rested on two grounds-the inequality and unpopularity of the tax, and the impossibility of its answering, un. which he observed that the question in itself was ex. should not be sustained. der existing circumstances, the purpose of the Ex-

chequer. Mr Alderman SIDNEY intimated his intention of that were perfect economy observed in the management of our finances, the income tax would not be ne-

Mr JAGRSON seid he considered the question one of cluded all reduction. We (said his lordship), proposed give his vote in favour of the amendment. First, as to any one of those gentlemen to foresee what would be the Mr G. THOMPSON addressed the house amidst the

HOUSE OF COMMONS, -EXPUSION OF ENGLISH from those events from that which has been drawn from WOBKPEOPLE FROM FRANCE.-Mr STAFFORD asked the them and rested upon by hon, gentlemen who have re-Sir G. GREY had received information from the Mayor the house-(hear, hear)-but why they should endea. of Portsmouth that the workpeople who had arrived your to ascertain the real sentiments of the country. need not fear the people will resort to violence. We rights and privileges of meeting and discussion, the ab-Hr LABOUCHERE had great satisfaction in stating that sence of which occasioned the revolution in France. ance with public opinion out of doors-(hear, hear)-

Sir G, GREY said the recent base attempts at distur- and refusing to legislate on those principles of justice Lord J. RUSSELL observed that he had heard the most

wise.

their own. Like the preceding government, this admin. seemed so firm should so soon vanish and disappear like Mr C. PEARSON arose amidst loud cries of 'divide.' bill,

making the tax more acceptable to all classes. There | taking a right course with regard to the masses. "An | pursued last year, of opposing the introduction of the would be no defalcation to far as the manufacturing impression prevailed out of doors that they were bill, because they were as competent now to form an classes could prevent it. They would wear their last coats indifferent to the sufferings of the working people. opinion on the subject as if the bill were introduced. before the public creditor should suffer. But it was now (Oh, oh.) Did they tax themselves in the same Had the hon. gentleman proposed to limit the number bigh time to apply the pruning knife to the expenditure. Referring to France, Mr Cobden said, something has hear.) Look at the tax on beer. Why it was non-been said by almost every speaker who desi, es to main-sense to talk of free trais in a country where the far. the hon, gentleman proposed the total abolition of the tain this tax in its present objectionable form, about mer was not allowed to manufacture his own malt punishment for all offences, no matter how great their the events which have recently occurred in a neighbour. under a duty of 8s, in every 20s. He believed that were [magnitude, he (Sir G, Grey) did not see that any object ing country. I. however, draw a different conclusion it not for the duty the working man could get his beer | could be attained by his sanction for the bill to be laid for three halfpence a quart. (Hear, hear.) The noble on the table. He objected to the hon, gentleman's prinlord should help the working people, who had helped ciple. He believed that the punishment of death for the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he had ferred to them as an argument against this motion. I him in former struggles. All he asked for them was greatest crimes-he meant wilful and deliberate murder received any further information with reference to the see in those events reasons why the government of this justice, but that he believed they would not get until -was requisite for the protection of society, and eff country should not depend upon a numerical majority of they were more fully represented in that house. (Hear, human life. The hon. gratieman advocated the sacredkear, and cries of 'Question.') He thought that this ness of human life ; but could he guarantee that if caincome tax should not be conceded for three years until pital punishments ceased murders would not increases its objectionable provisions were modified. The treat Because, otherwise, that sacredness would be violated ment which a late member of that house, Mr Fielden, of to a greater degree. The punishment of death was now the most summary and arbitrary manner from the allegiance to the constitution; and from this mement at Rouen, with reference to the unpaid wages, clothing, majority of 175 against him; but look at the division Oldham, had received from the income tax commissioners virtually limited to cases of murder. In some cases senwas well known. His firm was assessed as for profits tence of death was recorded without any intention ci that information might be transmitted through the Fo. the minority. (Hear, hear.) So it will be to-night if amounting to £12,000 per annum, but though on oath carrying it into effect, and it might be advisable to make reign-office to Paris, with a view of obtaining compensa. the minority are with the motion of my hon, friend the Mr Fielden had sworn that for three years they had not the law consistent with the practice in that respect. tion to the injured parties from the provisional govern. member for Montrose. Do not depend upon your whip. realised any profit, the goods were seized and sold for But that was not the question. The question now was, the duty, and he had never been enabled to obtain from should they abolish the punishment of death in every the parties who had made the seizure any account of the case ? He thought they ought not, and referred to the for the weal of the German cause. The great aim of my might also state that he had a letter from the Lord what has happened elsewhere. You are spending large sum the sale had realised. If such had been the treat. readiness with which juries invariably convicted in ment which a member of that house experienced, what clearly proved cases of deliberate murder to show that sons in a destitute state had arrived from France in the net from without-it is from within. (Hear, hear.) You must be that shown towards men in humbler circum. there was no reluctance on the part of juries to retain stances ? (Loud cries of ' Divide.') Not a single mem- that punishment as a protection to society. The influ-THE LATE DISTURANCES .- Mr GLADSTONE wished to shall have no tumult here, as they have had in a neigh- ber of the government had assigned any reason why the ence of a public execution upon those who witnessed it know whether it was true that the coal whippers of the bouring country. There is no necessity for it. There is hould be continued longer than one year; and he was not a criterion; for, generally speaking, those who Thames had applied to the government to be enrolled no cause for tumult in this country. Here we have those contended that the government, observing the course of viewed as a pastime the dying struggles of the maleface events, ought to take the expenditure of the country tor could not be more affected by the sight than by the into their consideration. The salaries of all the officers knowledge that such a punishment attached to the comof state ought to be reduced, and he invited the noble mission of certain crimes. He found that the commitlord at the head of the government to take as an example ments for attempts to murder for the five years ending a neighbouring nation-one of the first countries in 1881, which were the five years preceding the abolition Europe-which was about to send an ambassador here of capital punishment, were 450 ;. in the five years fel-

> 10,000 special constables. Glasgow 20,000, and Liverpool opposite and the strangest reasons urged for the support of the juvenile branches of the aristocracy, who were last period of five years, showing plainly that the aboliof the jamendment, which embodied no principle, but only just out of their leading strings, and yet by some tion of capital punishment for these crimes had caused which was a mere amendment for the purposes of em- strange means had obtained seats, and had the power of their increase. With respect to the crime of arson in debate upon the income tax, in doing which he defended barratement. But for Mr Hume's straightforward con. making asinine noises in that house. (Laughter, and dwelling houses and on board ship, the capital punishduct, he would characterise his amendment as a very ories of 'Oh !') He would not trespass further, as he ment had been abolished in 1837, and after that there uncandid contrivance. The noble lord then briefly ad. should have many future opportunities of speaking some had been a temporary diminution in the number of those verted to the arguments used by several honourable gen- | truths against a tax which was most unequal and unjust | offences ; but in the five years ending in 1846, the numthmen against the proposition of the government, after in its operation, and which the propie were resolved ber had increased to 581 as compared with 212, the num-

> when it was renewed, it was quite true that it was only to the speech of Lord J. Bussell in the hopes that he ending 1831 had been 313 : for the five years ending 1835. taken for temporary periods; but no promise was ever would give him some excuse for voting with the govern. 359. In 1837 capital punishment for this offence had roting for Mr Hume's amendment, satisfied as he was given that its renewal would not be sgain demanded ment on the present occasion; but he was bound to say been abolished, and for the first four years ending 1841. under any circumstances whatever; and what were the that the noble lord had not furnished him with the after abolition, the committals had been 564, and for the circumstances which now rendered it necessary to ask slightest reason that it was absolutely necessary that it five years ending 1846, the number was 731. With recessary for a lenger period than one year. The tex was for its continuance? They were, in his opinion, such as should be imposed for the term of three years. The gard to burglary, capital punishment was abolished in unequal, and its inequality justly gave rise to opposition to induce parliament to consent to the renewal of the noble lord had said, if it was not granted, he and the 1897, except in cases of violence to the inmates, and the tax for the period for which it had been granted on for- government would go out. As far as ho (Mr Mun'z) was number of committals for burglary, for the five years to it amongst the middle classes of society. It ax for the period for which it had been granted on for-By Sanders, Mr Buck, Mr E.B. Roche, and Mr Mowatt mer occasions. As to the inequalities of the tax, whilst concerned, they might go out (a laugh), with all respect ending 1836 (that was before abolition) had been 1,060; supported Mr Hume's amendment, that the tax be there were some which might be revised, there were for the noble lord and the right hon, baronet the mem- while for the five years ending 1846, the number had inrenewed for one year instead of three. Mr Headlam, others, of a still more grievous character, to which the ber for Tamworth, he thought there were other men creased to 2,701. As to murder, for which capital pa-Mr Rice, Mr Lennard, Lord Drumlanrig, Mr Henley, and attempt to adjust the tax on any other basis would give besides them who could conduct the affairs of this nishment had been retained, he was happy to say there Hr Hudson, spoke in favour of the original resolution. rise. The circumstances of the times were such as pre. country. It would be a lamentable thing to think other. had not been a corresponding increase, for the returns,

Col. SIBTHORP, amidst loud cries of 'divide,' expressed der for the five years ending 1836 had been 655, while ratity, had been received at Washington, and it was bud that importance to the progress, peace, and tranquillity, as to quil, but even then I said that I little believed in the his determination to support the motion of the hon. for the five years ending 1836 had been 631, justify any member in expressing his opinions by voice as well as by vote. He was anxious to explain why, being an advocate of direct taxation, and a support of Pitt, nor the accurate and ingenious mind of Mr Fox, that Ireland should take her share in the burden of the that reland should take her share in the burden of the bar of the burden of the burden of the bar of the burden of the burde

the government. He had entered the house anxious, as issue of the extraordinary events which passed before loudest manifestations of impatience and cries for a a Liberal, to give her Majesty's advisers his support; their eyes from 1790 to 1792. Such being the case, 1 division. The hon, member, on behalf of his constibut so bad had been their financial policy, that he wa- would not at any time attempt to prophesy what might tuents, protested against the continuance of the income almost asbamed to be numbered one of their adherents, be the political events of any one year, and least of all at | tax, and still more against its continuance in its present They were not merely standing still, they were showing the present moment. (Loud cries of 'Hear.') Six unjust and unequal form. It would increase the discon-a disposition to retrogade. What was the budget they weeks ago there were persons who said that France was tent and dissatisfaction which already existed out of had before them ! The government scarcely appeared so constituted, and her property was so divided, that doors. He should vote with the hon. member for Mon-An address has been for marded by the States of the loth instant. It is said that both the state and to know whether to levy a direct tax or to revert to the some time or other it would form itself into a republic. trose, and he trusted that the division would show that old system of the country. They had failed in making Other political observers said that upon the demise of the a large body of the members of that house sympathised

Vega had been pardoned by General Scott. The American Star of the 11th ult., published in the city of Mexico, contains the official announce-ment that the fresty of peace was ratified on the sympathies, as it did not meet the wants, the the sympathies, as it did not meet the wants, the the sympathies, as it did not meet the wants, the the sympathies asympathies asympathies as it did not

one year was better than three.

For the original motion ...

Majority ...

should offer when the bill was committed.

For the amendment ... 138

TUESDAY, MABCH 14.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

had prevailed at Harwich, the motion was withdrawn

- 363

with a stipend of £400 per annum. (Renewed cries of lowing they were 668; in the next five years, 937; and 'Divide,' and considerable interruption.) He (Mr in the five subsequent years, 1989; while for rape they Wakley) had no doubt that he was interrupted by some had increased from 252 for the first period, to 597 for the ber before abolition. In like manner with respect to

ceedingly simple. When the tax was first imposed, and Mr MUNTZ said he had listened with great attention forgery, the number of committals for the five years on the contrary, showed that the commitments for mur-

Mr B. OSBOBNE thought great merit was due to the hon. member for Dumfries for the great pains and ability he had devoted to the subject; for though he (Mr B. Osborne) was not prepared fully to agree to the windle of the scheme proposed, still he thought it would be right to admit the bill, and in a future stage to consider whether the criminal law, in its execution, might not be made more humane than it now was. Above all things, he thought it most desirable to get rid of the disgusting exhibitions and public executions, which, so far from deterring others from the commission of crime, only rendered the people who witnessed them more callous and hardened. If capital punishment could not be abolished, he thought it might be carried into execution within the precincts of the prison, before proper officers, On the whole, he should vote for the introduction of the

(Hear, hear.) The subject was nearly exhausted. They ful and demoralising scenes which public executions had duce the estimates of the army and navy in the present had wandered from Dan to Beershebs, and had ex- presented, and it was his firm conviction that they were may not be misrepresented, as I think that I have already petition against the income tax signed by a more nume. of Newgate (Mr Cope,) had that day informed him wish to see the peace of Europe and of the world pre. collected at the Horns tavern. (Laughter.) The peti- every criminal executed during that time had adserved, and that I see nothing immediately before us tioners expressed their opinion that the income tax was mitted to him that they had been present as spectators calculated to endanger that peace. But I think it is the unnecessary, unjust, oppressive, and iniquitous, and on at previous executions-all, with one solitary exception. those grounds they had requested him to oppose it. He On all the grounds stated, he should vote for the motion, would do so in every stege of its progress. He would only believing that if an experiment of abolition were made, support the motion of the hon. member for Montrose, even for a limited period, much good would result. because he considered that the infliction of the tax for Mr Romitly remarked, that it was quite clear that the object of all parties was the protection of human life. It appeared to him that the orime of wilful and deliberate The committee then divided, when the numbers weremurder stood on very different grounds from any other offence, and if death was not the punishment it must of necessity increase. Because an offender now committed a burglary, with violence to the inmates, he was liable to publishment equal to imprisonment for life with hard abour, and if that punishment only was allotted to mur-HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Audit of Railway Acder, he would have the inducement to commit that counts Bill passed through committee, and the Passencrime as the means of preventing his detection by the gers Bill was read a second time. Lord STANLEY Intievidence of his victims. On these grounds he was not mating that any objections he had to the details he prepared to go with the hon, member for Dumfries. He could not forbear a remark on the disgraceful (xhibitions HOUSE OF COMMONS -Mr J. S. WOBTLEY, from which took place at executions. (Hear, hear.) It was the Harwich Election Committee, reported that John desirable that executions should not take place in public Attwood, Esq., had not been duly elected, and that bri--the knowledge that conviction would be followed by death was sufficient-the public exhibition itself produced a most demoralising effect. If, on sentince being discussion as to the unconstitutional practices which pronounced the criminal were taken back to prison, never more to appear in public, that would have a much WINDOW BRIAKING DURING THE LATE RIOTS -Sir W better effect ; and if, instead of tolling a bell as abexecutions, at present, Lotice was given of what was going on, that would be all that was nicessary. Sufficient security might easily be provided for making public the fact that the criminal had explated his guilt with his life, (Hear, hear,) Lord NUORNT said, he had listened with great attention to the speech of the right hon, the Home Secretary, lieve that under that administration judges and juries compensation on the country, county, or any other and he thought he had taken an imperfect view of the statistical argument of the hon, mover. From the Porhas been no failure either in obtaining evidence against The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: In consequence of the courtesy tian law of the Romans down to the code of Daka or the conviction of the miscreants who have been guilty of my hon, friend in giving me notice of his intention to Leopold, and in more recent times, it had been shown of those horrible acts. So far the government have been | put this question, I am enabled to answer it, and to | that crimes of violence had increased or decreased prosuccessful in meeting that great evil. One honourable say, from the examination I have made, what is the portionally with the increase or decrease of violent pungentleman has said to night, and has almost given it as state of the law in the case. The house is aware that, ishments, With one exception, in our own country, previous to the comparatively recent act introduced by the crimes for which the punishment of death had been able member for Montrose, that the Lord-Lieutenant of the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth (Sir abolished had decreased. That exception was criminal Ireland was gagging the people, and not allowing to R. Peel), a remedy was given for damages of this kind assaults on females; and the fact of its being an excep-I should have thought that if any one had looked at the 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 27, the statute of Winton, the Riot Act, victions since the capital punishment was done away Irish newspapers lately, he must have seen that so far the Black Act, and the other statutes relating to reme. previously to that time the usual course being to sadiet something of which to be ashamed ? (Hear, hear,) The supporters of this motion could not be accused of sympathy with crime; their object was to prevent an undue sympathy with the murderer. The moment a criminal appeared on the scaffold his crime was half forgotten. Their object was to remove all felsesympathy, and make the law cer ain and severe. (Hear.) Recently he had heard of a penny theatrs being established in the city of York, where the entertainment consisted in hanging the effigy of a recent culprit, the real executioner officiating in propria persona. ('Hear,' and laughter.) But the weightiest and most awful consideration on the question was this—that an irrevocable punishment was incompatible with the notion of a fallible tribunal, (Hear, hear.) This was no fanciful speculation : it had been proved that, for a long series of years, one innocent person had attendant upon our late interposition in Lisbon ; and (in | been hanged every three years. Sir F. Kelly, in 1841, had placed the average much higher; he had showed that in fifty years forty-one persons had been executed whose innocence had since been clearly established. (Hear.) Mr Baron Parke related an instance of five innocent persons being saved by a mere accident. (Hear, hear.) Thecase of Michael Howard, of Limerick. wes one of those who had escaped an unjust punish. PUNISHMENT OF DEATH .- Mr EWART rose to move for | ment by mere accident. A great cry of insocent blood against the existing law. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. INGLIS said the right of man to inflict capital punishment, might be deduced from his ministerial office in reference to the law of God. It was asserted that the Christian dispensation had mitigated the Levitical law, which said, ' Whoso sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' He denied that the law of the Old Testament had been abrogated. There was no mention in the Word of God of the reformation of society being the reason for the infliction of punishment, He would be no party therefore to any law which would deprive the law of God of the sanction of the legislature, or rather he would not be a party to any law which was Inconsistent with the Word of God. Mr HUME said that crimes changed with changes of manners and characters. The hon. gentleman who had just spoken relied chiefly on the Word of God, but be (Mr Hume) denied that any text of Scripture could be quoted giving authority to one man to take away the life of another, 'I will have mercy and not sacrifice,' were the words of God himself. He also said, 'Thou shalt not kill,' a command which he believed referred to the taking of life as a punishment as well as to the erime of murder. He had never seen an execution but once, and then twenty persons were hanged together, for crimes which had been subsequently blotted from the statute book as punishable by death. (Hear.) He believed that in all countries where life, was held cheap by the public authority, it was held cheap by the people. (Hear.) Wherever executions were frequent, reokless assassination and murder became matters ofcourse. Mr Wood was in favour of the retention of capital Sir G. GERY said he should take the same course he punishments in cases of murder.

are everywhere refused. The savings banks and public offices are literally stormed by masses of people demanding coin for their notes. Commerce seems as if it had been maimed by a thunderbolt. People say that the state is bankrupt. The affairs of Italy are then to be discussed in a military point of view-that is to say, the question is to be brought forward, if, and under what circumstances, Hungarian troops are to be employed out of the country.

To elucidate this last sentence it must be remembered that it has ever been the policy of Austria to send Hungarian troops to Italy, and Italian troops to Hungary, to keep down the people. If, however, many instances the Hungarians have shown a readiletter, dated the 3rd instant, will suffice to show that | throughout the Republic. the present movement in Hungary is one of a most serious nature, and likely greatly to complicate the embarrassments of Austria :---

PRESECRE, March 3 .- My expectations have been fulfilled. We are now only one step from a revolution, The secret sitting of the Chambers yesterday did not break up till a late hour at night. In the public sitting of to-day Ludwig Kossuth rose and proposed that a deputation should be sent forthwith to Vienna, to the King, demanding the immediate establishment of a responsible Hungarian ministry, consisting exclusively of Hangarians, entirely distinct from Austrian government as also the immediate abelition of the onerous taxes, and a total reform in the laws of the country carried out under the auspices of the Diet.

This motion of the Opposition leader was unani mossly adopted. The scene in the chamber is de-Kossuth spoke for an hour and a half without interruption, except from the boisterous applause of his the Court in general,

An address was immediately drawn up to be presented to the Emperor.

This movement in Hungary is one of serious import at the present moment, and will in all proba-The OBSERVATEUR BELGE contains a letter from ser, James Williams, and Henry Mitchell, and no rived there on the 5th. He came, says the letter, for the purpose of coming to some arrangement with chairman, the meeting dissolved. Austria on the attitude which Germany should assume relative to France.

GERMANY.

BCHEMIA .- We learn from Prague, under date of the 8th instant, that some disturbances had occurred | phant achievement of the revolution, and the esta-Council to the Emperor, making the same demands | of delight, the recognition of the rights of labour by Sovereigns.

been made at Stuttgardt, on the 7th of this month, in consequence of the nomination of a new Cabinet, in which M. de Lendens was to hold the appointment of Minister of the Interior. Tranquillity had, how- powerful, and soul-stirring addresses :- ' That we, rengements.

HESSE CASSEL.-The people of Hesse Cassel still continue dissatisfied, notwithstanding the concession of their demands by the Elector.

SAXONY .- The King has proclaimed freedom of the press and the abolition of the censorship. This liberty of thought-emancipation of the individual great joy of the public and the journals of that town. | all privileges-equality of the right's of man-the the reforms demanded by the people will be granted. WEIMAR,-The liberty of the press has been pro-

claimed. day a deputation, 300 strong, entered the town to -power strong in justice-government raised to the

fered from the petty tyranny of the subordinate magistracy. WIRTEMBERG .- Serious disturbances have broken ont on the frontiers of Baden and Wirtemberg.

BRESLAU .- The municipal authorities have re-

table to free trade. If they had had an earthquake last BRIGHTON.-A general meeting of Chartists and year, members opposite would probably have attributed Land members was held on Tuesday, March 7th. it to free trade: (Cheers.) But he returned to the go-Mr Thomas Harvey in the chair. Mr John Page vernment. He owned that he felt himself so sore at vernment. He owned that he felt himself so sore at moved, and Mr Mitchell seconded :- 'That the sum their financial policy, that he was entirely ashamed of of three shillings be sent to the Executive Commit- them. They did not attempt-they were perfectly unable colonial dependencies, but he would not be the instrutee of the National Charter Association as their - to justify the expenditure of the country. They did monthly quota ;' which was unanimously carried. not even promise to retrench for the future. They held The subject of joining the Fraternal Democrats of out no hope that at any time they would do so. On the London having been introduced on a former occa- contrary, they absolutely asked for an augmentation. If sion. Mr Simcock rose to renew the discussion of they had merely asked for the same expenditure as before the same, which he did in an able and pithy address, he should not have complained. They had, no doubt, and was followed by Messrs Flower, Giles, Page, and others, who very ably proved to the meeting the ne- been driven to do many things which were unnecessary. cessity for the fraternisation of nations, and a perfect | He made every allowance for them on that account. But understanding of their relative positions. Mr Page was not a great part of the present excessive expendihaving read that, announced that Messrs Harney, | ture ewing to their negligence and supineness ? Let scribed as being of a most extraordinary nature. M'Grath, and Ernest Jones, had been appointed them look at the expenditure of the Coffre war: What delegates to Paris to congratulate the sovereign other ministers would have come down to that house people of France on their late glorious triumphs | with such an item charged in the budget, like an item hearers. He launched into a violent attack, not The meeting seemed to be delighted at the step our for whitewashing the Treasury 1 (A laugh,) So greatly

only against the Austrian government, but against | London friends had taken, and expressed their de- | was he disgusted with their want of boldness, that he sire for an annual congress of nations. The follow- cared little what became of them. Having no invention ing persons then handed in their annual subscrip- of their own, why did they not go to the member for tions, with a desire to join the London Fraternal Tamworth for a plan; or follow the example of the Democratic Association :-George Giles, William Dutch in 1624, and send out an advertisement offering a Flower, George Sincock, Henry Hother, Henry reward for a new tax which should not press upon the bility be followed by a similar movement in Bohemia. Bourne, Thomas Harvey, John Page, Thomas Pur- | country? (Cheers.) Mr Cospen observed that, although there was no one Vienna, which states that the King of Prussia ar- doubt many others will join on our next meeting in the house to whom the temptation might be greater night. A vote of thanks having been given to the than to himself to speak on the subject of free trade, he them the free expression of opinion. (Loud laughter.) against the bundred under various statutes; but by the tion arose from there being more prosecutions and conwould refrain on that occasion from deviating into a dis-KILBARCHAN.-THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.-A large cussion irrelevant to the question before the house, and public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, the he would tell them, once for all, that however frequently 11th inst., in the Chartist Church, to congratulate gentlemen opposite might repeat their 'purpose less railthe people of France on their glorious and trium-

merits of that system until their purposees railings there, which resulted in an address from the City blishment of a Republic. And to hail with feelings were put into a tangible form by having them embodied sir, if it shall please this house not to agree with the ho. building is feloniously demolished, pulled down, or des its commission. (Hear, hear.) It was desirable that in some measure for the re-establishment of the oppoas have lately been preferred to most of the German | the provisional government. Mr Robert Caldwell site system. He would warn them, that, for the sake in the chair. The manifesto from M. de Lamartine, of trade, and of the people of this country, it would be STUTIGARDT .- Manifestations of discontent had to the French diplomatists was read, amid great apnecessary for them to extend our commercial transacplause. The following resolutions were unanimously tions, by inviting into this country the products agreed to :- Moved by John Wilkie, and seconded by of foreign countries, which could only be done A. Houston, and supported by each with energetic, by still further reductions of indirect taxation. Yes, said the 'hon, member, you will find it necessary, ever, been restored by a promise from the King that the inhabitants of Kilbarchan, in public meeting in order to encouragefree trade, to make up your minds he would make some alteration in his intended ar- assembled, most cordially congratulate the French | to a constant diminution of the burdens of the people on the triumphant achievement of the revolucountry, of which it is justly said that there is

tion, rejoice with them in the overthrow of a de- no other nation in which so much is paid in industry, in civilisation, in morals, plete if the rioters had not been intersupted. Upon this draw the cap over the criminal's face if there was not spotie and tyrannical government-and hail with taxation upon articles of general and universal confeelings of delight, sympathy, and of hope, the adsumption. Why, we are now talking of five millions vent of the emancipation of the human mind, by the and a half of income tax, whilst the customs duties amount to no less than twenty millions and upwards fact was made known at Leipzig on the 8th, to the soul by freedom of inquiry and belief-suppression of annually. I have taken an opportunity of making an estimate of what the working classes pay in indirect There is no doubt that when the chambers meet all national family without primogeniture among its | taxation. We are talking now of 7d. in the pound inchildren-the sovereignty of each citizen guaranteed come tax; let us see what is the amount of the poor by the elective franchise - representation one and man's income tax. (Hear, hear.) For every 20s. which universal-the people king-truth and justice reignthe working man pays for tea, he pays 10s. duty. (Hear,

Augsburg.—There had been disturbances at Augs-burg. The peasantry (Bavern) were in commotion founded on peace—religion of humanity—fraternity For every 20s. spent in coffee, 8s. duty. For 20s. worth in the districts around Nurnberg on the 9th. On that of nations-coming of mankind to the age of reason of soap, 5s. duty, For every 20s. worth of beer, 4s. duty. For 20s. worth of tebaeco, 10s. duty. For 20s. represent their grievances to the local authorities. dignity of virtue-such is the philosophy which must worth of spirits, 14s. duty. (Hear, hear.) Now when This class has, more than any other in Bavaria, suf- give sense and soul to all institutions.' Moved by it is borne in mind that the working classes take Robert Craig, and seconded by James Andrew, and by far the larger proportion of these articles as articles supported by both, by well-digested, convincing, and of necessity and comfort, it will be apparent that these argumentative reasoning :- That if such principles, taxes upon them are enormous. We are talking of 7d.

taxes upon them are enormous. We are talking of 7d. in the pound; but they pay on some of the articles they as those embodied in the former resolution, were adopted by the governments, such scenes of misery consume 14s, or 16s, in the pound, When a man of thou-BRESLAU. I De municipal authorities have re- and destitution, as are suffered at the present time sands a year spends his income, a great proportion of for a few moments. The noble lord at the head of the hear) and to abstain from saying or doing anything for a few moments. 501ved to torward a deputation to Derin, in order to interfere, and geverauent had intimated to the house in distinct which might be construed into a desire to interfere, disch to express the wishes of the people. The head would entirely and for ever be unknown. We, there- other articles, on which little or no duties are payable, terms that if the motion of the hon, member for Mont burgomaster is appointed the head of the deputation. sional government of France, of the rights of labour, then it is that the Chancellor of the Recherging to make the state of the Recherging to the Recherging to the state of the state of the Recherging to the state of th

may bring about, and I, for one, will not consent to reand legacy duty? They imposed thousands of pounds state of affairs. (Cheers.) I say again, in order that I hausted all the topics. (Laughter.) He had presented a productive of crime to a fearfal extent. The governor of taxation on moveable property, whilst on landed property they did not impose a farthing. (Oh, oh.) Who been, that I make that declaration with every possible rous and respectable assemblage than had ever yet been that, during the fifteen years he had been governor, denied it ! (Cheers.) They had brought the country to a financial crisis, and why not come down, a Liberal and middle-class government as they professed themselves. part of wise and prudent men while everything is in unand propose some such measure as that he referred to ? certainty not to affect security, and while there is dark. There were, moreover, thousands of the public money ness around us not to pretend that we are walking in the broadday. (Cheers.) For these reasons, therefore, Why did they not raise funds to meet the exigency of the I can neither agree to the proposition of the puble lord to time from that source ? These different measures would take the income tox for one year only in order to have a have supplied every deficiency, and would have shown permanent tax upon corn and raw cotton, nor to that of the hon, member for Montrose, that we may prepare the The trade and commerce of the nation were in a state way for a great reduction in our naval and military forces Allusion Lad been made to the colonies in the former cheers and a laugh.) Oh! he laughed at the idea of stages of the debate. As to them, he hoped bonourable members opposite, that these circumstances were attribu.

gentlemen would not hastily make up their minds. He had always regarded the colonies as part of the strength of the empire. If that were so, he would not willingly, from any notions of economy and retrenchment, consent to reduce that strength. If it was the wish of England to descend in the scale of nations, she could abridge her ments of her degradation. (Cheers.) As to the revision of taxation, there were undoubtedly faults in our bery by his agents had been proved at the said election, fiscal system, which he would be happy to co-operate in A new writ was subsequently moved, but after some removing; but he could not undertake in any set time, far less in the course of the year, to do anything very material in the way of reduction. Lord John, in conclubeen greatly pressed out of doors; they had probably sion, thus adverted to bis great home difficulty' Ire. CLAY wished to put a question to the Attorney-General. land. We have lately had another evil to contend against During the rioting which week place last week some of in the same part of the kingdom, against the practice of the persone present at those disturbances inflicted conassassination, against those murderons conspiracies siderable injury on property in many parts of the mewhich were raging through the country, overbearing all tropolis. A great number of shop windows were kroken, law and order. That evil has been met partly by a law and these being mostly of plate glass a very large pecuof a mild character, and partly by the vigorous adminis. | piary damage resulted. He wished to know whether tration of the Lord-Lieutenant. (Loud cheers.) I be- the parties suffering this damage had any claim for have admirably performed their duty, and that there party, and if so, by what process. (Hear.)

his reason for voting for the proposition of the honour-

perity of her Majesty and her people.

poned beyond that evening.

from gagging the people, so far from preventing the free dies against the hundred were repealed, and other pro- only for the common assault. The same remark also expression of the public voice, that I believe treason was visions were introduced by the act 7 & 8 Gco. IV , applied to the crime of cutting or wounding with intent ings' against free trade, he would not enter into the never so openly professed, or with such audacity, as at cap. 31. The first section of this statute gives a remedy to kill. If there had been an increase in this crime, it the present moment. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') But, against the hundred where the house, shop, or other was a proof that capital punishment did not deter from nourable member for Montrose to-night; if power is to | troyed wholly or in part : but to come within the defi- | the law, while stern in its justice, should be mild in its remain in our hands; if my right hon. friend the secre- nition of that section the offence must be complete, ac- practice, inflicting as little punishment on the offender tary for the Home Department and the Lord-Lieutenant cording to the act 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 30, which as was consistent with its object. At the same time are still to wield the powers of the law in Ireland; I makes it a felony wantonly and with force to those who administered the law ought strictly to adhere trust that we shall be able to meet these expressions of demolish or begin to demolish the buildings therein to it ; but, under the present system, how often did the sedition-(loud cheers)-this determination to join any specified. But in the case which my hon, friend puts | mercy of the judge interfere to arrest the bloody hand of enemy, whoever he may be, that may be opposed to the there is no actual demolishing nor anything to satisfy the law? A stronger proof could not be advanced that sovereign of this country. (Continued cheers.) I trust the words, 'begin to demolish.' And where the injury something was wrong in the law itself. The horror that that we shall be able to put down this conspiracy, and is only partial the hundred would not be liable unless attached to the instrument by which the last penalty of to maintain for the welfare of the people of Ireland that the act was done under circumstances which would sa- the law was enforced-the hangman-arese from the supremacy of law and order, without which they cannot tisfy a jury that the demolition would have been com. fact that public humanity was outraged. (Hear.)Why or in religion. (Loud cheers.) Such at least will be subject there are many decisions. One or two will illusour attempt. We are not insunsible to the difficulties of i trate the position. In a case where rioters broke the the situation in which we stand, nor unaware of the windows and shutters of a house to compel the proprisperils which may surround us on every side; but if we tor to illuminate, that was held not to be within the

have the confidence of this house we may hope to meet | act : ' Reid v. Clark, 7 Term Reports, p. 49.' So also and to surmount them. (Cheers.) If not honoured with in another, where the mob voluntarily retired after that confidence we can only hope that the administra. doing similar mischief. Lord Ellenborough directed tion of affairs may be placed in other hands, better cal. | the jury to find for the defendants : 'L. King v. Chamculated to carry on those affairs for the welfare and pros. bers (4 Campbell, 307.)' In each case the intention of the rioters is a question for the jury, and in no case is Mr WARLEY rose and attempted to address the house, the hundred liable unless the demelition is complete, or but the incessant crics of ' divide' prevented his obtain. the intention to demolish satisfactorily established. ing a hearing. At last the hon, member was under. (Hear.) stood to move that the chairman should report progress

POBTUGAL, PRUSSIA, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND --- Lord PALMERSTON stated (in reply to Mr Hume.) that there The CHANCELLOB of the EXCHEQUES entreated the was no objection to furnish a return of the expense house to give the hon, member a hearing, as great pub lic inconvenience might result if the division were post reply to Mr Hindley,) that the Prussian government had Mr WAELEY resumed-He trusted that as no member informed her Majesty's government that it was deterfor a metropolitan borough had as yet spoken on the mined to pursue the same course of policy-namely, question the house would not refuse him its attention | not to interfere in the internal affairs of France- (hear, (Cheers.)

ave to bring in a bill for the total repeal of the pu. as most unconstitutional. (Oh, oh.) The noble lord nishment of death. The conviction of the inexpediency knew very well that there were many hon, members of of that punishment now had seized the public mind more that house to whom it would not be very convenient to strongly than ever, and the time had at length arrived meet their constituents at the present moment, and when the government and the legislature of the country were expected to abolish a practice which was revolting therefore he made sure of their votes if his threat in itself, and whose consequences, he contended, had anything but a moral effect. The hon, gentleman re. with the noble lord now, the noble lord must not blame him, seeing that he had been convinced by the noble | ferred to the scene which lately took place at an execulord's arguments in 1842 and 1845. (Hear, hear.) The tion at Clonmel, where the culprit was launched into order to make it a permanent tax, (Hear, hear.) To hon, member having quoted some passages from Han eternity amidst the execrations of the people, directed not against the criminal, but against the executioner eard, proceeded to say, that although he opposed the government on the question of the income tax, he did not and the system. Surely such scenes as that were not likely to produce any moral effect upon the public mind. disapprove of their Irish policy. They certainly were The hon, gentleman then read several extracts from the not gagging the Irish people. All he asked was, that the report of the committee appointed last session on the same license should be extended to the people of this country. The poble lord had received immense cheering | motion of Lord Brougham, showing that the chaplain of from the opposite side of the house ; but the noble lord's Reading gaol, Mr Phillips, the 'criminal lawyer, the government would not stand long if he acted so as to judge of the City Court, a stipendary magistrate in Liver. please the Tory, or as he (Mr Wakley) called it, the pool, Mr Justice Coleridge, Mr Justice Perrin, and Chief really destructive party. ('Oh,' from the opposition.) Baron Richards, of the Irish bench, and others whose The noble lord might depend upon it they were only opinions were entitled to similar weight, were in favour of abolishing the punishment of death, and believed that laughing at him. (Hear, hear.) One of the ablest public executions tended to degrade and demoralise amongst them had called the government a weak govern ment - a bad government-one which had committed rather than elevate the moral condition of the people the most extraordinary mistakes in monetary matters. He also referred to the successful abolition of the punishment in Russia, in Tuscany, in the ducky of Baden, in next, at eight o'clock. The reception gives to the ment would, in the slighest degree, endanger the public city. But if that hon. gentleman were anxious to se Rome, and lastly he referred to the act of the present provisional government of France, in abolishing capital the government do their duty he should give them a punishment for political offences, and provisionally

and the inhabitants have the option either of having the additional soldiers billeted on them, or of paying a certain sum to be dispensed from such ange visits.' Addresses continue to pour in from all' the towns. The refrain of all of them is 'no alliance with Russia."

CARLSEUHE .- On the 10th inst. two bills were laid before the Chambers at Carlsruhe, for the purpose of abolishing all feudal rights, and one for indemnifying the parties concerned. The peasantry have broken out in insurrection in the vicinity of Wertheim, and in various parts of Hesse Darmstadt. Troops have mations. When, after voting thanks to the chairman been marched from Manheim to the disturbed dis for his able and efficient services, the meeting tricts. In Hanau, affairs have taken a serious turn, thanks to the obstinacy of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. The inhabitants are in open insurrection. On the Right of the 10th inst. the gates of the town, which is celebrated for its numerous goldsmiths' shops, were barricaded, after the troops had either voluntarily withdrawn, or had been expelled.

HAMBURG.-This town is in a state of great fermentation. The Senate has voted freedom of the press, but the concession comes too late, and formidable demonstrations are being made to compel much greater concessions. Meanwhile business is at a stand still, and confidence is superseded by gloom, anxiety, and dread.

The movement continues in every state, great and small, in Germany, and when the individual the meeting separated. liament.

and an attempt on their part to organise it on the down here with complaints that his customs duties are basis of eternal justice.' Moved by John Davie, and falling off, by reason of the non-consumption of these seconded by William Speir :- 'That a report of this | poor men's luxuries. (Cheers.) Then, I say both on meeting be sent for insertion, to the NORTHERN STAR, the score of trade to find employment for your people EDINBURGH EXPRESS, RENFREWSHIRE Post and and on the score of justice towards the people, you must REFORMER newspapers, and that 2 copy of the NOR. make up your minds either largely to diminish your should be believed. (Hear, hear.) If he disagreed THERN STAR be forwarded to one of the members of expenditure, or to persist in a system of direct taxation,

the provisional government of France.' It was then to counterbalance the repeal of the indirect duties. I proposed by James M'Kenney :- 'That this meeting want, therefore, to make the income tax a just tax, in show its love of liberty, by giving three hearty cheers for the Republic of France, and the Charter of Brienable them to do this, it would be essential that they tain.' Which was responded to with heartfeltacelashould not endanger direct taxation. It was because he wished to maintain and perpetuate direct taxation that he supported the amendment. He wished to make dissolved, which was most enthusiastic, and argues the income tax a just tax, that he might make it a perwell for the future. manent tax. The only question before them was, could

CHELTENHAM -At a meeting held at Berry's Temthey make the income tax a just tax? To show that it perance Hotel, Mr Perry in the chair, it was rezolved could be made so, the honourable gentleman adverted to that the following persons be appointed as the Genesome of the grosser and more obvious inequalities inral Council for this locality, for conducting the busivolved in the tax, as at present constituted. It being ness of the Chartist Association :--namely, Messrs Ford, Stafford, Perry, Frames, Bragger; Mr Glenisunjust, had the government manifested any disposition to remedy its injustice? None whatever, Let them ster, sub-secretary ; Mr Shemer, sub-treasurer ; and now appoint a committee to inquire into the whole subit was further decided that the members and friends ject, and it would not be long ere a plan was devised of the Association should meet for deliberation at whereby the income tax would be adjusted upon a satis-Berry's Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday evening factory basis. He denied that the success of the amend- and had, in everything else, shown the greatest incapa

Chartist deputation by the French provisional go- credit. There would be no defalcation in the revenue vernment was read to the Chartists assembled, and between this and February. Parliament would then ro- short term, not three years, over which to idle away met with the most unequivocal applance. Three assemble, and continue, even in its present shape, the cheers were given for the French Republic, and three income tax still longer if necessary. In his judgment, the substitute of the rench Republic, and three income tax still longer if necessary. In his judgment, the substitute of the rench Republic, and three income tax still longer if necessary. In his judgment, demands of each will have been granted, they will cheers were given for the French Republic, and three income tax still longer if necessary. In his judgment, mendation it had in the right hen, baronet's time; it bend into one common demand-a German Par- cheers for the Charter and the Land followed, and it would not be necessary to do so, as long before that loss the people. But at a start of the people. time the government would have contrived a mode of off the people. But at present that house was not

abolishing it for all other offences. He hoped the house Mr LENNARD having seconded the motion.

Kr BRIGHT thought he was able to discover an in- | Upon the popularity or unpopularity of this question, doors. They had not been charged, on this occasion, with 'morbid feelings' and 'sickly sentimentalities.' on an erroneous idea of what were the feelings of peaple like'y to commit crimes. The threat of eternal pulpits in this country did not deter from the commission of crime; how much less, then, could the threat of punishment by death doter ? (Hear, hear.) Let the house really ust themselves what the threat was. If they looked over newspapers at the time of the assizes they found people condemned to death for very unequal offens s. They would also find that people were some times even acquitted on the ground of the harsh nature of the puni-hment. There were several cases in proof of his last position. The case of the two sisters, Seeley, tried at Taunton, for poisoning their own relatives, was strongly in point, In another case, that of a man who murdered his fellow-servant at the Guildhall Coffee house, sheriffs and aldermen came forward to intercede for the murderer.

Alderman HUMPHERT .- No. No alderman, (Much aughter.)

Mr BRIGHT .- He was not calling in question the jus. tice of exercising the royal prerogative in these cases he looked on every respite that issued from the Homeoffice as a fur her indication of the power of the people upon this subject. Even with respect to the most recent case in which the prerogative had been exercised, he had only that morning received a letter from the brother-in-law of the murdered soldier, who declared that among the friends of that unhappy man there was the strongest feeling that the last punishment of the law ought to be sverted from the culprit, and that they were most ready to sign a petition to the crown, praying for a mitigation of the penalty. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, it was clear that it was quite impossible for the governsingle juror to defeat the law; it was in the power of in any particular case as to place any Home Secreposition.

Mr O'CONNOR said, Sir : Having had much experience in criminal matters (laughter) and having devoted considerable attention to the subject under discussion, I feel myself called upon to make a few observations. The hon. member for Manchester had told the house that there was no question upon which so much popular excitement existed as upon the abolition of the punishment of death. He (Mr O'Connor) admitted the fact, but he would also state that there was no class of the community more truly sensitive upon the subject than the working classes. (Hear, hear.) And the very fact, as stated by the hon. gentleman himself, as to the shouts of execration and indignation with which the really virtuous assailed the cold-blooded murderer, who from vengeance or from the hope of profit or gain conspired confirmation of the fact. (Hear, hear.) Again, the hon. member for Manchester told the house that great discrepancies appeared in the criminal calendar at different assizes, inasmuch as the reader or casual observer could discover no difference in the shades of the guilty, upon whom, however, very different sentences were passed; the hon. gentleman did not seem to understand that this apparent discrepancy in the sentences was measured by the clemency of the jury or whole case, passed sentence according to the exte-Again, the hon. gentleman's speech appeared to be | neral.

creased interest in the discussion on this subject within he was satisfied to take his stand, being convinced the house, and he thought he could venture to say that that the duty of the house was to protect the lives there was a very greatly increased interest in it out of of the innocent from the machinations of the guilty, and feeling assured that inasmuch as the working Lord ASHLEY moved the adoption of a series of reso-Let us not forsake him. Brothers, shall we disgrace Let us not forsake him. Brothers, shall we disgrace seemed to him that this punishment of death proceeded classes themselves met the cold-blooded murderer with shouts of execration and horror, that they would not tolerate his return to society which he punishm: nt which wis sounded every week from 20,000 had disgraced, while they could feel, and do feel for him, who under strong excitement and provocation, had been led to the commission of a crime, of which his better reason would cause him to repent. (Hear, hear, and cheers) For these reasons he would vote for the first reading, and for these viour,' the house divided for the third time, when the reasons if the bill was allowed to go into committee, regardless of all consequences, he would be | bers 98 to 36. prepared to take the responsibility of protecting thousands of innocent men, by the sacrifice of one cold-blooded ruffian. (Hear, hear.)

Mr BRIGHT rose to explain that the honourable member for Nottingham had mis-stated his views. when he supposed that he was for secret assassination, in cases of conviction for murder. He begged to assure him that he had not expressed, nor did he entertain, any such opinion.

Mr O'CONNOR begged to express his regret for having misinterpreted that portion of the hon. gentleman's speech.

Mr G. THOMPSON and Mr BROTMERTON supported th notion.

Mr DRUMMOND and Mr NAPIEB opposed it.

Mr MUNTZ remarked that the very worst use yo could make of a man was to harg him. (A laugh.) He was influenced by no morbid sympathies. If he found a man breaking into his house he would shoot him. (Much laughter.) But that was a very different thing from hanging a man in cold clood. To justify hanging you ment to carry out the laws. It was in the power of any must prove that it prevented crime. And there was no proof that that was the result. It was far better that any humane individual to arouse so much public feeling one thousand guilty men should escape that that one innocent man should be hanged, and they also knew how tary who carried out the law in awfully responsible fallible juries were, and that innocent men had often been cenvicted on circumstantial evidence. Except in the case of punishing by death, they might in some de

gree remedy the injustice of a false conviction ; but if they hanged a man they could not unhang him. He knew what it was to be tried by a jury. He had been once tried by a jury for an offence of which he was as nnocent as the Speaker of that house-(hear and a laugh)-and yet that jury had determined beforehand to convict him, and would have done so but for the charge of the judge.

Mr Ewart shortly replied, and

The house divided-For the motion 66 Against it.... 122-56

KILLING OF HABES (SCOTLAND) BILL .- Mr MACKEN. zis obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable owners and occupiers of land in Scotland, having a right to kill hares on that land, to do so themselves, or by such persons authorised by them, without being required to take outs game certificate.

REDUCTION OF SALABIES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENTS APPOINTMENTS .- Mr HUME moved an address to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to direct that in all appointments to office, in every department, to take away the life of a friend, nay of a relative, was | of the state, both at home and abroad, the appointments be made subject to a reduction of salary and allowance. and even to the abolition of offices, if such be deemed necessary, after a careful inquiry into the state of the insuces of the country, in order that in cases where such reduction of salary or emoluments, or such abolition of office be made, no claims for compensation be founded thereon.

The CHANCELLOE of the EXCHAQUEE did not think it advisable to address her Mejesty on the subject, although he admitted that the spirit of the resolution was good. and ought to be carried out. He could only say that the rule in granting appointments in the Treasury was, that by the sagacity of the judge, who having heard the in any change which might result from any pending inquiry no compensation should be given.

Mr HUME said, he would withdraw his motion if the mating or aggravating circumstances. (Hear, hear.) government would promise that that rule should be ge-

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

ported.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MEDICAL RELIEF BILL .-

resolution was negatived by a majority of 62-the num-

Lord ASHLEY then withdrew the remaining resolutions. ENROLMENT OF THE LAND

COMPANY.

Mr O'CONNOR, after a splendid speech of an Land Company and the Odd Fellows.

Sir George Grey treated the subject in a or the House to refuse legal protection to the savings of the poor man.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Passengers Bill was read third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr B. OSBORNE gave noice of his intention, on an early day, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of Church Rates:

Col. SIBTHORP gave notice to move, after the Easter recess, that the salaries of all persons holding office under the Crown be reduced.

The house went into committee of Ways and Means. when

Sir BENJAMIN HALL moved, 'That towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the respective dutics levied on property, profits, professions, trades, and offices in Great Britain, be levied on property, professions, and offices in Ireland for a time to be limited.'

Mr J. WILLIAMS seconded the motion, which was also supported by Sir J. Tyrell, Mr Horsman, Col. Muir, Mr Bankes, Mr Newdegate, Mr Wakley, Mr Hume, and Mr Munts. The motion was opposed by Sir H. W. Barron, Mr Moore, Mr Fagan, Mr Hamilton, Mr Napier, Col. Conally, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Roche, Col. Dunne, Mr Monsell, Mr Reynolds, and Sir A Brooke The mision being negatived by a majority of \$0; the numbers 188 to 218. The Law of Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a second and the Queen's Prison a third time, and the house adjourned.

Chartist Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COMMITTEE .- Mr Lucas n the chair. Minutes read and confirmed. Delegates reported progress. Credentials were presented from Marylebone in the name of Messrs Phillips and Christie. Messrs Child and Clark were deputed to wait on the trade delegates, desiring their cooperation in the presentation of the National Petition. Proposed by Mr Allnutt-seconded by Mr Taylor-' That each locality nominate three candidates for the Convention, and that each delegate bring the names of candidates to the Delegate Committee .- That the whole of the names be returnable to the localities, and the votes taken .- That the names, with the number of votes for each locality, be laid before the committee, and those three candidates having the majority of the votes be the names submitted to the public meeting for election.' Carried. to this delegate meeting on Thursday evening next. and that no nomination be received after that date." Carried. Messrs Tapp, Allnutt, and Fennell, were appointed to seek a place for the election of delegates. Carried. Messrs 'Tapp, Bassett,' Lucas, Executive Committee, in getting up a festival on the presentation of the National Petition. It was arranged that the committee meet on Wednesday and Thursday evening ustil the petition is presented. Whittington and Cat, 5s.

earnestness, and let us show to the world we are as to represent us in the Commons House of Parliament. ourselves by neglecting our duties, while our champion o'Connor, G. Thompson, T. S. Duncombe, Wakley, and several of our friends are doing our work in Parliament. No, it cannot be-must not be, Let us to our work, No, it cannot be-must not be, Let us to our work, No, it cannot be-must not be, Let us to our work, No duty nobly at the late election, and returned, by one tary, Mr John Simpson, acknewledges the receipts for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr John Moss, Darlington Land for Mrs W. Jones. Mr Crabtree, from the Chartists of Portsea, Hauts. £1.; P. W. B., 6d.; Mr Thompson, 2s. 6d.; Q. B. Crews, 6d.; J. Elms, 6d.; B. Coombes, 6d.; E. Coombes, 6d.; W. W., 6d. ham, Mrs Wm. Warner, from the new Land branch true and hold friend of the HOUSE OF LORDS.-The Passengers Bill went zealous in the cause as we ever have been. We did our through committee without amendment, and was re- duty nobly at the late election, and returned, by one lutions, for the attendance of a medical officer on fe- ourselves by neglecting our duties, while our champion

motto be-

The Charter and No Surrender!

J. H. K NOWLES		J. SHAW
J. H. SHEPHELD		N. CANNON
T	TITLE	

J. TAYLOB. MANGHESTER.—PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.—On Sunday evening last, this spacious hall was crowded in every hour and a half's duration, obtained leave obtain admission. Mr Wm. Grocott occupied the to bring in a Bill to extend the law of chair, and opened the business by reading from the STAR, Mr O'Connor's letters, the editorial remarks, Friendly Societies to embrace the National the report of the splendid reception given by the Provisional Government of France to the deputation from the Chartists of England and the spirited letter of Mr Mitchel to Lord Clarendon, from the UNITED fair and dignified manner, assuring the honour- IRISHMAN-all of which elicited the most rapturous able member for Nottingham that he was in Cooper, who delivered a sowerful and impressive least error, if he supposed that there was any in-disposition upon the part of the Government or the House to refuse local was loudly applauded. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs Clark, O'llea, and Wheeler;

and after passing a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, quietly dispersed. Chartism is progressing with rapid strides in this city ; we have had an accession of sixty-seven members within the last fortnight. The National Petition has received a great number of signatures, and the utmost unanimity prevails among us. Hurrah for the Charter!! BRADFORD .- On Sunday evening last, a publie

meeting was held in the large room, Butterworthbuildings, to hear a report of the proceedings of Peep Green meeting. Several members of the Land Company and Charter Association spoke warmly on the attempt made to move a resolution at Peep Green, having for its object the setting aside the Executive Council, which was happily prevented by the good sense of the men of Leeds, Bradford, and other places. The following resolution was unanimously adopted-That we, the members of the Chartist Association and Land Company, have full and entire confidence in the Chartist Executive Council, and Directors of the Land Company; we, therefore, pledge ourselves to follow out their instructions, and be guided by them in the agitation for the People's Charter.' Several Irishmen joined the National Charter Association. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next at six o'clock

the use of the Town-hall for a public meeting in horour of the French, though the requisition was signed by a great number of rate-payers. The people called an immense meeting, and passed a vote of censure on him. It is now said they will have the congratulating them upon their recent victory. The use of the hall. manner in which the address was received was a sig-

BATH .-- On Monday evening last, one of the mos nal proof of the estimation in which the Stockport important public meetings ever held here, took place at the Bazaar-rooms, Quiet-street, to adopt an address to the people of Paris, and also to adopt the National Petition. Long before the time stated in the bill for the chair to be taken, the splendid building was crowded in every part, and there were from three to four thousand persons remaining on the outside, unable to gain admission; the street fronting the place of meeting was also crowded with human beings. On the motion of Mr G. Cox, our veteran general of the Bath division of Chartists. Mr S. Bolwell was called to the chair. Mr G. Cox. a highly respected gentleman of the middle class, and an old reformer and sincere Chartist, came forward to move the address to the people of Paris, which he did in a very able speech, which was responded to by Proposed by Mr M'Grath, and seconded by Mr a tremendous round of applause. The address was Allnutt :--- That each locality send its nomination seconded by Mr Punter, in a speech of great ability, in which he entered at great length into the history of France. The Chairman then put the address, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman then introduced Mr C. Bolwell, to move the National Petition, who, on coming forward was received with Fennell, and Allnutt, were appointed to assist the great cheering, and in a speech of thrilling eloquence, defended the People's Charter, and sat down amidst the vociferous cheers of the vast assembly. Our old Chartist victim, Father Phillips, seconded the address in one of his humorous speeches, amid the cheers of the meeting. After three times three cheers for the Chairman, the Mayor, the Charter, and the French Republic, the vast assembly dispersed. amid the cheers of the assembled thousands outside. ISLINGTON AND PENTONVILLE, March 14th .- Mr Wright in the chair. Minutes read and confirmed. Mr Coventon reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Committee. Mr Thorne moved, and Mr Cothe barricades of Paris, by the entire meeting un- | yenton seconded, the following resolution :-- ' That the conduct of Mr Cochrane with reference to the Trafalgar-squaremeeting is worthy of grave censure, since his non-appearance on that occasion proves township of the Parish of Manchester, containing him to be a man of neither stability nor consistency nearly 100.000 human beings, who for the greater part and we further repudiate all connexion with him are hard-worked and poor, and who are consequently and whilst deploring the wanton destruction of property subsequently, consider that it was to be principally charged to his weakness, indecision, or treachery on that occasion.' Carried. After some further business the meeting was adjourned to the 23rd March, when every Chartist in the neighbourhood is expected to attend. South SHIELDS .- On Wednesday evening last one of the largest meetings that has been held here for a long time, took place in the Market-place, to adopt the National Petition. Mr John West was announced to be present on the occasion. At seven o'clock Mr Waithman was called to the chair. Mr Thomas Richards moved the first resolution in a very excellent speech. Mr Gilfillan moved the adoption of the petition, Mr Morton seconded it, and Mr West supported it in a long and argumentative speech amidst the most rapturous cheering. The petition were carried unanimously by acclamation. Cheers was then given for the French Republic, and the Charter. and, after an announcement that another meeting would be held on Friday night to address the

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE .- The secre- respect to the English people who were ever ready NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE - The secret consist Ireland, against the treachery of those tary, Mr John Simpson, acknowledges the receipts to assist Ireland, against the treachery of those who

the subject.'---Mr Glass, in an able speech, upheld the policy of Messrs Mitchel and Reilly, and trusted that the late glorious events in France would lead to near the New North-road, which was respectably the downfall of monarchy all over the world, - Mr attended. Messrs Frazer, Hogg, Lowry, and Sims, the downfall of monaccuy an over the world. Mr Grow, in an elaborate speech, referred to a late number of the SPECTATOR, in which was the follow-ing startling fact, and it had not as yet been denied : made very excellent speeches, and commented on the recont movements in France, paying high compliments to the people for their bravery and earnest-negg, which were loudly cheered. Mr II. Mander May - That two great statesmen, the heads of their resnective parties, had met for the purpose of coming to then addressed the meeting. The 'Marseillaise' was a definitive line of policy regarding Ireland, and that

a definitive line of poincy regarding to that out that they had agreed to starve that country in preference HACKNEY. On Anursuay evening, the out tas, they represent the standard in preference a meeting was held on the waste building ground, to carrying out an extensive policy of amelioration towards her.' (Cries of 'shame,' and sensation.)-The meeting then adjourned. Mander May, Esq., a gentlemen of great ability,

to that effect was proposed. Mr Henry Ilunt_the true and bold friend of the people_attended that

DAVIS CLUB.-On Monday evening a crowded and Messrs Frazer, Jones, Carter, and Martin, who meeting of this club was held at the Assembly, strenuously advocated union, peace, and democracy. rooms, Dean-street. Mr Fitzgibbon in the chair. Mr A congratulatory address was then adopted to the Looney read, amidat loud cheers, an article, 'The brave people of France, amid loud and protracted Rights of Labour, ' from the United IRISHMAN, - The cheering. The meeting separated quietly at half-past nine o'clock .- On the same evening, another Chairman, in addressing the meeting on the union meeting was held in the field near London-lane, and determination that was now taking place and evinced in Ireland, referred to the patriotic conduct which was excellently attended, and in conclusion of the Connaught Rangers, and the 64th Regiment, gave three cheers for the People's Charter, the who fraternised with the 1rish people in giving vent French Republic, and speedy reforms in England. COMMERCIAL-BOAD.-On Friday evening, the 10th to their foclings on the receipt of news of the estab-

inst., a meeting was held near the Institution. About 2,000 to 2,500 people attentively listened to the speeches which were delivered by Mr H. Mander W. Dorn Fur and Margin Butherford and May, J. W. Ross, Esq, and Messrs Rutherford and regiment had been supplanted by the Enniskillen Douglas. Resolutions were adopted, calling on the Dragoens. The government would be compelled to ministry to resign the reins of government. Three grant the Irish people all they asked. (Cheers.)cheers for Feargue O'Connor, the French Republic, Mr F. Looney in referring to the conduct of the and H. Mander May, and three groans for Louis Whigs said, that if the government should slaughter Philippe, the income tax, and ministerial humbug, the Irish people in their attempt to gain their freewere then given. Mr May subsequently addressed dom, that the lish people in the English towns were the people in the open air.

thoroughly determined not to be idle on such an occasion,-Mr T. Daly looked with pride at the present STOCKPORT.- A public meeting was held on the 9th inst. in the hall of the Lyceum, to petition Parliaposition of affairs, and he could say with pleasure ment for the Charter. Long before the hour of meet- that the Irish people had the democrats of England ing the hall was crowded to excess and inconveniwith them .- Mr T. R. Reading said that he had ence, and the yard and large lobby were also so just arrived from Birmingham, and he was most crammed that it was found necessary to close the happy to state that the Repealers of that town had doors. and it was with difficulty the reporters -who dropped their differences, and now that they were upon this occasion condescended to notice us-and united they were determined to work together for the committee, could make their way to the plat. | Ireland. He (Mr R.) attributed this great change not only in Birmingham, but also in Ireland, to the form. At seven o'clock Mr James Wragg was called to the chair. Mr T. Woodhouse moved the first relate glorious events in France. (Cheers.)-Messrs solution, declaratory of the rights of the people to O. Mahoney, Dwaine, and Lindsay addressed the the Charter, which was seconded by Mr James Formeeting, which then adjourned. kington. Mr D. Donovan supported it, and entered

FARBINGDON HALL .- A glorious meeting has been into an able speech in its defence, during which he held by the gallant Confederates in London, at the was warmly cheered. The resolution was unaniabove hall, to sympathise with the French. Truly mously carried; as was also the National Petition, eloquent speeches were delivered, and the Marseilles which was moved by Mr W. Herbert, and seconded hymn was sung in good style. An address was passed by Mr W. Brown. Mr T. Webb moved, and Mr J. to the French, amid great enthusiasm. Bennett seconded, an address to the French people,

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

All Men are Brethren,

there an address more unanimously and warmly re-The above society held its weekly meeting on Monceived, nor carried with greater enthusiasm. A vote day evening, March 13th, at the German Hall, White of thanks was awarded the chairman, and three Hart, Drury-lane, Mr Ryland in the chair. Charles hearty cheers were given for the Charter, three for Keen read several articles from the UNITED IBISHMAN, Mr O'Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and amongst which was the sentence of three persons in Jones ; after which the meeting separated peace-ably, although it created the greatest alarm in the Ireland to seven years' transportation, for taking a few turnips and paranips from a field to satisfy the minds of the authorities, who had dispatched their cravings of nature; the prosecutor sitting on the bench minions-the police-ir search of the placards conwith the magistrates. The meeting was then addressed vening the meeting, copies of which were sent to the by Messrs T. Rainsley, Child, Robinson, Fex, Nolan, Lord-Lieutenant and Secretary of State; their Lucus, Scharvael, and several other persons, urging alarm however was groundless, as the people are deupon the people the necessity of organising and prepartermined to waste none of their strength upon truit. ing themselves for the coming struggle.

in the evening. IPSWICH.—The mayor has contemptuously refused

males in certain cases. Mr WakLEY seconded the motion. After some discussion the house divided—For the pointment of medical inspectors, the house again di-vided; for the resolution 19; against, 101; majori y, 62. On the third resolution, 'the appointment of medical officers of unions to be nermanent during good beba-differs of unions to be nermanent during good beba-

sung in good style. HACKNEY.-On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. Cambridge Heath-road, and was addressed by H.

one continuous parallel of extenuations and aggravations, thus showing the absolute necessity of some line of demarcation between the punishment for murder committed under feelings of strong ex--cold-blooded murder-the result of vengeance, pre-

meditation and conspiracy. (Hear, hear, and

house, or any man out of the house, tell him that the ruffian who conspired to take away the life of an innocent, unoffending, and unsuspicious fellow creature, should be dealt with by the same rule as one who under severe provocation had committed the same act. (Hear, hear.) No; and as some votes had been based upon the popular feeling out of doors. he (Mr O'Connor) representing the virtuous feeling of the working classes, and for their would vote for the first reading of the hon. gentleman's bill, taking care in committee to guard the innocent and unsuspecting against the machinations of the cold-blooded and heartless. (Hear, hear.) The opinion of Mr Justice Coltman had been cited to the effect that death had no terror for the coldblooded murderer; but let the house test this by common sense and see what the conclusion of the | report of the last Election Committee. learned judge would lead to, presuming for a moment that the cold-blooded murderer is not deterred awful consequences; in that case the commission of (hear, hear,) but once remove the terror which has no effect upon the worst class, and you let in a more sensitive class who are chary of life. (Hear.

there is a supply, and once remove the terror of ignominious death for an ignominious crime, and then the artful, the designing, and the speculative will have no difficulty in suborning instruments to do their bloody work. (Hear, hear.) He questioned the conclusion at which Mr Justice Coltman arrived, root of everything which involved character, respect, or and the nobleness of soul which dares to do right to all and upon these grounds, because it was an admitted usefulness, that the house ought at all times to extend fact that man clung with great tenacity to life, and the opportunities for inquiry. the veriest murderer, who had evinced the greatest Mr WAKLEY was glad to hear the virtuous indignation there was as great a difficulty in convicting the accused the Secretary for the Home Department, was the Minis murder and to convict of the crime of manslaughter. | with impunity the reformed parliament would be worse (Hear, hear.) While the law stood in its original than the worst boroughmongering parliament in the form the murderer escaped punishment altogether, most corrupt times. Never did larger sums seem to have but as soon as the law was altered the crime of murder became less frequent. (Hear, hear.) He ber for Essex (Sir J. Tyrrell) thought large constituencies (Mr O'Connor) would now give the house an illus- deficient in discrimination. But did not the hon. gentletration, from his own knowledge, of what might have been some addition to the catalogue of innocent the instance, firstly, to show the last resource of the The reason why there was so much corruption was beinnocent man who may be condemned, and, se- cause Parliaments were septennial and the constituencondly,-begging pardon of the hon. and learned At- | cies were so small. The remedy was to shorten Parliaa fact which he regretted being compelled to admit, that professional vanity overcame all moral and religious obligations, and that the advocate who prestituted himself to the indiscriminate support of two guilty men. Mr Freeman, in his cross-examina- be the result. tion of witnesses, attempted to save his clients by sadhear.) Ay, but wait till you hear the result ; the two guilty men had the benefit of your proposed clemency, and the two innocent men were pardoned upon a representation of their case to the executive government. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General shakes his head in dissent, but that was not of much importance,- (a laugh,) -as he (Mr O'Connor) would give him time and place and facts to prove his assertion. The men were tried in Cork, in 1834, for a murder committed near Cork. Mr Free-(Mr O'Connor) was counsel for the other two pri- ruption. (Cries of 'Oh, oh !') coners. There was one other subject to which he member for Middlesex, and the hon. member : for Manchester. God forbid that he should ever see the house.) the day, when such an iniquity should be perpe-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could only sp of the department with which he was connected, Mr LABOUCHEBE said that the government did not at all object to the principle of the honourable gentleman's motion, as they considered it would be extremely improper of the government so to use their patronage citement or provocation, and murder premeditated, as to cause the least obstruction to any pending scheme of economy; but to its present form he could not consent. Mr HENLEY approved of the motion, but thought that the best courts would be to postpone it uptil the

cheers.) What ! would any hon. member in that noble lord at the head of the government should be present. Mr HUME said he would withdraw it for the present,

reserving to himself the power of reviving it on a future occasion .--- Motion by leave withdrawn. After disposing of the other business on the paper, the house adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- HABWICH ELECTION .- MI BAGGE renewed his motion for a new writ for the borough of Harwich. It was opposed by Mr Blackstone on protection against premeditated assassination, the same grounds as on Tuesday night. The house, he contended, was bound to wait until the evidence taken before the Harwich Election Committee was printed. He, therefore, moved, that the Speaker do not issue his writ until that evidence was in possession of the house.

Sir G. GERY objected to this course, because the present oppertiion to the issning of the writ was founded on the report of Mr Roebuck's committee, and not on the

Mr HTME expressed his surprise at the speech of Sin G. Grey, which was apparently intended to cover the from the commission of the act by a dread of the abuses which had taken place in the representation. The same scandalous proceedings had taken place at murder is confined to that narrow class of miscreants, the reason was because the former proceedings had been Harwich at the last as at the preceding election, and allowed to pass with impunity.

The motion led to a protracted debate, which threw a good deal of light upon the way in which bribery is looked hear, and cheers.) Where there is a demand upon by 'hon. members,' and a little personal skirmish-

Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the motion would be withdrawn, as that course would afford time for the due issue of the writ; but bribery struck so vitally at the fusion, Above all, we thank you because you have virtue

brutality in the perpetration of the act, and the most of the noble lord against bribery. He should not be sur- are useless-they do not attend to the necessities of perfect disregard of its consequences, was the very man who looked for a reprieve and a commutation bead of a Radical Administration. The noble lord at the lord would and admirable republic, the whole of these principles man who looked for a reprieve and a commutation head of a Radical Administration. The noble lord would which the Chartists of England have long sought to estaof his sentence to one of the most degrading nature tation of that house. If the writ were issued for this with the most longing hope. (Hear, hear.) This most corrupt and rotten of all corrupt and rotten may fairly hail it as the first realisation in practice of fact he reconciled to himself upon the belief that the boroughs in the kingdom-(a cry of 'Oh !')-to whom any nation of the true principles of Christianity, which most cruel man was always the most cowardly. would the right hon, gentleman (Sir G, Grey) send it ? affirm that 'We should do unto others as we would have (Hear, hear.) A great change had been already He would but add to the nuraber of Attwoodian members them do unto us.' Belleving your deeds will be as much made in the criminal law; thus, in former times, in that house. (A laugh) The right hon. gentleman, for our good as for your own, we do most sincerely wish of murder as there is now, and the law was altered ter of Justice in this country; and what did he believe thus affording an opportunity of consolidating a sound. so as to enable a jury to acquit of the crime of would be the result if the very sources of legislature were to be corrupted ? If such practices were carried on | for the guidance of surrounding nations. been expended on elections than now. The hon. memman himself represent a large constituency, and how France for their courage and patriotism during their then could be doubt their segacity and discernment ! late struggle. (Laughter.) It was singular that he did not see an sufferers, as shown by Sir F. Kelly, but he mentioned answer to his objection in his own person. (Laughter.) torney-General,-to prove the profligacy, the depra- ments and extend the suffrage. The people whom they vity and prostitution of the legal profession. It was had educated and taught their rights demanded that they should be represented in that house. (Hear, hear.) The course they were pursuing as to what was called AN ADDRESS TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE TOWER HAMLETS. the representation of the people was leading to such dis. satisfaction out of Joors that the people were becoming in some cases enraged - (cries of 'Oh, oh !' and

rather than by moral obligation. He (Mr O'Con- make any applications to that house, because they benor) was once engaged to defend two prisoners lieved they were not represented there, and that the charged with murder; there were four charged in house was determined they should not be represented the indictment. Mr Freeman, his senior, and the lowed these profligate scenes to continue without punish-

Sir G. GEET, said, the hon. gentleman had expressed a dling all the guilt upon his (Mr O'Connor's) clients, great deal of virtuous indignation upon his (Sir G. benefit-not as now, labouring and toiling on a subsiswho were really the guilty party. He told his col- Grey's) conduct, and at the same time said that he had the saw his way to a complete acquittal, but taken a phrenological survey of his creatium—(laughter) dation, to rid them of their misery and degrakind weiter telling in galing party for the countral, but taken a phrenological survey of his creatium—(laughter) league that he saw his way to a complete acquittal, but taken a phrenological survey of his creatium—(laughter) his colleague answered, 'Mind your own business, and I'll mind mine.' (Alaugh.) Well, spurred by pro-fessional vanity, and uninfluenced by any moral obliga-tion as a cleasing, to ha them of the organ of justice. He (Sir G. Grey) trusted that there was no-thing in the course he bad taken on this occasion that would throw any discredit on the hon, gentleman's the course he held at Dewsbury. tion in the cross-examination of the next two wit- phrenological skill. (Cheers.) He thought it was but class-made laws, which session after session are passed, nesses, he (Mr O'Connor) fastened the guilt upon just that all boroughs charged with bribery should be pressing on and burdening them more heavily, become the two innocent men-the jury acquitted his clients, dealt with equally. They had altogether passed over and found Mr Freeman's clients guilty. (II car, other cases in which bribery had been proved the same) as at Harwich; and, upon the principle of justice, he adopted his present course. (Cheers.) Mr Mowarr said, he considered the avowal which had just been made by the right hon, baronet the Heme Sccretary was shameful, (Loud eries of 'Order, order.')

W. TAPP, secretary.

GREAT MEETING AT SALFORD .- An immense meeting of Chartists has been held in Salford, to congratulate the French republicans. Mr Leach and others delivered excellent addresses, and a touching mark of respect was paid to the heroes who fell at covering at the mention of their names. The followiug is the-

Address of the inhabitants of the township of Salford, a ill-fed and clad, and also badly housed.

TO THE BRAVE, THE VIRTUOUS, THE MAGNANIMOUS PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

We, the people of Salford, in public meeting assembled, in the open square belonging to the hall of the peeple of Salford, in the presence of the Great Disposer of Events, most heartily tender you our sincera congratulations upon the event which you have so admirably schieved, and which we doubt not will be as admirably worked out in its various details, giving to the world a model republic, in which the interests of the operative workmen will occupy, as they ought, the most prominent position. We beg also to thank you most fervently for the admirable manner in which you have effected this desirable revolution, respecting property, preserving consideration of the question. On the statement of Mr the public peace, maintaining order where all your ene-S. Wordey he should be perfectly ready to vote for the mies predicted nothing but anarchy and the widest conclasses; in doing so you teach all clergy, whose especial

duty it is to protect the peor, who have so long abandoned the poor to the oppression of the rich, that they blish, is indeed an act of such great promise, that we you may be able to maintain peace with all the world.

We are yours, Brothers in the great struggle of right against might,

THE PEOPLE OF SALIOBD.

this place on Sunday last, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and to thank the Democrats of

GLOBE AND FRIENDS .- At a numerous meeting of the Globe and Friends locality, Morgan-street, Commercial road, on Sunday evening, March 5, the Address Committee laid before the members the address to the Hamlets, which was approved of, and resolved unaximously to be sent te the NORTHERN STAR for insertion unanimously to be sent to the NORTHERN STAR for insertion.

BEOTHERS, -Time and experience have proved to us that mero declamatory harangues without practical measures, are but vain and empty means to redress the right and wrong was swayed by professional vanity laughter)-and in others sullen, but they refused to grievances which the working classes are continually and very justly complaining of, or effecting any permanent good for the people of this country; hence, has arisen the Land Company, which is spreading its ramifications there. It was, however, his opinion that if they al. throughout the length and breadth of the land, carrying with it the glorious truths of Chartism-truths which leader upon the circuit, was counsel for the two innocent men; he (Mr O'Connor) was counsel for the the country would be endangered, and anarchy would ness; truths which will ultimately render working and toiling millions that which God and Nature designed they secretary, solely to keep the accounts and conduct should be-labourers for their own, and fellow men's tence so scanty, that death is in many instances sought enraged and infuriated, demanding their rights in such a of the Committee of Management of the People's determined manner, that then, and not till then, are Hall, it was resolved, 'That the institution be thrown their distresses known; then, and not till then, do their open every night, this week and next, to the public, vile oppressors avow an inelination to remedy those evils free of charge, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purwhich they have been instrumental in preducing. The obtaining a Central Hall in the metropolis for the Chartists to hold their meetings in, is a desideratum which they have been instrumental in preducing. The chartists to hold their meetings in, is a desideratum which has been looked for with anxiety, and will fill a operatives without his miserable wages !!! And the void in Chartist history, which has long been greatly people without liberty, equality, or justice !!!! On felt; a means of obviating the apathy which comes over Sunday morning, from nine till one o'clock for readbis hon, friesd would, on reflection, withdraw the word us at certain periods as a plague spot. In London, all ing, &o.; also the National Charter Association meet shamelul.' (Cheers.) Mr MowArr said he would most readily withdraw the while the Chartists—the most numerous of all parties. brase: but he understood the right her withdraw the while the Chartists—the most numerous of all parties. wanderers tossed to and fro without a resting place. tem of secret murder, recommended by the hon. they had given him, and which made it unnecessary for Charter. Remember the martyrs who have lost their the martyrs who have lost the martyrs wh him to say one word in answer to the observations of the lives in agitation. Remember those who have been exiled quarter.

French people, the vast assemblage dispersed. SECOND MEETING.

On Friday evening a monster meeting was held in the same place to adopt an address to the brave people of Paris, the large square was crowded, there being from 8,000 to 10,000 persons present. At seven o'clock Mr Waithman was again called to the chair. Mr Gilfillan moved the first resolution, eulogising the gallant Parisians, which was seconded by Mr Morton. and supported by Mr William Byrne, of Newcastle. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr Thos. Richards (son of Old Daddy Richards) moved the adoption of the address, which was the same as that adopted at Newcastle, which having been seconded, Mr West came forward to support it. Mr West's speech occupied one hour and a half in the delivery, and will not soon be forgotton by the people of Shields; it would be impossible to give even an out-MIXENDEN STORES - A public meeting was held at | line; the address was carried unanimously amidst great cheering. Three times three cheers were then given for the French Republic, for the Charter. Feargus O'Conner, and Mr West, and the vast assemblage quietly dispersed. It is expected that we shall get three thousand signatures to the National

Petition. THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING was held

Bates. William Fox in the chair. It was then resolved,-1st. 'That the minutes of last meeting be passed.' 2nd. 'That it is the opinion of the delegates present, that all lecturers sent by the Executive to labour in the West Riding, ought to be under the control of the West Riding delegates, and that no established locality not sending their quota to the Executive have such locturers' services, unless at the rate of his daily salary and other necessary expenses, and that the said monies be sent by the West Riding secretary to the Executive.' Srd. 'That it is the opinion of the above delegates, that one member more be added to the present Executive, in capacity as the correspondence of the Chartist movements, and

less. criminal, and unmeaning disturbances ; but are resolved to direct the whole of their energy to the obtainment of the Charter of their rights, and the Land of their birth.

people hold republican principles, for never was

SHEFFIELD .- On Monday last, at one o'clock, an

open-air meeting was held in Paradise-square, in this town, ' to consider the propriety of adopting a signed by more than two hundred inhabitant householders, including half-a-dozen members of the Town Council, requesting him to convene the above meeting; but his Worship thought proper to decline, assigning as his reason that government having refused to intertere in any way with the internal affairs of the French nation, the people of this country ought to follow that example, and he recommended the requisitionists to abandon their project. The authorities were much alarmed, and the yeomanry were ordered to be in readiness. Amongst the speakers announced to be present were Mr Councillor Brook of Leeds, and Mr S. M. Kydd. Half an hour before the time announced for the meeting to commence the various avenues leading to the square were filled with large numbers of artisans thronging to the place of assembly, and at one o'clock, Mr Councillor Ironside was called upon to preside. He opened the proceedings by reading the placard convexing the meet-

ing, and which was headed 'Glorious Revolution in France.' Mr Ironside also read an address from the inhabitants of Sheffield assembled to the people of France, congratulating them upon the success of their late movement, and giving an outline of the policy which it would be well for them to pursue under present circu mstances. The address having been moved | 4:6d to 5s 9d per bushel.

sional government, now sitting at the Hotel de per stone. Ville. After some truly eloquent speeches, it was

Somers' Town.-An overflowing audience attended on Sunday evening last, at Mr Duddridge's Rooms, 18, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Mr Weeks in the chair. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Turner, Arnott, Lucas, Child, and Hinton, to superintend the signing of the National Petition, and upwards of twenty persons volunteered to take petition sheets to get them signed. Mr Lindon deivered an able, energetic, and instructive lecture on the Union of the Working Classes,' which was received with great enthusiasm, and a unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to Mr Lindon for his

THE LONDON CONFEDERALISTS.

services.

The greatest anxiety is displayed by all classes for the success of the glorious fraternity that is now being accomplished between the English and the Irish people, and which has been met with a hearty response by a late meeting of the Confederation in Dublin, presided over hy Mr W. S. O'Brien.

The conduct of the late Irish leader in severing the knot that existed between the people of the two countries at the dirty bidding of the Whigs, because their darling nominee, Phil Howard, was rejected at Carlisle, has ever been regretted not only by Englishmen but by Irishmen. It is now well understood by the Irish people that the Chartists are to a man Repealers, and that Repealers-to get the Irish land -must and ought to be Chartists.

Patriots rejoice, tyrants deplore-Faction and feud are passing away, 'Twas a low voice, but 'tis a loud roar. Repeal and the Charter will carry the day.

GREENWICH .- On Sunday evening last, a large meeting of the expatriated sons of Erin resident in this borough, was held at the Ship and Last, near the Church, for the purpose of establishing a club in accordance with the rules of the Irish Confederation. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr John Ward-who, in a brief speech detailed to the meeting the purpose for which they had assembled-and said, he felt proud to find himself in a position in

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY .- The arrival of wheat this morning was this town, 'to consider the propriety of adopting a congratulatory address to the French people on the present position of their affairs.' Prior to the pub-lie announcement of the meeting, a memorial was presented to the Mayor (Edward Vickers, Esq.), Borlar may be guided to higher with a function of the super-transformation of the super-presented to the Mayor (Edward Vickers, Esq.), Barley may be quoted 1s. higher, with a fair sale at the improvement. The oat trade has been flat for all descriptions. Sales

were difficult, and at rather easier quotations. Beans and peas of all kinds were dull, and must be Beans and pears quoted 1s to 2s lower. SMITHFIELD.

The arrival of continental cattle and sheep into the port of London during the past week has been upon an increased scale.

The attendance of town and country butchers to-day was indifferently good, and a general indisposition to purchase was manifest. The trade for everything was dull, but meat of every description remained dear. At the close of the market clearances were far from being effected.

The supply of beef was larger than for some weeks past, the number being about 3,300 head. The demand for beef was dull, but no reduction of price resulted from a decreased inquiry and a large supply. Scots maintained 48 6d per stone, middling quality fetched 4s 4d, and in-ferior recovered to 4s per Sibs.

Of sheep the supply was short, the number being under 15,000 head. The mutton trade was likewise generally inactive. Polled sheep were currently disposed of at 45 6d,

which it would be well for them to pursue under pre- 7s 6d; oats, 2s 8d to 8s 6d; barley, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; beans

and seconded, it was carried by acclamation, and Mr | There was far from being an active sale in either veal Councillor Ironside was appointed to proceed with it to Paris, and to present the same to the provi-rior pork went at 4s, and small delicate porkers, 4s 8d

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Since our last report the arrivals of country-killed agreed to hold a similar meeting next Monday, to meat for these markets have been very moderate, but of memorialise government for an extension of the rights fair average quality. The supplies on offer slaughtered of the people. There were from twelve thousand to in the metropolis have been tolerably extensive, if we fifteen thousand persons present, and the whole of except those of mutton. Each kind of meat has comthe proceedings were conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner.

about 200 carcases of foreign meat have been offering. Inferior beef 3s 0d to 3s 2d, Middling ditto 3s 2d to 3s 4d, prime large ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime small ditto 3s 8d to 3s lod, inferior mutton 3s 8d to 3s lod, middling ditto 4s to 4s 4d, prime ditto 4s 6d to 4s 8d, veal 4s 0d to 5s 0d, large pork 3s 8d to 4s 4d, small pork 4s 6d to 5s 0d per Slbs by the carcase.

WATERSIDE POTATO MARKET:

[The prices of this Market govern those of the Borough Spitalfields, Covent-garden, and all the other Metropolitan Markets.]

There has been little or no variation in the supply or the state of trade since our last report; but there is inferior stuff on the market that will only fetch lower

York regents, 120s to 140s ; do shaws, 130s to 140s ; Scotch cups, 100s to 110s; Kent and Essex regents, 110s to 130s; de kidneys, 130s to 146s; do shaws, 100s to 11cs;

do blues, 110s to 130s; Wisbeach regents, 10's to 130s; do blues, 90s to 109s; foreign, 3%s to 100s.

Gankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, Mar. 14.) BANKRUPTS.

George Armfield and Robert Wright Barber, of Croy-don, coach builders-Charles Miuors Collett, late of Mill-street, Lambeth, biscuit baker, now of Hammersmith, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney-Joseph Hosken, of Southampton, builder-James Baker, of 9, George-street, Hanover-square, tailor-John Hope, of Tunbridge-wells, grocer-John Mullett, of Shaftesbury, tailor-Frederick Francis. of Folkstone, furnishing incomponent John grocer-John Mullett, of Shaftesbury, tailor-Frederick Francis, of Folkstone, furnishing ironmonger-John Neaves, of Coles.terrace, Islington, plumber-Jno. Porter, of Wornwood.street, City, cheese factor-William In-wards, of Luton, straw plait merchant-John Parker, of Oxford, brewer-Jacob Ordoyno, ef 42, Swan-place, Old Kent road, hoop bender-William Fuller, of 80, Hoxton Old-town, carman-William Dyne, of 7, Rochester-ter-race, High-street, Stoko Newington, corn dealer-Francis Clementson, of Shelton, earthenwaro manufacture-Re-bert Pye, of Weston-under-Penyard, butcher-Benjamin Barber, of Nottingham, dealer in lace-William Fenny, bert Pye, of Weston-under-renyard, butcher-benjamin Barber, of Nottingham, dealer in lace-William Penny, of Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer-William Dickinson, of Clayton West, corn dealer-Edward Thompson, of Kingston upon-Hull, hosier -- Christopher Morgan, of Leeds, tea dealer-Richard Taylor, of Liverpool, soap manufacturer-Jonathan Beckett, of Liverpool, irousaid, he felt proud to find himself in a position in which he could serve his suffering country. Several articles in favour of Irish nationality, were read that a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Con-vention for their adoption. 4th. 'That a levy of one penuy per member be laid and handed in at the next ddressed the meeting at some length on the bases of the meeting at some length on the bases machine maker.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to order. He was sure that shameful.' (Cheers.)

man was coursel for two of the prisoners, and he avow himself the advocate of the present system of cor-

Sir G. GBET, who was loudly cheered as he rose, said would advert before he sat down, he meaut the sys- be felt extremely indebted to the house for the assurance

Several other members spoke in favour of the amend-

delegate meeting for the Riding expenses.' The secretary said his term of office was just out, it would be necessary at the next meeting to elect a West Riding secretary. The meeting was then adjourned to the

TO THE PROPLE OF BIRMINGHAM .- At a meeting

THE CURRAN CLUB.—A crowded meeting of the members and friends of this club was held on Sun-Mr MowArt said he would most readily withdraw the while the Chartists-the most numerous of all partles-phrase; but he understood the right hon, geatleman to have not where to put their heads. Brothers, take Hull.-At the meeting of this branch, on Monday Oxford-street.-Mr James Morrisay in the chair.shares in this great undertakings, and no longer be evening last, a committee was formed to get up a Mr J. Campbell read articles from the Irish journals, tea party in celebration of the allottees taking pos- and Mr Hussey read the speech of Mr T. Meagher at Brothers, while you are assisting to forward these session of their allotments at Minster Lovel, to be the late election at Waterlord. The late declaration practical measures, you must unite to agitate for the held on the 27th of March ; also that the EDINBURGH of the Irish Confederates to the Irish people was

dressed the meeting, during which he said : It

honourable gentleman. (Loud cheers from all parts of for agitating. Will you sacrifice those men, and then bouse.) In the bouse.) In agriation, the bouse whole a lecture here on Sunday evening tholic, representing an Irish borough, and professing Chartism in the Tower Hamlets-if so, Heaven keep us last, to a crowded audience. His remarks were ad- so much for Ireland, had voted for the quarter acre trated, as a man to be torn from the dock, hurried ment, and in praise of Sir G. Grey's personal character, from such Chartism! It cannot be. The genuine mirably adapted to the crisis, and, it is believed, they clause. (Cries of 'Shame.') He (Mr R.), would not into the assassin's room, and then disposed of as the and the debate closed by the adoption of the amend- spirit of Chartism cannot, nor ever will, be extinguished will affirm the resolution, and concentrate the efforts fail to tell him of it and to denounce such conduct. is the Hamlets. We have hitherto advocated with of the locality. He (Mr R) had great pleasure to pay a tribute of

addressed the meeting at some length on the benefimachine maker. cial results that would flow from the revolution that

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

Charles Bowen, of Cross Lethin, Monmouthshire, builder-William Henry Norton, of Handsworth, Staf-fordshire-Samuel Wheatley, of Erdington, Warwick-shire, labourer-Thomas Hinks, of Aston, Warwickshire had been successful on the other side of the Channel ; and that Ireland could only look for happivess and prosperity to a domestic legislature-based on the

prosperity to a domestic legislature—based on the widest principles of democracy, and urged on those present renewed exertion for fatherland.—A com-mittee having been formed the meeting then Ee-parated. THE O'CONNELL CLUB.—A large meeting of the Confederates of Marylebone was held on Sunday evening at the Victory, Newenham-street, Edgeware-to the late French Revolution wereread from the news-be the late French Revolution were read from the news-station the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution were read from the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution were read from the news-to the late French Revolution with desfering them the news-to the late French Revolution were read from the news-ton journeyman shoemaker, SCOTCH SEOUESTRATIONS.

papers, which were received with deafening cheers,----SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. David Young and Co., of Paisley, groeers-Robt. Mann, of Dundee, bost and shoe maker-James Vinlayson and Several soul-stirring addresses were also delivered and the greatest unanimity pervaded the meeting. Co., of Glasgow, flax spinners-Mrs Agnes Crookston, of Brewsterford, innkeeper.

> BIRTHS. BIRTHS. This day the wife of Prince Albert, of a daughter. Also the wife of honest Joe Dobson, chimney-sweep, of a Bon. The former to be kept by John Gull, the latter by honest Joe.

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