### TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY DEAR CHILDREN, It is now ten o'clock on Thursday night, and I have been in a perfect jelly for a wirole week; so much so, that I feel it impossible to submit to you my notions upon a free constitution this week. I shall be up till two o'clock in the morning at your business, and in a few hours after that shall start to Minster Lovel. to prepare for the reception of eighty of my children on Monday morning, and must be back again in the House, on particular business, at four o'clock on Monday evening. It gladdens VOL. XI. No. 544. my heart, however, to hear that THE MON-STER is daily increasing; and now attend to cheers, and laughter.) He hoped every one present your father, and be obedient. Some, in their would, after the meeting was over, retire home high-mindedness and magnanimity, say that peaceably and thus strike a deeper terror to the they will not sign the Petition. But mark, hearts of the oppressors, and show that they who and mark well, that the object of the Petition understood liberty, know how to achieve it. is not to show confidence in the House of Commons, but to inspire confidence in our own

has discharged his duties. The Free Trade Hall as full as an egg on Fri same platform, advocating the same principles. day night, the Town Hall ditto on Saturday of Large space of the space of Large space of the space of Large space of the s Oldham-edge on Sunday; and oh, my chil- for thave always declared that, whenever the peodren, it was a glorious sight when, uncovered, ple of both countries united, the oppressors of both and in presence of their God, they swore with me never to abandon the Charter until all lived under its influence, and partock of its lived under its influence, and partook of its exact reflection of the mental power, the strength, blessings. The rascally Press gives us 15,000 and resolution of that country. (Hear, hear.) And for this meeting, but I tell you how I estimate the fact you know—the fact that you are now gothe numbers, and I think that I am a better verned by a base, brutal, and bloody faction, who carry the Free Trade Hall in my eye; it used slain. (Cheers.) Not satisfied with the lesson that to hold 8,000 fat economists and stall-fed par- has been read to them, they are still endeavouring sons, sitting. I estimate it to hold 10,600 of to perpetuate this miscalled thing 'the Union.' Pharoah's lean tribe, standing; and I estimate Would you consider yourself in reality united relithat the ground covered by the gathering giously and morally to your wives, if you were for would give space, if covered in, for more than ever tearing each others hair? Such is the case thirty Free Trade Halls. I then multiplied with England and Ireland. Yet we are called sisters, 10,000 by thirty and I have 300,000, and I said to be united. The resolution tells you, my then deduct one sixth of the space, or 50,000, friends, what that Union is, and what it has been for the galleries, and I arrive at a quarter of a up to this time. The English and I rish people have

this poor little lord is spouting his poor little in meetings, ten times, twenty times, forty times, blood has been shed in revenge by them. Mark, nonsense, while the beggars are filling their and fifty times larger than this, at times when we then, the great difference between this revolution pockets. But they have arrested Smith were not able to speak out so boldly as we do now, and that of 1793, and mark what produced that difthey have got them, I should like to know out, and we suffered for it—we were imprisoned In 1793, England was a maiden country. what they will do with them.

Good night, my children. SIGN! SIGN!! SIGN!!! of the Senate House. Your affectionate father.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

GREAT MEETING AT MANCHESTER. FRATERNISATION OF CHARTISTS AND Repealers.

This great meeting took place on St Patrick's day, in the Free Trade Hall. Great precautions had been taken by the magistracy; but this magnificent meetducted with the most majestic order. Long before body of the hall. Numbers of persons had assembled in front thereof, crowds of whom remained in the street, apparently to catch a view of the speakers, were received with long-continued and almost deafening applause. At this time the hall and the surrounding space presented a magnificent specall parts.

chair, and after a few introductory observations, he the separation of Ireland from England. England. read the following placard:-

public meeting will be held in the Free Trade Hall, on St Patrick's Day, the 17th of March, to take into consideration the best means of accomplishing a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, upon which occasion a desutation from the Irish Con-Esq. M.P.; C. G Deffy, E.q : John Mitchel, Esq. : J Martin, Esq., of Loughorne; F. T. Meagher, Esq.; P. O'Higgins, Esq; W. P. Roberts, Esq.; T. D'Arey a Union! Tell me that you were parties to that Magae, Esq. The committee for getting up the public Union! meeting on the 17th of March, and the tea party in the Town Hall on the 18th, call upon the friends of freedom and the lovers of universal justice, who wish to see a long-suff-ring and down-trodden country restored to its in glorious France within the last few days, and are determined that Ireland shall be restored to her rank as a Bation, and that they will pursue their onward march to independence until they see every people, now struggling against tyranny and oppression, in full possession good cause, to faulter now would be treason against

Tiberty and suffering millions. Mr George Archdeacon proposed the first resolution, which was as follows :-That the right of Ireland to be governed by a distinct

and independent legislature is undeniable, and what every country should enjoy, and that she was deprived of the same, by fraud, corruption, and treachery. The English people had now come to the same

the English people had always been in favour of re- kept up which enables them to reduce wages

land also. (Cheers.)
Mr W. P. R. BERTS supported the motion. thought Ireland was entitled to be governed by a distinct legislature, and if it was necessary that Ireland be annexed to some other country, it would Lation of freemen rather than to a nation of slaves. tered sons; her green fields were dyed with the Revolutions were now becoming fashionable; and, crimson blood of her children, sacrificed at the as French boots, hats, and laces, had been in vogue. shrine of English cupidity and Irish perfidy. I ask Le thought he might live to see a French revolution | you, was it at such a time such a change should have become fashionable here. Ireland ought to be entirely separated from England. (Cries of 'Never.') must be used to accomplish this revolution; but be to a cold grave, or banished to some foreign land, was done, he was not particular. (Cheers.) The

resolution was carried unanimously. Mr James Leach moved the second resolution :-That the set of 1800, called the Act of Union, has become a signal failure, and a curse to both countries, an in- larity I have been satisfied with the lion's share of Creased England's taxes, and multiplied a thousand-feld

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Sh. illings and Sixpence per Quarter

Mr John Joseph Finnigan seconder the resolution. He, like Mr Leach, considered every man who

ranks, by showing the extent of our confedera- ing himself to do all he could to carry it into effect. held up his hand in favour of the resolution as hindtion; and, I say, every man who refuses to He had been opposed, on another question, to Mr sign, is not only a willing slave, but is the Leach; but that night he would fraternise with him forger of fetters for others. The carriages are (taking his hand), and help him to the utmost to rescue yourselves from slavery, and yet you are told which ran thus: being made—one to be drawn by six horses, conveying the People's Representatives; the other by three horses have been supposed by three horses have been supposed by the conveying the People's Representatives; the other by three horses have been supposed by the conveying the People's Representatives; the other by three horses have been supposed by the conveying the People's Representatives; the other by three horses have been supposed by the conveying the People's Representatives; the people representatives and the People's Representative Representative Representative Representative Representative Representative Representative Repr

other by three horses, bearing Labour's Will: was received with immense applause. He said:-Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P., then rose, and and I will show you how Labour feeds its Mr Chairman, Englishmen, and Irishmen-If I steeds. Now, my children, be prudent, be were to ask you what brought you here to-night, cautions, and he brave; and, always bearing and if I were to receive a true and consistent answer, in mind that the poor gentlemen who were too that answer should be-to receive absolution from idle to work, and too poor to live without la- me. (Cheers.) For now thirteen years I have been bour, deceived us before, elect no man for the advocating the very union which you have thus Convention in whom you have not thorough tardily confirmed-and when I proposed that union confidence, and who shall leave his work to re | against adverse circumstances, which would have present you, and return to his work when he intimidated one man in every other thousand living, I was told the day would never arrive when English-We had three glorious days in Lancashire, men and Irishmen would stand together upon the

They have got hold of a poor little lord, and be chargeable with the crime. I have met you this money-grubbing king, that not a single drop of the gibbet must remain for one after another of the gibbet must remain for one after another of O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher, and now, that although we were not intimidated. We did speak ference. In 1793, England was a maiden country. for it. Many of us went in part Chartists, and came Ireland. That impolitic minister—the most corrupt out confirmed ones. But what was that suffering? Who would not suffer to take the trammels off man's intellect? Who would not suffer, and who would And do not allow us to be laughed at when not contend, to speak those burning truths which we convey your will and pleasure to the door must for ever destroy oppression and tyranny? all the horrors of the French Revolution; it was the (Cheers.) We were speaking these truths ten years people who raised the standard of revolt; it was the ago, nine, eight, seven, years ago-but it fell like a dead weight at the feet of the reporters (hisses) and cheers) of the newspapers. Now, my friends, those rights. What is the reason they do not atwe live in other days. I am not of very luxurious tempt it now? It is because our staff is too powerliveried lackeys behind me or before me. However, men, whom I knew, from the extraordinary friends, I have seen in my time a great many polishape of their hats, the extra cut of tical revolutions that promised great social reing that would have paralysed opposition, was con- their whiskers, and the smoothness of their forms during the last quarter of a century, from faces. I soon discovered what they were, but 1822 to the present time. I opened my mouth six o'clock, the appointed hour, large crowds had I told their master last night there was no necessity to declare the rights of the people when no other

pense, and give them a verbatim report of what I inspiriting airs. Mr Feargus O'Connor, Mr Meagher, ing of the whole of the Irish members of the House Mr Doheny, Mr W. P. Roberts, and others, en- of Commons—I should say that the government is of Commons-I should say that the government is tered the hall at a quarter past seven o'clock, and far more liberal. Now, is it not necessary, my friends, that you should repeal this union, to tacle, an imposing multitude being congregated in popular control? Do you suppose that if I were asked my name or my country, that I should Mr JAMES DURK, of Manchester, was called to the not be ashamed to deny either or both, if I opposed it is said, conquered Ireland, but I know no statute GREAT REPEAL DEMONSTRATION .- The public of Man- at present on the statute book to prevent a conchester and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that a quered people from regaining their liberty. (Cheers.) Commons, and I believe the time is not far distant, the Irish representatives to that vigilant popular conthe following and other distinguished advocates of liberty of moral obligations. Talk to me about the Union, will attend and address the meeting:-W. S. O'Brien, which was only a Union of the aristocracy, and not

' As well may the lamb with the tiger unite, The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the kite.' rights, to rally reand them, fill the hall to overflowing, the resolution tells you, that the Union was a benefit and, by their united voices, show that they are not un to the aristocracies, but an injustice to the demomindful of the important events which have taken place cracy of both countries. The dissolution of the If they say 'a change,' ask them what that change Union to-morrow would be an advantage to both is to be? if the millowner will give higher wages? countries. The Union causes a competition of Irish If they say 'Yes!' I say 'Pooh!' (Cheers.) Ask labour in the English market—it takes over thirty them, if you are all to become shopkeepers and sell millions a year out of the pockets of the English back to Father-land, the home that we love—(cheers)

English people would find by that that they would receive thirty millions more wages, which you, the Irish, take from them. (Hear, hear.) The middle Let us understand each other before we go for clusion as the Irish on this subject, in proof of which classes of this country like to see poverty amongst another political change, let us know what that Mr Thomas Rangin, in seconding the motion, said only by that poverty that the competition can be that peal. The Chartists were there that night to show down to their own point of profit, and that they were friends of universal freedom. The your point of degradation, famine, pestilence, great enemy of Ireland was the great enemy of England should be obliged to appeal to England for a Repeal of the Union between the two countries. When the withering blast called the Union was wafted from the sister country to the shores of been forced upon an enlightened people, when the guardians of their glory were prematurely consigned begged to declare his faith to be, that so the thing to sigh over the departed liberties of their country? (Cheers.) My friends, I might be more temperate with my language. I mean to be temperate to-night : though, God knows, I have never been very choice in my words. If I have sought the lion's share con popuhear.) I have attended more public recetings than

for the first time, fraternised with the English, own family and wife. (Cheers.) should know and understand-aithough you have been kept in ignorance of the fact-that, in 1842, the English people, to the amount of 3,378,000, signed a petition for the Repeal of the Union. fatherland?-you of Ireland, when you cannot ing applause. boast of one-tenth part of the moral force to to look upon the Saxon as your enemy! (Cheers.) It is not the people, but the unjust laws of which you, as Englishmen, have to complain-but look at another side of the picture. We hear it with sorrow, with grief, and remorse, if ten, fifteen or twenty thousand people, are cut off by war, or in battlemoved down by artillery, or cut to pieces with the sword; we listen with horror to tales of men cut the mind of Ireland-so untstored is the mind of recurrence of such things. (Hear, hear.) Talk to under English dominion, when more fall by missele spokause. He is a young man of about twenty-six

you to petition parliament for? Is it in the hope been aunounced for that day in Dublin, he said that of having any effect on the legislature? No! it had been postponed until Monday next, when it (Cheers.) Is it in the confidence that five millions of men will be strong in the knowledge that they putting it down was by a massacre, and he should have fraternised and united together to show you not be surprised if that was resolved on. (A voice: judge than the smooth-faced, unfledged not satisfied that the air of Ireland smokes with the strength, and not to show the government your the them strength, and not to show the government your the them is the strength, that I ask for a monster petition, which I land to morrow, prepared for whatever might happen that as the English government had their strength, and not to show the government your Let them not dare it ') He should go back to Ireshall have the honour to present before the house -knowing that, as the English government had an the 10th of pert month. When we see a ty-planted a garrison in Ireland, it had, by its opproseon the 10th of next month. When we see a tyrant-robber, a plundering king, hurled from his sion here, planted a garrison in England. (Loud cheers.) He would go back in this confidence, that throne, and his despotic ministers sent the same if a foul act was cone on that day—if a hand was road after him, we find an English prime minister stretchedout to strike them, there would be hands telling us that it is not his intention to repeal the stretched out to revenge them. (Vehement cheerrate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill. (Laughter.) ing.) The appeal would not now be to the House of I am now going to give you an instance of Irish de- Lords. The time had now gone by for appealing to pravity-of the manner in which the Union was inferior tribunals; for everything upon this earth effected. You saw the revolution in France marked | the sovereign people had assumed their sovereignty. for the galleries, and I arrive at a quarter of a million as the result. I will tell you how to arrive at something like a guess at the numbers attending a Chartist meeting: take all the numbers stated by all the papers to have been present, add them together, multiply them by four, and then you may make a guess.

But my children the most plorious part of But, my children, the most glorious part of want an earnest of the value of these first fruits of Monday, and running away, sans culotte, on Thurssee him one of the greatest kings of his time on our three glorious days in Lancashire was the fraternisation, I have it here, on my left and on my day, without a second suit of clothes and with little Union proclaimed between the English and the right. I have it in the presence of the press; and money in his pockets. (Laughter and cheers.) rish people. A Union which will bid defi- if ever the institutions of this country should tumble We see his fortifications falling or inoperative ance to the hypocrisy of the sneaking syco- about the ears of the aristocracy of this country. before a united people; we have seen the phants of Conciliation Hall, who, under their that corrupt that renal, that prostitute, and lying people insulted for eighteen years—destroyed by Union on those terms? (Yes.) It was said new showman, would present a new version of Punch and Judy to their gaping hacks.

minister that ever this country saw-who with your money, and English money, in 1793 sent his mercenaries to France to satisfy his blood-thirstiness and savageness,-it was Pitt; Pitt it was who created people declared the rights of the people, and the minister of England that destroyed the prospect of

said. I have shown you how Irishmen are governed, principle of the middle-class system in Ireland. and they desire to govern you Englishmen in the Emancipation was gained by influence out of doors, who were expected to be present. A band was same way. Well, my friends, if I am to measure the representatives, of themselves, having no power placed in the gallery, that placed appropriate and the government by the Irish representatives—speak. to produce any social benefit from them. The next was the Reform Bill, which was carried by political influence, that produced no social improvement. wages was to have been the result of this change, place our own representatives under a vigilant but I think you have seen the reverse. Well, now, I am not one of those who seek to aggrandise my. self by any change that takes place, socially or politically, never having travelled a mile at your exby way of gratuity or reward. I am not in the These are the precise terms I use in the House of (Cheers.) Political economists tell us that when one channel is closed against labour, nature intends when the Irish people will determine upon subjecting opening another; but I have great veneration; having a greater faith in my God than in the free federation will attend, and speak to the resolutions, and trol, which can alone keep them within the bounds traders; and God tells you and me that man is to live by the sweat of his own brow-(hear, hear.)but he does not tell you that idleness shall live upon

Esq. M.P.; F. O'Connor, Esq. M.P.: T. C. Anstey, of the people, a Union effected by bribery and the sweat of the industrious. (Cheers, and cries of corruption, when nothing but destruction and No, no!') God tells us he created man, and he bloodshed reigned throughout the land. Call that created the earth to sustain man with the fruits by can effect, will be put in practice to mar your splendid man's labour. (Hear, hear.) But an artificial system having sprung up to benefit capital, by which the working man has no longer an exclusive property in his labour, I consider the only change (Tremendous cheering.) I have told you, precisely as that will benefit him is to locate him upon his own land for his own henefit. (Cheers.) When men people here, who desire you to believe that no kingly vessel, if to-morrow (because there are not 100 they say 'Yes,' I say, 'Ignorance!' My plan is to order.

your own goods? And if they say 'Yes,' I say of all the rights of civizens of a free state. Irishmen, Eng- labourer, without giving anything to the pockets of 'Nonsense!' (Cheers.) Ask them, if you are to Irishmen willing residents in England)—you have make every man work upon his own land for his been exiled by persecution, and prosecutions and own living, and thereby make idleness a crime. Now. famine,—(cheers,)—if to-morrow I could see a friends, this is the problem that is to save the Irish fleet wafting its way across the channel, to take us people now starving in Ireland; the land will not

The bird in hand is better far Than two that in the bushes are." (Laughter.) Do not exchange misery for greater misery. Do not struggle again for any political change, except a social result is propounded to you. Now, what is my social result for Ireland? The Church property in Ireland, at a moderate rate, is land be annexed to some other country, it would rether be annexed to France than to England—to a liteland, she was yet in mourning for her slaugh—the landlord was released from the payment of tithes, is worth thirty' years purchase. Well then, my friends, I deny that the Church property in Ireland belongs to the parsons in Ireland. I deny that it is the fold should starve, while the shepherd is living sumptuously upon what does not belong to him. upon that which belongs to you. (Cheers.) Then what I say is, sell the Church property. I say let Eswation crimin 11—a partnership unfortunate, having in- oppression. I am now older than I was (Hear, worship his God as he thinks fit, Sell the Church God's religion be free and open; let every man

Mr O'Connor then proceeded at considerable length to expatiate upon the principles and value of the People's Charger. He addressed the Irish in their own language, which he translated into En-

Mr PETER FRENEY moved the next resolution,

That we recommend to the repealers of Ireland and England, our brethren in the cause of justice, the oblivion of their religious feuds and other party differences, as a necessary preliminary to enion, the forer unner and fosterer of national independence.

To show that there was a fraternisation between Englishmen and Irishmen, he shook hands with Mr H. Nuttall, the seconder of the motion He said that that was the day he had long wished for, when the down in the front of an enemy; but so debased is English and Irish people united to overthrow the stituents, and of the manner in which to redress oppresor, and make (he was going to say) thrones England, that more than a million of brave, virtue fall; but he withdrew that. At any rate, they should ous Irishmen, women, and children, have died of not regret much when they saw thrones fall. If Irehave made no attempt to save them, or prevent the do it for them, for they were heartily tired of it. Mr F. T. MRAGHER, who was called on to support

times. (Cheers.) Are we, then, to be so modest as had been tracked from Dublin by a detective officer. to petition parliament, in the hope of this grievance He delivered a most fervent speech in farour of rebeing redressed? (Cries of 'No!') What do I ask peal. Referring to the great meeting which had would assuredly take place, whether there was a proclamation against it or not. The only charce of

> (Cheers) Mr WHITTAKER proposed the following resolu-

> That the treachery and base conduct of many of the Irish members during the past and present session cannot in any degree weaken the right of Ireland to legis. lative independence; the crime or error of the representatives cannot destroy the sanctity of the cause.

motion. He said that they should go back to-mor. he, for one, whatever the results might be to him which they offered were these-Ireland for the Irish, and England for the English. Should they have a them. (Tremendous cheering.) Nay, more, before they hung him (Mitchel) they must execute the whole of them in the streets. (Great applause.) Whatever blood he had was at the service of liberty, and he should glory to shed it in the constitutional fight. (Cheers)

Mr John Murray, one of the heroes of '98. followed and said, that though 71 years of age, he had abated none of his vigour and energy. Mr MATTHEW TREAMOR moved the adoption of the

following address to the people of France:-Address of the Irish and English Repealers of Hanchester to the Sovereign People of France, Heroic Citizens,-We, the Repealers of Manchester and the surrounding neighbourhood, natives of Ireland and England, assembled together on St Patrick's day .for the purpose of devising means to accomplish the linor aristocratic habits. I don't generally travel with ful. (Cheers.) The people will no longer be duped the Lagislative Union between Groav Britain guiled, or deluded. If government were to send and Ireland, through which the latter has been lowon leaving London to-day, I discovered I was at their mercenaries abroad to fight the battles of the ered from her position as a nation to that of a despised tended by two government officials. I found at foreign tyrant, they well know that 'while the cat and degraded province, with feelings of exultation and every station I stopped at, these suspicious-looking is away the mice will play.' (Cheers.) Well, my pleasure seize this opportunity of congratulating you, our brethren in the holy cause of freedom, upon the happy issue of your late noble struggle-a struggle of oppressed humanity against tyranny of the blackest dye -a struggle of the betrayed against the betrayer, armed with wealth, power, an immense mercenary assembled. A charge was made for admission of ls for sending after me, for I would save them the exforce, yet fallen to dust before the mighty breath of an thirteen months. I have assisted to overturn the who, by black treachery and perjury of the foulest hue, succeeded in depriving you for a time of your just rights, has been flung, like a thing of insignificance, with disgust, from amongst you. The all powerful will of the millions was not to be withstood in the land of their fathers, and France now stands erect in her giant might. to prove to despots that they are unable to extinguish liberty—that the illustrious example of destroying class Then came the cheap bread cry-(cheers)-high legislation, and giving to her toiling sons the just reward of their labour and patriotism, will be followed up by country after country, until the whole world shall acknowledge the unmeasurable benefit conferred on mankind by your glorious Republic. The foul wrongs of Ireland are too well known to you, noble ci tizens, to require recapitulation. We know you sympense—never having expected from you one penny pathise, have ever sympathised, with the people of that that one who suffered so grievously and so unjustly country. The men of England, too, have wrongs,situation of other demagogues. I am determined deep eested wrongs. All must be redressed. As France out of the next change social benefit shall spring. has secured for herself her beloved Republic, so Ireland shall have her parliament restored, and England her idolised Charter. This, we, and the millions of this country and of Ireland, have willed. We who have

been too long divided by a base and grinding aristocracy, now declare and premise, before God, to accomplish those darling objects, - a pledge, we believe, citizens, you will receive from us as the best proof that we are with you heart and soul in your onward march. Your elections approach, and we know that every effort which the base agents of kings and their creatures designs for the wolfare of mankind. But we have complete confidence in your wisdom to detect and hurl to the earth each wolf in sheep's clothing; and we look to the result as the consummation of that triumph you have obtained. May God inspire you so to act. Such. citizens, is the wish that proceeds from the soul of the craft, no tyrant force, shall ever induce us to fight against the banner of Freedom, wherever reared by the

people against the oppressors. 'Vivela Republique.' Mr John O'HEA seconded the motion, which amid thunders of applause was carried unanimously by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and after rapturous cheers for Mr O'Connor. the Charter, and Repeal the meeting terminated a lishmen, Scotchmen, evince, by your co-operation in the the Irish. I would to God I were the pilot of a become that class which does not work? And if few minutes after eleven o'clock, in the utmost

> THE GREAT SOIREE IN THE TOWN HALL MANCHESTER:

THE CHARTER AND REPEAL.

when the party had clusion as the Irish on this subject, in proof of which he called on Mr Kankir, an Englishmar, to fraternise with him as Irishman.

classes of this country like to see poverty amongst another political change, let us know what that seldom seen, was witnessed. The most appropriate decorations enlivened the scene, and numbers were like a rock of admant, and it was impossible to be; for, bear in mind the old adage, priate decorations enlivened the scene, and numbers were like a rock of admant, and it was impossible to be; for, bear in future meet of the fair sex graced it with their presence.

About seven o'clock, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Mr Doheny, one of the ambassadors from Dublin, (Mr Meagher baving returned thither), Mr W. P. Roberts, the people's attorney general, Mr of the industrious wass of the country; but he had appeared upon the piatform, and were received with designing applause. A short-hand writer on the

part of the government attended the meeting. The Manchester Foresters' band played several wellknown airs in the course of the evening. Mr Dunn, on the motion of Mr Archdescon, setheirs by their mission, unless they can show where conded by Mr Rankin, was again called to the their right commenced. I deny that all the sheep of the fold should store. forth by the Irish Confederation that the Demograts in this part of England, at least, were in favour of a (Cheers.) Did ever a parson die of want in Ireland? Repeal of the legislative union. (Hear, hear.) He Did ever the parsons fraternise with you? Not a was no public speaker, neither was he one who had single one, and why? Because they live sumptuously taken much of a prominent part in public life. But the time had come when it behoved every man to exert himself in favour of the liberty and freedom of his country. He thought it was the daily of the Repeal association to lay the question of Repeal in its true light before the people of England, as he had property, and give me the fifty millions of money no doubt or fear that the Democracy, the people of asy man that ever lived before m's, or, I believe, projectly, and give me the mity millions of money no doubt or lear that the Demogracy, the people of in reacce and not anowed people to commune together business. The business. The business. The business. The business are properly, here here provided by the sale—not of the parson's properly, lengther post-

applause.) Now, my friends, those who have come poor laws, no electrosynary aid, because of all men out the independ ence of their country. The day had here to-night from Ireland, and those who have, living, the Irishman is the most thoughtful of his arrived when the democracy of both England and Ireland knew their ow a rights, and knew that they had only one enersy to contend with-the united arirtocracy of both countries. (Cheers.) His whole heart and soul were set on obtaining for Ireland her legislative independence. (Continued cheering.) He presence of the gentleman who had been sent down y the Home Office to report the expressions which ell from the speakers at that meeting, that he had another allegiance superior, in his mind, to his allegiance to the crown—that was the allegiance to the independence of his country. (Loud cheers) the grievances under which the democracy labour. (Uear, hear.) Without the Repeal of the Union, unthe resolution, was received with most enthusiastic upon the fat of the land, produced from the west of applause. He is a young man of about twenty-six the brow of the people. (A voice: They will net do years of age. He commenced by stating that he so much longer.) (Loud cheering.) He had a number of toasts to propose to them in the course of the evening, the first of which was- The people, the

cheers \

the most religious, democratic, and true sentiments that ever emanated from the Deity, from reason or from humanity-and one to which all good men had responded from almost all ages. But, notwithstanding that, like many other great and mighty truths, it had been his fate to see that sentiment trampled upon and treated with every possible scorn. (Hear. hear) It was now their business-and God grant that they might feel the responsibility which had fallen upon them—to raise that sentiment to its legitimate vitality. The opportunity was then given to them-earth, heaven, and circumstances seemed to combine for the purpose-let them see that it the dignity which it ought to bear-which really and truly belonged to it. But how was this? In war. in legislation, in government, in peace, in the arts. and in sciences; in wealth and all that wealth could same people. (Hear.) Ought this to be ?: ('No.') applause.) The CHAIRMAN then proposed 'Civil and religious

the most noble—one of the most enpobling—one of

assist the English in the achievement of what they

considered to be their rights. (Applause.) sprung many thousand patriots; and though he had peen opposed to Mr Feargus O'Conner; he still could not but admire the disinterested actions which that gentleman had performed. When he saw him fighting the battles of freedom, he saw the sire fighting them over again in the son, and he trusted Religious liberty' would be fully carried out under their distinguished leader and patriot, Mr Feargus O'Connor. (Great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN said there was another O'Connor, who had been fifty years exiled from his country, which he fought and bled for. He (the chairman) trusted that he would yet be received in his native land, that he would yet be buried there, and that from his ashes other Iri-hmen and O'Conners would arise, to stand up and defend the rights and liberties of their country.—'O'Connor, the veteran, survivor of

the perils of ninety-eight.' Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P. then rose, and was voting. He concluded amid much cheering and received with tumultuous applause. He said, if last hurrabs for repeal. night was the wedding, they might look upon that as the honeymoon; and he thought the harmony which seemed to prevail gave a happy omen of their land. future union. In the midst of the chaos then going on around them, the mention of his aged and revered, and venerable uncle was a source of great consola- Austrian despot. tion. In times when they had no fruitful topics for discussion, it might have been reasonable to suppose for the rights of the people, that his name might sometimes receive honourable mention instead of scorn. It was some consolation to think that, in the midst of these troublesome times, men had not forgotten him. He (Mr F. O'Connor) had often told them of the struggle his country had made; taking an example from France, drawing an example from America. He had often wondered that those who had struggled for the freedom of Ireland, should have alliands desiring to be free. looked with scorn on the names of Fitzgerald and uncle telling him, when all appeared to be hopeless. hig the degrading chain of the tyreact of Russia. and forlorn (speaking of those two), not to deplore their fate, for, from every drop of blood spilled of theirs, ten thousand patriots would arise. Those were names which were scoffed at, and trodden under O'Connor) knew not, but he trusted that he saw im cheers for the Charter and Repeal. what was going on now, that instead of having their stoneless graves pointed to as objects of scorn, that we should see a monument of eternal honour erested to them. (Great cheering.) No man in Europe looked with more anxiety of feeling to the present morement than he did; and no man falt so great a nasponsibility as he did, seeing the changes which had taken place and what terror and persecution had done aforetime. He was preparing the min'd of the people onwards, not only to ask for but to demand their rights. (Mear, hear.) It was a difficult thing members will be held at the Poultry Hotel, on to mould a sound opinion out of tattered fragments. The mind of the people of this country was destroyed Easy will be held an Saturday evening, at seven On Saturday evening last, this great demonstra- by the crotchet mongers, so that no man knew o'clock, at the Leopard, Toll bouse Hill. scarcely what was the epinion of his neighbour, assembled for tea, an inspiriting sight, one such as is thereby making despotism strong upon the weakness

Dunn, the chairman of the meeting of the Free-trade shown them that Nature's pap was full of milk, and Hall on the previous evening, with Mr Peter Feeney, ripe to sustain all those who came to her; he had Mr Trainor of Stalybridge, Mr Murray, and others, told them that the despotism and tyranny of Man expenses in arrears are requested to attend and pay had made the land barren and sterile; but he had shown them how every man could apply it to his own sustenance, and the support of his family. No laws of God, of Nature, or of justice, could maintain the right of other men to live upon the proceeds of the adustry of the poor, while the latter were consigned -pitiless objects-to the poor law guardians. (Loud cheers.) But the improved mind of the country would never again let the people of this country. Sweet and Wall, the Secretaries to the O d Company would never again. would never again let the people of this country having declined to act for the New Company, The hurrah for political changes in order that one set of chair to be taken at seven o'clock. despots might take the place of another set of tyrants. What was the position of the people of this the house of Mr T. Wood, Albion, Market-place, on country compared with that of any other people on the face of this earth? Why was it that the provisional government of Franco had not been able, as soon as the people expected, to advance in their in-! tention and future policy? It was because tyranny in France had not allowed people to commune toge- 29:h, for the election of efficers and other important

ness, and revenge, assured them, as the Free Traders did, as the Reformers did, and as many other parties had done, that from that change great benefits would arise. They had seen what benefits those were; but the moment that labour was represented in the House of Commons, its representatives would say, now that mechanical power, machinery, and inventions, had closed up every other channel against industry, that the land was the only one left for them. For himself, he would never rest satisfied till the Charter became the law of the land. (Cheers.) He tolu them then, es he had done a thousand times before-he told them in the presence of the Irish ami, assador, that if he could prevent it the English sh u'd not have their liberties one day before Ireland had her's; when that was accomplished they could mutually as sist each other. We had been told to look with survassing reverence on our institutions. Could be houour an institution which had consigned a milion of his countrymen to their graves? Was it for that that the people were to be was, perhaps, as loyal a subject to her Majesty's laught unconditional logalty, while men were sent (Cheers) Where, now, is your bossted love of glish, and resumed his seat amidst the most deafen- crown and dignity as any man in the city of Man- to their graves, and to the pesthouse, by famine, chester, but he stated distinctly and publicly, in the starvation, bullets, swords and bayonets? They heard of a massacre to take place on Monday. Dispel such a notion from their minds. They dare not do it. (Great applause.) The government might perhaps desire, if they dared, to read another lesson to England throught the sides of Heland-for Ireland He found men assembled in St Stephen's from the had been made their battle-ficill before now-but Queen's county, the county of Mayo, of Limerick, and they dare' not. The country paid three hundred other counties, who were ignorant of the wants and thousand arrear for publishing the rubbish spoken the interests of the country: It was time, then, to in the House of Commons, a hundred thousand to a get rid of such legislators—of men who were utterly lady, the widow of a deceased king, afty thousand to ignorant of the feelings and the rights of their eanand fifteen thousand a year to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Timee hundred thousand a year was less this country were allowed to govern itself'irre- paid for pringing the rubbish spoken in the House pestilence and famine in one year alone, and we bland would not repeal the Union. Englishmen would spective of Ireland, and Ireland allowed to govern the Union, and We bland would not repeal the Union. self irrespective of England, he knew perfectly well nation. (Hear, lieur, and Shame.") Let this that the democracy of both countries would be crushed aink deeply into their minds - France had had her by the aristocracy, to order that the latter might live peaceable, bloodless, and caim revolution, simply because the Exchequer was not as strong as it was in Pitt's time. Stelly Red got a constitution; the King of Sardinia had been obliged to give a constitution; Prussia, Switzezhad, the Papal States, the only true and legitimate source of all power.' (Lond same, and Spains was teambling. Now, he would ask them whether those people would allow of a Mr Rozents. who was received with great cheermassacre taking place in destand? ('No, no.') Mr ing, said, the sentiment he was to speak to was one of O'Connor then, after clumbating the most impor-

those who excite you to deeds of hardihood, of mad-

The CHAIRMAN then gave-The memory of these glorious spirits who have struck for freedom, whether they died on the scoffold, longered out their existence in saile or poison, or gloriously accomplished the independence of their country-Washington, Tell, Holer, Kosciosko, Lbrds Edward l'izgerald; lober: and Thomas Emmett, Wolfe, Jones, Hamilton, Rewen, the Shiers (the victims of the base spy Arms troug), and James Joseph M'Ditmell.

tant subjects of the day, concluded a splendid

speech, amidst the most entineiastic cheering.

My Doneny, barrister; one of the deputation from: Deblin, rose to speak to the tones, and on doing sopassed not idly away—of raising that sentiment to three cheers were given for Repeal. Who feared, hothe disnity which it ought to bear—which really and said; to speak of 1750%: Who hid his head for shame? Not those at least who were there that night. They had been told by My O'Connor that one cause of Ireland's slavery was her own abasebring; all that he ever had seen, had been for the ment. He agreed with him most fully. He came advantage of the rich, and the degradation of this to tell them most plainly that they were a despi-ed as well as an enslaved people. Never was an unfor-We witnessed this in our legislation, in the adminis- tunate nation so grossly misrepresented as they were tration of the laws, and in every country in Europe in the present llouse of Commons. There was no Mr Bacov seconded the motion.

Save one. That country, that one, was France mistaking the fact that the reason why they was considered by the deputation) supported the Great cheering.) The French revolution said, (and had not members in that parliament properly to rerow to danger in Ireland, and, with the support of self, did trust that doctrine would are long be present Irish feelings. One reason for this had not he English people, they should go back to meet it recognised through the length and breadth of this been stated. Formerly, the government plundered exultingly. (Loud cheers.) The terms of union earth)—that the poor who were willing to ladour in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland in the name of the Pipe; then the government plundered in Ireland Ire had a right to be fed. (Hear, hear, and great ap. plause) It was not charity, not a benefit to feed them, they had a right to be fed. To deprive them of food was a mighty wrong? He trusted it would go forth to the world, and eventually be recognized as forth to the world, and eventually be recognised as a great truth, that wen who were submitting to a wrong, and were tranquil under that wrong and did to have tranquil under that wrong are tranquil under that wrong and did to have tranquil under that wrong and did to have tranquil under that wrong are tranquil not complain of it, were doing a great sin: (Great | He believed with Mr O'Comorthat there would be no massagre in Ireland on Monday. He believed the Irish representatives would not prevent it. He beliberty all over the world, and may the enemies of lieved further, that to-morrow morning the government might exile those representatives to places in either he crushed and overwhelmed; to which
Mr Joseph Finniean responded. He entered into a definition of the terms Civil and religious liberty enly in Ireland that places and situations beyond and after acknowledging the sympathy he had met the seas were just the things. So the people might with amongst the people of this country while he was be buried without coffins in order that Dillon Browne a lecturer for the league, said the only way in which and Margan John O'Connell should have places in he could return that sympathy with gratitude was to the colonies at the government salary. ('No. no.').

He had been called the Irish ambassador. He gloried in the title and should go back to his govern-From the blood spilled in the last century had ment and testify to the adhesion of the British nation. He trusted that after ages would look back on this union as the true date of British freedom. Let them unite and struggle for their common cause. They had struggled without the Biglish : with them he was not afraid of the consequences. (Cheers.) He did not think they needed to fight. No governthat the time was not far distant when 'Civil and ment would frighten him. When the people were disunited the tyrant was strong; when they were united the tyrant was a teeble child. [Hear, hear.] The sceptre, and the bauble; the army and the navy, sank into nothing before the united rook. He should go from town to town in Edgland, advocating the rights of his country, which the Irish would not receive as a boon. They would have "Liberty, Fraternisation, and arms to defend them.' (Great applause.) Mr Doheny then spoke of the troubles of

> The Chairman then proposed 'The Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ire-

'98, of erecting a monument to Emmett, of and the

present miserable condition of his country, and ex-

pressed his agreement with the whole of the points

of the Charter except one; he would have open

Mr Archdecon responded to the teast. The next was, 'The men of Sicily, Naples, and the other Italian States who have burstitle bends of the Mr Matthew Trainon, in an emergetic address

The CHAIRMAN said there would not be time for more speaking, he should therefore read the remainder of the toasts intended to have been submitted. They were as follows :-

The United States of America, the sheapest governed country in the world ; the institutions of which, based on the sovereign will of the people, we highly admire. The French Republic ; and may the people of France preserve their glorious position, the scourge of traudulend, crafty, and callous tyrants; an example to men ef

Roland; a speedy restoration of her plundered rights, Emmett. (Hear, hear.) He well remembered his and the health of her extes, who sould not crouch or The men of Waterford, who vosed for Meagher, and

against placemen and state paupagy. The ladies who have honoured as with their presence. Mr O'Connon replied to the dast toast.

A vote of thanks was then awarded to the Mayor, foot, and no tear was shed to hallow their sacred for the use of the room, and another to the chairmemories. Whether or no it should be his uncle's man, who returned thanks, and the meeting termifate to lay his bones in his fatherland, he (Mr E. | nated about half-pasteleven o'block, with rapturous

> ST HELER'S .- A general meeting of the Land members will be held at the house of Ma James Woods, publican, Parr-streat, St Helens, on Sunday the 26th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

> Motining-The public supper, in commemoration of our Land member going to Minster Lovel, will take place at the White Hart Inn, Mottram, on Saturday, March 25th. Supper on table at six o'clock. Northenan -The next meeting of the Land Sunday evening, at soven o'clock. A Free and

LITERPOOL.—All mombers of this branch who. have gone out of town and have not sent their addreas, are requested to do so as ensedy as presible to. for desposism to resist, their demands. He agreed in Wellington-passage, on Monday evenings, where with Ma Roberts, that in the revolutions which had likewise the Chartist Association will meet on Wed-

Tuesday evening, March 23th to elect officers for the ensuing quarter. All shareholders having local the same.

PLYMOURE,-The menders of the Plemouth branch are requested to attend next Monday night, March 27th, for the election exelliers for the next quarter. North Sham .- A meeting of the members of the National Land Company will be held at the Poultry Hotel, on Sunday exeming next, for the purpose of

Hyde.—The members of this branch will meet at Sunday evening next, at are o'clock. MANCHESTER.—A special meeting of this branch will be neld on Sunday morning, March 26th. Chair to oo taken at nine o'clack. Hull -The members of this branch will hold their

quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening, March He said that one of the greatest causes of the misery state of the greatest causes of the greatest causes of the misery state of the greatest causes of the A BEINDETHY'S FILL or the ACRYS and MUST ACRES The Proprietor of these Fills is a medical flow proper to the pulse represented accurately from that prescription, and the order advertised medicines with a retried other advertised medicines with a the least makes pills are appeared, and the order advertised manifest or any one to be in a worse condition when the pulse from a constitution of the polyricor has investigate or any one to be in a worse condition. He had a loss of and in Finis to the polyricor has since tried them on bundardes as in propagated as in the new form and in Finis to the finish proper to the pulse prepared, and the office some remark, a relative to the expulsion of the proprietor of the finish proper to the pulse prepared, and the office some remark, and the office some remark, a relative to the expulsion of the proprietor has since tried them on bundardes for this removal are allowed as in the new form and in Finish to the some remark, and the office some remark, a relative to the expulsion of the most and in Finish to the some prepared, and the office some remark, a relative to the expulsion of the work.

The Chees — The Proprietor of these Fills is a medical of the marking accounts of it; indeed, we have known portion and the opposite of the advertised medicines with at the rest of the pulse from the pulse prepared, and the office as if by manife. We again st, the new polyrical has been constituted as an anounced that the times of the new polyrical has been constituted as an anounced that the rest of the marking polyrical has been constituted.

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obtained is a state of their celebrity has been caused ferrous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused for their nerits, and not by advertisements. In addition Bristol; Journal and Herald Offices, Bath; Brew, to their properties as a nervous medicine, they are as in.

Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.12s., and Taluable as an Antibilious Pid, and wonderfully strengthen 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, making blotches and eruptions vanish as if by magic.

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Stokesley, dated, September 3rd, 1847. and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61,

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Mertous complaints, for their celebrity has been caused Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, The 5L cases of Serious Continuous Complaints. Jersey; Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shang Lnessy, Limerick; Mares and Argles, Maidstone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bogley, Stamford; Kett, Oxford; Brooke, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Cheltenham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; Brodie, Salisbury .- Burgess and Co., New York; Zieber and Co., Philadelphia; Mergan, New Orleans, and Redding and Co., Boston, AMERICA.

# CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bishop-gate street Without; and T. Sheward, 16, Crop-ley-street, New North-road.

Wholesale and Retail Counter Agents.—Evans and Hodgson, Exerc; W. Wheaton, Fore street, New North-road.

Wincell Remindren Adent Pleasant and Research September 3rd, 1847.

Stokesiey, cared, September 3rd, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sig.,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of 'shis town, desires me to send you the particulars of his, son who had been bad for three years and a half, and 'sas received the greatest benefit by the use of your palls and winterest. He is of a screen of the professor and a half, and 'sas received the greatest benefit by the use of your palls and winterest. He is of a screen of the professor Holloway. ointment. He is of a scrofulous constitution; a pleurisy had left a large collection of matter in the chest, and had lett a large collection of matter in the chest, and this eventually formed a passage through the veales of the chest, and ended in three fistulous sores which disclarged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to try your pills and outment, at this date he was apparatus ently in a dying condition; the stomach rejected every thing it took. Your pills and wintment had the effect of completely curing both the cough and stomach affections, his strength and tiesh are also restored, his appetite keen, further continuance of your raedicines will finish the cure.
(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT. (Signed)

The Morestyllite Newspaper, published at Mecrut, has, on the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the BENARES RECOEDER, of which the following is an Ex-

'The Prince of Maharajah Bissonath Sing, who was temporarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenly taken ill with Spasmedic Colic, and during his illness His Highness often esked for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, By enclosing fitty-eight stamps to Mr C. King, as above, a box will be forwarded to any part of the united and dirnified his list of cures.'

Kingdom, postfree, and eleven descen and six stamps for The native Princes are now using Holloway's celebrated

Pilis and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of dis-CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS'

STANDING. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. cd., or free by post, 3s. 5d.

ONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Putter and Obligations of Married Life, the modical property of the passions of Married Life, the modical property of the passions of Married Life, the modical property of the passions of the eminon tense, she had been under the care of most of the eminon tense, she had been under the care of most of the eminon tense, she had been under the care of most of the eminon tense, she had been under the care of most of the eminon tense. 'I, George Sourne, Butcher, of Stockton-upon-Tees medical mon in the neighbourhood but to no purpose, and feets, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Hollo-

> DISEASED BONE. Extract of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847. To Messes Peters and Tiller, Gentlemen,—I feel it is but due to Professor Holloway to inform you, as his Agent for this Province, of a remarkable one performed on my son. He had been afflicted with Vicers on his limbs and body for three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St John's, but all to no purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which made a complete cure. Several months

have since elapsed, but there is not the slightest appearance of the cure not being the most complete. - (Signed) JAKES WETHORE. CURE OF THE PILES. To Professor Holloway.

Sin,—Fors me years I had I boured dreadfully with bleeding piles, by divine blessing, together with the use of your piles and oixtment. I have been perfectly cured, and never was there a greater sufferer with piles than JOSEPH MEDCALF. THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE

OF SKIN DISEASES. Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M.D., 16, Blessington street, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1847. To Professor Holloway, DEAR SIR,—Having devoted my attention for some years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your pills and ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those

diseases.

W. E. POWELL, M.D: The pills should be used conjointly with the ointment in most of the following cases:-Cancers Scalds Contracted and Sore Nipples
Stiff joints Sore throats Bad Breasts Stiff joints iurns Skin diseases Elephantiasis Bite of Moschetos Fistulas and Sand-flies Gout Sore heads Coco-Bay Glandular Swel-Tumours Chicgo-foot lings Ulcers Chilblains Lumbago Wounds Chapped-hands Piles Yaws Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Sold by the proprietor, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar,)

London, and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, is 14d, 2s "d, 4s 6d, "1s, 22s, and 33s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each put and box.

The extensive practice of portant and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, combined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work their work, entitled, the 'SHENT PRIEND,' (one hundred the continued to the continued dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not sking to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure accessing the work and it direct from the authors, by enclosing the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby enution-of that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be the mark of cowardice, while others are receiving TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 22.6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 38, 6d. example, and arm yourselves? Are you less dein postage stamps,
THE SILENT FRIEND;

A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excess ve indulgence, the consetaking Halse's Foorbutic Drops, he was literally covered quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Mauchester.

Part the First by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by over-indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by

Part the Third. -arcely helieve it is the same man by infection, and by the abuse of mercury,; primary and true, be ready. secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of theeyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhea. reins filled with innammation of the eyes, givened of the conee, goad rine and seed of the control of the control of the control of the control of the effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease of the control of disease of the control of disease of the control o in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the girus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease those frightful chape, not only on the individual in its

> teen coloured engravings.
>
> Part the Fourth. Tr ats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple appli-Tr ats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple appli-cation, by which the darger of infection is obviated. Its cation, by which the darger of infection is obviated. Its establishment of a News Room, which will be open he took the nobles out with him. (Hear, hear.)

parrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses,

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying to system from them will place of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost consequence in all nervand diet they are of the atmost contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of second arraysymptoms and hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Executed forms of second arraysymptoms of the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the atmost consequence. Stonehouse; Raimes, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; of the throat, tonsils, and uvila; there atened destruction

and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, Bowden, Grinsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Pauvel, which advantage is suplical the only to those who remit 52. for a packet.

PERRY'S PULIF ANG SPECIFIC PILLS
Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhoa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price gleet, stricture, and useases of the urinary organs. 1232, 9d., 4s. 6d., and last per box.

Consultation fee if by letter, 11.—Patients are requested to be as raikute as possible in the description of Attendance ally, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from a leven to one.

Sold by Suntan and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. EdSold by Sutten and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, wards, 67, atten and Co., 10, How Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, Sr. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farring 40a-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 62, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Win 4sor; J. B. Shillcock, Browley; T. Riches, Londonstruct, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and C. o., Dorhing; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of tem-orary sickness, occuring in families, more or less, every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every householder in the kingdom. From among numerous testimonials, the following is respectfully submitted:—

'To Mr I homas Prout, 229, Strand, London.

'No. 5, David street, Regent-road, Manchester, March 12, 1842.

'Sir,—I have much satisfaction in communicating to you the result of my experience after repeated trials of RAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH; and I feel it but justice to state, that in the course of many years' trial of various Aperient Medicines, I have never found results at once so salutary and efficient in the relief of the system from re dundant bile, &c., &c., with so little inconvenience; I am, therefore, warranted in declaring that they supply to me a means long wanting of being able to recommend to families, sel ools, and especially mercantile men, whether at the desk or on the read a mast realish meant to the desk or on the read a mast realish meant to the trial movement not a political one. (Hear, hear) at the desk or on the road, a most valuable resource in an occasional medicine. And I shall take credit to myself if, in giving this testimony, I am the means of making Frampton's Pills more generally known and appreciated. 'I am, Sir, respectfully, yours,

The unprecedented sale of these pills, arising from the earnest recommendations of the many thousands who made in the amendment, that should the parliament have derived benefit from their use, renders any lengthened and government refuse, we (the trades) would take comment unnecessary. They are not put forth as a cur-for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for Bilious and Liver Complaints, many with their well-known attendants, Billious and Sick Head-ache, Pain and Op Appetite, Wind, Spasms, &c. o or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speeddy regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlers ness, heat, pains, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, extending to good old age, will be the result of taking this' medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 18, 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by
Heaton, Laud, Hay, Haigh, Baines and Newsome,
Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horner, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co., Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hart'ey and Dunhill, Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, and Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbo-rough; Harson, and Wilson, Darlington; Dixon, Metcaife, and Langdale, Northallerton; Roedes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Hick, Charp, Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co., Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley; Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith. Wakefield; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Benton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, and Swales, Wetherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley, Atkinson, Brighouse; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
Ask for 'Fnampton's Pill of Health,' and observe the name and address of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' on the Government Stamp.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen!

FRIENDS AND FELLOW MEN, - Whilst moral force demonstrations seem to be your only mede of action, your enemies are assuming a physical attitude whilst you are loudly proclaiming the might of moral misery that now prevails. force, and fondly felicitating yourselves upon its ultimate efficacy, your foes are smiling at your folly: whilst you are thus peacefully inclined, permit me to lay before you the following brief address for your consideration:-

Brother Democrats,-When yet the throne o France seemed to be as firmly based as the foundations of the eternal Alps; when yet Louis Philippe was confidently certain of the perpetuation of his crafty dynasty, and the crown sat jauntingly upon his brow; when yet he fearlessly bestrode France as a horse-breaker does a fiery steed-spurring his lacerated and bleeding sides in the true despotic fashion; the startling cry of 'French invasion' was uttered by the Duke of Wellington, and loudly echeed by the very veracious governmental journals of Britain. Now, my friends, this was in the palmy days of monarchy in France, and, if an invasion was to be feared then, how much more is it to be dreaded now, when

### Republicanism reigns and rules. And Freedom waves aloft The cap of Liberty ?

Yes. you are sure to be invaded now, a great event is near at hand-an event fraught with vital import to the British nation and the world. Why, then, oh, Democrats, are you not making prepara. The first step, in his opinion, should be organisation tions? Why are you so infatuated as not to allow and instruction, and he would say let them have the ir yourselves to observe the actions, the doings, the meetings apart from public houses, which would give designs of others? Are you to stand idle while others are at work? Are you to be branded with consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, the reward of heroes? No! Never be it said that 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. vou are dastards.

Behold the noble example set you by those loyal and stont-hearted gentlemen of London and Glasgow who have bravely, manfully, and fearlessly volun-teered to defend the laws, the constitution, and the example, and arm yourselves? Are you less demined than they are? No, you are not. Then, pre

pare! prepare! Just imagine, my friends, just imagine, I repeat observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured engavings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Proclaiming, in their outlandish patois, the proclaiming of the capital in tributions and the control of the capital in the capital in their outlandish patois, the capital cap

Now, although the paternal government of this dation (not wishing to cause you any unnecessary represented were of opinion that no good could be Part the First
Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Institute that wishing to cause you any unnecessary represented were of opinion that he good could be deduced to the consideration of the Anatomy and trouble), will not permit you to assemble for the done until they obtained political power. Mr Will purpose of being taught the use of arms, yet, as loyal liams here read a resolution, embracing the several points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting points of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter, adopted at a meeting point of the People's Charter of t societies, for that express purpose, in every city, of the carvers and gilders bedy. He said the princitown, and village, in England and Scotland.

Democrats, the necessity of this step-even to the most peacefully inclined amongst you-must be so glaringly obvious, that I deem it superfluous to urgo which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample its immediate adoption. It is both lawful and concircular convening that meeting, it was just the coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of your horses. Therefore, set about doing so at once. for extreme political measures, in connexion with jour houses. Therefore, set about doing so at once. for extreme political measures, in connexion with

> Yours, fraternally, Jenn II. MACKAY. Walker's place, New street, Edinburgh,

NORTH SHIRLDS .- Mr West has delivered three lectures here to crowded and attentive audiences. in its but also on the effsprint. Advice for the treat—The first, on the principles of the People's Charter; bimself. these diseases and their consequences is tentucked to be understood to the principles of the People's Charter; bolitics? ('Yes, yes.') He, like Mr Dunean, had need in this second, in support of the adoption of the National Petition; and the third, in support of an effecting a cut.'d. The part is illustrated by seven-address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on their triumph address to the people of France, on the remaining the part is illustrated by sevenover the enemies of liberty. Mr West's lectures original resolution, he did not think they should have been productive of much good to the cause. Shackle the committee, but let us supplicate the establishment of a News Room, which the darger of infection is simple but sure. It acts with the cirus chemiaction is sim

indulgence on the system. Its account is all cases of nero customers, on the special debility obstitute elects, muchanty I is ion, said, he agreed that a compatible accordingly. could be appointed, but he though at the same time that the committee should be in- tion was carried, to do all in their power to carry, structed what to do. It was usciess to proceed to it into practical effect. (Hear, hear.) As to the government with a tale of discress. The government other matters, they had been iterated and reiterated, knew right well that distress prevailed, and the only until he was sick of hearing them; and he thought only thing they had given us was union bastiles. the trades must be satisfied that they could not ob-(Hear, hear.) Honce he was for making this a political question. He even went farther than the versal Suffrage. (Hear, hear.) Charter. (Cheers.)

Mr Curtis (cabinet maker) said, he quite agreed with the previous speaker, that poverty and excessive taxation went hand in hand. He was as much an admirer of the principles of the People's Charter as any man in the room; but, nevertheless, he could should be forced on the attention of government. land at home. (Cheers.) Hear, hear.) The awful bread riots by the operadistress now prevailing. Could a stronger proof be the committee and each trade forward their instrucgiven than that of starving operatives taking, per- tions to it. force, that bread which was otherwise denied them ?

Metropoitan house carpenters and joiners. He other measures, would be submitted to it. rejoiced to hear so many express the opinion that this question should be an industrial question rather than a political one. All political questions were founded on social equality, and without social you could not have political equality. Mr Campbell read series of resolutions, setting forth :-

1. That unless the distress of the operatives be re lieved it must lead to anarchy, confusion, and revo

2. That it was the duty of the government to find employment for the people. 3. That there was plenty of land in the country or which to employ the surplus hands, 4. That government should institute an industrial beard, whose officers should have seats in Parliament. 5. That a memorial to government, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament, be drawn up and presented without delay.

From events that had recently occurred in a reighbour ing nation, labour had become the question of the day, and was perhaps the least understood; at any rate, the operatives understood it best, and it was necessary that the working classes should have some representatives in the Legislature; at present they had only Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Wakley, and trial movement not a political one. (Hear, hear.) Mr John Skelton (ladies' shoemaker), seconded Mr Campbell's amendment. He said at the same time he must say that he did not think the present wealthy men who sat in the House of Commons, or the government, would grant what was asked in the resolutions: and he should like to have a provision such measures as would create a parliament that would grant our just rights. (Hear, hear.) He (31r ment prevail, apart from their individuality as ingresolutions were passed unanimously :hat government was bound to find employment, and that there was plenty of land-but he did not think government would grant the land for the purposes of the operatives, until they were compelled. (Hear, near) He now put it to Mr Campbell, would be agree to the suggestion he had made?

Mr Campbell said-Should the government and parliament refuse their application, he would be prepared to go as far as any one. (llear, hear.) Mr Holmes (ladies' shoemaker) said-it was mere fustian to talk of such resolutions as those just submitted. It appeared to him that both the mover and seconder expected their propositions to be rejected by the government-then, he asked, why should they adopt such mere moonshine? He believed that nothing would be done for them until the; had representatives in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) Then let us at once adopt some such tangible measure as Universal Suffcage. (Loud cheers.) It was ridiculous for men to say they would not interfere with politics-those same men did not after three sentences before they were talking polities. (Hear, hear.) It was useless mineing matterscapital was represented, and why should not labour be represented also. (Loud cheers.) He believed this speak out, and representative government must be

theirs. (Great applause.) Mr Peft (National Trades), said he rose to move an amendment to the motion before the chair, except so far as regarded the appointment of a com. micice. It was perfectly useless to memorialise the was simply,

That a committee be now formed to devise some measure to relieve the trades from the wide-spread The evil was of a twofold character-social and political. Then unite and organise the trades; it was useless to go up to the government in small bodies or fractions, they should go up in their millions. Queen's patronage, and reduction of the duty on timher had been proposed as remedies. They were perfeetly insignificant, as compared with the enormity of the evil. (Hear, hear.) The first remedy was organisation; and he believed they must go to politics-(hear, hear)-but above all things keep your

eyes steady on France, as he believed the men of that country would scon solve the great labour problem. (Cheers.) Mr Richardson (carpenter), seconded Mr Peel's amendment, and said, he did not think their grievences ever would be redressed irrespective of politics. (Hear, hear.) He believed that over-taxation would prevent us competing with other nations, and therefore it was useless to think of curing our evils without political aid. The monetary question affected us much, so lone as our currency was based on gold so long should we suffer under a deficient medium of exchange, and this could only be altered by parliament, and unfortunately too many of its members were interested in the system to alter it, and hence the reople must effect the change for themselves. their members more time for thought and reflection

- (loud shouts of 'hear, hear')-and lectures on politics, as well as matters immediately connected with the economy of their trade. (Loud cheers.) They might as well think of separating the air from the water as to think of redressing their grievances without the aid of politics. (Hear, hear.) Mr O'LEARY (gilder), said he could not agree with the extreme politics advocated here. At their last

meeting he found that the Charter was proposed as the primary remedy; now he was a Chartist, but he voted? Are you less resolved? Are you less deter- could not agree to its being pressed as a trades question. (Hear, hear.) He advised them to memogranted, he would say the question of the Charter would come in perfect order.

Mr Jonathan Duncan, having obtained permission to address the meeting, said he thought the prvorts proposed a scheme for a paper one. Mr WILLIAMS (carver and gilder), said the body he of the delegate in the National Convention.

ples laid down in the resolutions before the delegates. By adopting this plan, you may be ready, in a few had been talked of, and the ground gone over again weeks, to meet any invoding foc-and, whilst acting and again, and it was now time they should take the peacefully and constitutionally, you would be in a bull by the horns. (Hear, hear.) And if no other position to defend your native land against its one- delegate proposed the principles contained in the resolution he had read, which had been adopted at the trades house to which he belonged, he decidedly would. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Canten (carpenter), said, when he saw the Delay not a moment. Your lives, your rights, your trades matters, hence, he hoped they would steer The was very much lessened. Persons Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused liberties, are at stake—then, like good men and clear of politics, and adopt moderate measures, his remedies were emigration and abrogating the timber duties. (Much laughter)
Mr Esserr (tailor), said he thought Mr Camp-

bell's amendment should be amalgamated with the original resolution; look to France and you will see they are taking up trades' questions. (Hear, hear.) Well, as the continent had been referred to, look to Austria—there they had refused to pay—was that politics? ('Yes, yes.') He, like Mr Dancan, had

Mr Tenny (weaver), said he agreed with the

for another, hour; which was seconded, and unani- Leopold is packing his carpet bag.]

Mr WILSON said, his trade was willing, if the motain anything, except by that great measure, Uni-Mr James (bootmaker), said a few words, con-

firmatory of what had fell from Mr Wilson. Mr Humphries (United Trades), said, he agreed with Mr Peel's amendment, and contended for a lique! The news spread rapidly all over the town. with Mr Peel's amendment, and contenues as a lique: Included a lique on Saturday all was quiet. On Sunday, however, national organisation—such an organisation was established the suffrage. He the streets were crowded with people, and every one the streets were crowded with people, and every one not agree that they, the representatives of trades' said, appoint a committee to surgest the remedies. bodies, should take up political questions: but he It was useless to wait on the government, and ridicalthought the destitute condition of the operatives lous to think of emigrating, when they had plenty of Mr DELAFORCE (weaver), thought much time had tives of Glasgow, &c., was a proof of the alarming been wasted. That it would be well to appoint

Mr Reardon (tailor), hoped the committee would Mr ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said, he represented the be appointed to-night, and that Mr Campbell's, and Mr Moonhouse (silk dyer), said a few words to the like effect.

The Chairman then, by common consent, put the question:-That the committee be now formed.

Carried unanimous'y. It was also resolved :-That the committee shall consist of one person from

ach trade. The whole of the trades not being, prepared, the ollowing were elected, with power to add to their number:--Messrs Holmes, ladies' shoemaker; Essery, tailor ; James, bootmaker ; Twig, pressman ; Camp-

ball, carpenter; Gu llame, cabinet maker; Moor house, silk-dyer; C. Brookes, goldheater; Coulton, painter : Delaforce, silk-weaver ; Nichelson, carver the Democratic Association. and chair maker; Parsons, tin-plate worker; Buckley, plumber; Barbiere, type-founder; Wost, and Mr Edwards, compositor, was unanimously elected chairman.

The first meeting of the committee was arranged for Thursday evening, March 23rd.

A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to that portion of the press which had noticed their proczedin: 8.

Mr ST LLWOOD, on behalf of the Northern Star. esponded. A similar compliment was passed in like manner to the chairman, who acknowledged it, and the meeting was dissolved.

THE WORKING CLASS AS SPECIAL CON-STABLES.

Lau cashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, was ment measures against the Germans were so maniheld at the Heywood's Arms Inn, Miles Platting, on fold, that they were obliged to give up even this Thursday, to consider what they should do in the cir- innocent means of communicating with each other. Skelton) perfectly agreed that we should not have comstances in which they were placed, having been On Sunday evening, already the rolice had sucpression after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, Singing Noise pilics mixed up with the economy of trades, but he drawn up at a moment's notice to be sworn in as Caided in prevailing upon the publican, proprietor of in the Head and Ears, Drowsiness, Heartburn, Loss of nevertheless did wish to see a great political move- special constables. After due deliberation the follow- the German society's room, to refuse them the room That we, the workmen of the Lancashire and Yo kshire Railway Company, disapprove of the ab. times. Exposed to the most p tty persecutions of rupt manner in which we were called up to be sworn the police, they yet rested at their post. They as n as special constables by the authorities, and that sisted every evening at the meeting of the Demo-

> comprehending right from wrong.' 2. That this meeting is of opinion that it is the though personally exposing themselves, that in the interest and duty of all classes to protect life and hour of danger they would not abandon their Belgian property, and that we, the workm n of the Lanca- brethren. shire and Yorkshire Railway Company, do pledge When, after a few days, the extraordinary agitaourselves to do so, as far as in our power lies, pro- tion of Sunday and Monday had ceased, when the vided the middle class pledge themselves to protect people had returned to their work, when the govern-

our capital, namely, our labour.' such a representative.' A correspondent who sends the above, adds :-

were retained in employ.'

STATE OF IRELAND.

land, by his friends at \* \* \*. If you think it obliged to leave. constant reader by its publication.

DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER .-

answer before now but we have scarcely had time for report. anything, we have not been in one place ccarcely a On Saturday evening, Dr Marx, amongst others. week together since we arrived in Ir. land. Our regi. received a royal ordinance, ordering him to quit the ment is in ten different companies, and it has been the country within twenty-four hours. He was engaged lot of my company to be shifted the most, for we have in arranging his trunks for the journey, when, at been hunting after fire-arms since the last act of par- one o'clock in the morning, and in spite of the law liamen: came out, strictly prohibiting any one to have which forbids the violation of the dwelling of a citithem unless they have them r gistered. We go out at Zen from sunset to sunrise, ten police agents, armed two o'clock in the morning, and it takes us till five or six headed by a commissary of police, broke into his in the evening before we have done. There are about Bouse, seized upon him and led him to the Townhall fifty policemen go with us. We expect to be out next prison. No reason was given but that his passport week dispossessing, that is turning the people out of their was not in order, though he presented them at least houses, and then we burn them down to the ground, three passports, and though he had resided in Brus-The land agent go s with us and gives orders what to sole for three years! He was hid eff. His wife. do. Sometimes the people are very loth to leave their So Ze i with terror, instantly ran to see a Belgian homes and little farms. You must excuse me for not lawyer, who always offered his services to persecuted writing sconer, but for the stove circumstances I think foreigners—the same whose triendly interposition has you will. You would be surprised to see the poor of been mentioned above,-M. Jottrand, president of this country, for they have no shoes on, and scarcely any the Democractic Association. On her return, she clothing to cover their makedness, and they are almost met with a friend, a Belgian, M. Gigot. He accomstarved. Provisions are very cheap, but they have no panied her home. At the door of De Marx's house. money to buy with, so they wight as well be dear; the they found two of the policemen who had arrested prople are passing our barracks by dezens together on they husband. Where have you taken my husband, their way to Eagland or America, and before long there asked she? Why, if you will follow us we will show will be scarcely any joung men left that are fix for the You where he is. They led her, along with M. Gigot, I am yours de.

Magnesia Bank, Union-street, North Shields, on the twenty-four hours left him to settle his affairs; Sunday, March 19. Delegates present—Newcastle, after having had not only himself, but also his wife, Mr William Ross: South Shields, Mr Thomas Rich separated for all that time from his three children, ards; North Shields, Mr James Waugh; Berry-the cldest of whom has not attained her fourth year, edge, Mr John West; Bishoowearmouth, Mr Edward he was sent away without a minute to put his affairs Twine; Sunderland, Mr H. Haines; Mr James in order.

Waugh in the chair. The following resolutions were M. Gigot, on his arrest, had only left the prison passed :- 'That the delegates present nominate Mr the day before. He had been seized, along with James Watson of Newcastle, to represent these three democrats from Liege, at six o'clock on Monday counties in the National Convent on to be held in morning, in an hotel, and arrested for vagabondage. London on April 3, 1848,' 'That the election of the because they had no pasports. They were ordered delegate to the Convention for these counties, take to be liberated on Tuesday, but yet retained till place in Newcastle, on Tuesday evening. March 28; Thursday against all law. One of them, M. Tedesco, and Mr John West will attend the meeting, to take is yet in prison, accured of nobody knows what. Both part in the proceedings. That the delegate to the he and M. Wolff will be either liberated or placed Convention from these counties be instructed to lay before the tribunal in the course of this week. before the Convention the imperative necessity of keeping one or more lecturers permanently in these and several other democrats of that nation, particularly to complete the organisation of the Na-larly M. Jottrand, have behaved exceedingly well cional Charter Association.' That this meeting in towards the persecuted Germans. They have shown struct the delegate to the Convention to originate or themselves quite above all petty sentiments of natisupport a motion, that the Convention shall continue | onality. They saw in us not foreigners but demoin office for the space of twelve months, that they may crats. gain assemble after their adjournment at any time that their services may be required.' That the ds-rict secretary write to the whole of the branches of Guasco. Another, M. Dassy, arrested on Sunday the Charter Association in the se counties, to request hem to send to the district tr. asurer, M. Jude, the his judgment is not yet pronounced. necessary fund, &c, to defray the expenses of sending delegate for these counties to the Convention That the next district delegate me. sting be held in he house of M. Jude, Cock lnn, Head-of-the Side, Newcastle, on Sunday, April 2, 1848 at two o'clock is the position of a German demograt in this free a the afternoon.' A camp meeting will be held at country, which, as the papers say, has sopping to hapel-street-end, Walker near Newcastle, on Sunday, lenvy in the French Republic. darch 26, at ten o'clock in the forencon, and two

clock in the afternoon. Mr John West, and se veral

BELGIUM.

The following letter was received at the time the editor was in Paris; hence its non-appearance until now, Thank God, the days of the contemptible. 'constitutional,' tyranny of Belgium are numbered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR -After the important events accomnlished in France, the position taken by the Belgian people and government, is of a greater interest than in ordinary times I hasten, therefore, to inform your readers of what has happened since Friday, 25th of February. The excitement and inquietude was universal in

this town on the evening of that day. All sorts of

rumours were spread, but nothing was really believed.

The railway station was full of a crowd of people of all classes, anxious for the arrival of news. The French Ambassador, ex-Marquis da Rumigny, himself, was there. At half-past twelve at night, the train arrived, with the glorious news of Phursday's revolution, and the whole mass of people shouted, in one sudden outburst of enthusiasm : Vive la Repubwas curious to see what steps would be taken by two Alliance. Both bodies assembled in the evening. The Alliance, a set of middle-class Radicals, resolved to wait, and thus retired from the movement. The Association Democratique, however, took a series of most important resolutions, by which this body placed itself at the head of the movemen. They resolved to meet daily, instead of weekly; to send a petition to the town council, reclaiming the arming, not only of the middle-class Civic Guard, but of all citizens in districts. In the evening some rioting took place in the streets. The people cried : Vive la Republique. and assembled in masses around the Town Hall. Several arrests took place, but nothing of any conse-

quence occurred. Among the individuals arrested there were two Germans-a political refugee, M. Wolff, and a working man. Now, you must know that there existed here, in Brussels, a German working men's society, in which political and social questions were discussed, and a German democratic newspaper. The Germans, resident in Brussels, were known for being generally very active and uncompromising Democrats. They were almost all members of the Democratic Association, and the vice-president of the Gorman society, Dr Marx, was also vice president of

The government, perfectly aware of the narrow sentiment of nationalism prevalent among a certain farrier; Jolly, paper stainer; Carey, upholsterer; class of the population of a small country like Belgium. immediately profited by these circumstances, in order to spread the rumour that the whole agitation for the Republic had been got up by the Germans-men who had nothing to loose, who had been expelled from three or four countries for their turpitudes, and who intended to place themselves at the head of the intended Belgian Republic. This pre-cious piece of news was reported on Monday through the whole town, and in less than a day the whole mass of the shopecracy, who form the body of the Civic Guard, raised one unanimous outcry against the German rebels, who wanted to revolutionise there

happy Belgian fatherland. The Germans had fixed a place of meeting in a coffee-house, where every one of them was to bring the lastest news from Paris. But the outery of the A meeting of a number of the workmen of the shopocrats was so great, and the rumours of govern-

for any future meeting. The Germans behaved perfectly well during these we did fully expect to be treated as men capable of cratic Association. They abstained from all tumultuous crowding in the streets, but they showed,

ment had recovered from their first terror, then 3. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the commenced another series of persecutions against present distress of the working classes arises from the Germans. The government published orders, c'as legislation, and that it is their unanimous according to which all foreign working men, from opinion that no permanent good can be effected for the moment they had no work, were to be expelled the community at large, until the working classes are the country; and all foreigners indiscriminately. fully and fairly represented in the Commons' House whose cassports were out of order, were to be treated of Parliament, and that intelligence and virtue are in the same way. Thus, while they took these mea-the proper qualifications of a representative. The sures, they excited by the rumours they spread, the workmen here present pledge themselves to offer no masters against all foreign working men, and made it resistance to any body of men who may struggle for impossible to any German to find work. Even those who had work lost it, and were, from that moment, exposed to an order of expulsion.

Now, Mr Editor, I think the above is very good | Not only against working men out of work, but was the time—the very nick of time—then let them in its way. The last sentence of the last resolution also against women, they commenced their persecuevidently conveys much more than the words express. tion. A young German Domocrat, who lives, accord-I am told that two or three obstreperous men, who ing to the French and Belgian custom, with a insisted upon knowing what they were to be called French lady, just as married people live—and whose upon to do, before they were sworn in, were after-"ards told they must go about their business; but police—was suddenly exposed to a series of persecuthe whole shop (mechanics) and that part of the line tions, directed against his mistress. She having no present government, and further, he believed the instantly assembled in meeting, from which was sent passport—and who ever before thought in Belgium trades could relieve themselves. His amendment a manifesto, declaring that if those men were disa manifesto, declaring that if those men were discharged they would all leave their work. The men with immediate expulsion; and the police declared that it was not for her sake, but for the sake of the individual with whom she lived. Seven times in three days, the Commissary of Police was at her house; she had to pass at his office several times, and was sent to the central police office, escorted by The following letter has been received from a pri- an agent-and if an influential Belgian Democrat vate soldier whose regiment is now stationed in Ire- had not interposed, she would certainly have been

> worth insertion in the STAR you will much oblige a But all this is nothing. The persecutions against working men,-the spreading of rumours about such March 4th, 1848. and such an individual to be arrested, or about a general chase after the Germans to be made in all I received your letter and was glad to hear that you public houses of the town on Tuesday evening, all vere all enjoying good health, you would have had an this is nothing compared with what I have now to

to the Townhall, but instead of fulfilling their promise, they delivered up both of them to the police, and they were put into prison Mrs Marx, who had left her three little children at home, with a servant Halifax.—A district delegate meeting was held only, was led into a room where she found a set of at the lloyle llouse, on Sunday, March 19th, when prostitutes of the lowest order, with whom she had the following places were represented by dele- to pass the night. Next morning she was led into a rialise the parliament, and if their prayer was not gates:—Sowerby, Elland, Warley, Midgley, Brad-room where she had to stay three hours without fire shaw-lane, Mixenden Stones. Mr Robinson in the shivering with cold. M. Gigot was also retained chair. The following resolutions were adopted:— M. Marx had been put into a room with a raving That a district camp meeting be keld on Sunday, madman, whem he was obliged to fight every mo-March 26th. - That each delegate consult his own ment. The most brutal treatment on the part of pletely restored to health after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking the mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the mest celebrated physicians in this country, without deriving the least benefit. 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops,' and had prescriptions from the propriety of having a camp meet association on the propriety of having a camp meet association on the propriety of having a camp meet association on the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. England possessed a productive power more than in the part of the operatives might be remedied in six months. It is proposed to the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. At three o'clock in the afternoon, at last, they served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. At three o'clock in the afternoon, at last, they served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. At three o'clock in the afternoon, at last, they served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. At three o'clock in the afternoon, at last, they served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. At three o'clock in the afternoon, at last, they served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous conduct. Served the propriety of having a camp meet the jailors was joined to this infamous co in his own locality, towards defraying the expenses because neither of them had a passport in their

of the delegate in the National Convention.

Northumberland and Durham.—A district deleM. Marx was equally liberated, and ordered to gate meeting of the members of the National Charter leave the country the same evening. Thus, after Association, was held in the house of Mr J. Pratt, having been wantonly imprisoned during eighteen of

I hear that there is an order of arrest out against last, for rebellion, was before the tribunal yesterday; I am daily and hourly expecting my order of expulsion, if not worse, for nobody can foretell what this Belgio-Russ an government is about to dare. I hold

myself ready to leave at a moment's notice. Such Salutation and Fraternity.

Your old Friend, Brussels, Merch 5th.

# Poetrp.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. SIR.—I have seen in the STAR of the 11th inst.. a copy of one of that great and good man's, (Mr W. Roscoe) songs, which the first French Revolution Show to his dear ones that he made you feel. induced him to write, I herewith send you its companion-a still more noble song, and still more appropriate to present circumstances than the other

It was sung in full chorus by the old Republican who sends you this in 1789, not one of those who assisted besides the writer being now alive. - A.B. SONG.-Written in 1789.

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE. Unfold, father Time, thy long records unfold, Of nable achievements accomplished of old: When men, by the standard of liberty led, Undauntedly conquered, or cheerfully bled. But now 'mid the triumphs these moments reveal, Their glories all fade, and their lustre turns pale; Whilst France rises up, and confirms the decree That bids millious rejoice, and a nation be free. As spring to the fields, or as dew to the flower, Te the earth parched with heat as the soft dropping

shower: As health to the wretch who lies languid and wan, Or rest to the weary\_is freedom to man. Where Freedom the light of her countenance gives There only he triumphs, there only he lives: Seize then the glad moment, and hall the decree . That bis s millions rejoice, and a nation be free. Too long had Oppression and Terror entwined Those tyrant formed chains that enslaved the fra

While dark Superstition with nature at strife. For ages had locked up the fountains of life. But the demon is fled—the delusion is past, And Reason and Virtue have triumphed at last: Then seize the glad moment, and hail the decree That bids millions rejoice, and a nation be free, Erance! we share in the rapture thy bosom that fills, Whilst the spirit of liberty bounds o'er thine hills; Redundant henceforth may thy purple juice flow, Prouder wave thy green woods, and thine olive trees

For thy brows may the hand of Philosophy twine, Blest emblems, the myrtle, the olive and vine; And Heaven through all ages confirm the decree That tears off thy chains, and bids millions be free.

LINES ON SEEING A PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DISPLACED BY ONE OF ERNEST JONES.

Discarded the kero of a hundred fights. The tyrant who in slaughter and bloodshed delights; For the Man whose soul burns with Liberty's fire, Whom Democrats leve and Petriots admire. Base Sycophants, tell not of Wellington's name, His battles and murders—his glory and fame; For carnage and rapine we've learnt to deplore, The scales have now fallen-we'll be blind slaves no

Wellington, begone !- we've had enough of thy clan, The Warrior we despise and value the Man.

A WELCOME TO LOUIS-PHILIPPE,

We do not cheer thee, faithless king, Nor shout before thee now; We have no reverence for a thing So false of heart as thon : We form no crowds to welcome thee. And yet, we cannot hate-

Twou parricide of liberty-An old man desolate. When, in such sudden dark eclipse, We see thine overthrow,

The bisses die upon our lips, We turn and let thee go. Poor regationd of royalty, So abject, so forlorn, The greatness of thy misery Shall shield thee from our scorn.

We saw thee yesterday clate In majesty and pride, Thy flowing wealth, thy gorgeous state, Thy power half deified. Tagged on the faults of humankind

We saw thy meshes lurk. And constant Fortune's favouring wind Still waft thee tools to work. We saw thee building, building up Thy pomps before our eyes,

And ay, in thine o'erflowing cup, The sparkling bubbles rise :-Alliance, worskip, all were thine, And, spectacle unmeet. Even genius, drunk with bribery's wine, Lay grovelling at thy feet,

When earnest men affirmed the right, And asked the judging Heaven, If ever, since the birth of light, Had fraud and falsehood thriven? Our fingers pointed with mistrust

A living mockery of the just, That gave their truth the lie. All this thou wert but yester morn-Thy fall is freedom's birth-

To thee 25 our reply-

Te-day thou art too mean for scorn, A vagrant on the earth. Too guilty for our sympathy, Too paltry for our hate, Thou parricide of liberty-

Thou old man desolate.

On falsehood built, thy basements shrunk, And all thy pride and power Toppled and crumbled-reeled and sunk, And perished in an hour.

A truth pervading all the lands Inspired the people's heart, It throbbed-it best-it nerved their hands-

It made thee what thou art. Lo, like a coward, self-accused. We saw thee skulk and fly, And hug a life that none refused, For want of strength to die. To 'ecape th' imaginary chase

We saw thy shifts, thy shaven face, Thy piteous masquerade. We blushed, we grouned, to see thee seek Mezn safety in disguise, And, like a knavish bankrupt, sneak From sight of honest eyes,

That made thy soul afraid.

Forlorn old man, our hate expires At spectacle like this-Our pity kindles all its fires-We have not heart to hiss. Live on-thou hast not lived in vain,

A mighty truth uprears Its radiant forehead o'er thy reign. And lights the coming years: Though tyrant kings are false and strong, Humanity is true,

And Empire based upon a wrong Is rotten through and through. Though falsehoods into system wrought, Condensed into a plan,

May stand awhile, their power is nought-There is a God in man. His revolutions speak in ours, And make His justice plain-

Old man forlorn, live out thine hours, Thou hast not lived in vain. The Puppet Show.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.—If there be one thing that the genius of this extraordinary people has brought nezrer to perfection than another, it is the cultivation of the soil. The economy of their agriculture is beautiful; the whole country presents the appear Boston. A correspondent of the Guernery Star in ance of one continued garden; no large commons that island gives the following account of this versel, starving a few miserable horses, nor parks and chases as well as of a melancholy accident connected with laid waste for the special purpose of breeding rabbits, her arrival :- The Chinese junk arrived in our are to be met with: the land is meant to feed and roads at about eleven o'clock. She has three masts. clothe the people, and to that use its powers are di- much like the rig of a chassemarce, the mixen mast rected. Not an inch of soil is lost that can be made being just over the poop. Several boats have gone Eseful by the most laborious and apparently unpro- round her during the afternoon, curiosity having inmising industry, save only such parts as are set aside | duced numbers to have a closer examination, but the for burial grounds. Swamps are drained by canals, master would not admit them on board, and on his which carry the superfluous waters where they are being asked if he intended to expose his vessel to otherwise would not be productive. Hills are terotherwise would not be productive. Hills are terthe prosumed that Chartism
otherwise would not be productive. Hills are terotherwise would not be productive. Hills are terthe prosumed that Chartism
otherwise would not be productive. Hills are terthe provisional government of France, and its manishores of the sea recede and leave flourishing forms
the provisional government of France, and its manithe provisional government of France, and its m shores of the sea recede and leave flourishing farms tween 500 and 600 tons. A brig, belonging to Messrs duced in a century. to reward the enterprise of man. I know nothing Nicolle, of 250 tons, is anchored near her, and apthat would be likely to be more valuable from this pears very small by her. When the junk was country than the report of an experienced and scientifi: farmer, could such be induced to bestow a short her; no one could make out what was coming, as she time in travelling to China, and making its agricul- had only two large bamboo sails and no bowsprit. She

Phillippe had abdicated, the newspapers spoke of him as being still possessed of a crown at Dreux! When and by whom was this petty French town constituted an independent sovereignty? COST OF A BANQUET.—In Paris the cost of a dinner

varies from lifty centimes to as many france; while such an exhausted state that he has since died. The the price of a banquet is fixed at a Crown. Although the late Reform Banquet cost a Crown. the French consider the entertainment cheap at a Louis!

A FAMILY FAILING—On leaving Paris, the Dake Bazaar. and Duchess de Nemours separated from each other, Leeds. after agreeing to meet again at a certain point. The meeting will be held in the vestry of the parish

GRATITUDE TO THE MARKYRED POET OF THE PROPER.

He lived in penury, he aled in want-He fought with tyranny, an dwarred with can People .- respect the man , respected you He lived neglected—give the dead his due. Tive songs he left you to your hearts appeal. They—they were sacrificed that you might learn What shoughts within a patriot's heart should burn. Dying, a glorious legacy he gave Songs to admire and helpless ones to save

Ednest Jones The following address has been issued by the committee formed to assist the widow and orphans of this great man.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC IN BEHALF OF THE WIDOW OF WILLIAM THOM, POET OF INVERURY.

Committee:-Provost Thoms, Rev. George Gilfil-James H. Ower, Mr William Boyack, Mr William Bett, Mr James Chalmers, jun., Mr Arthur Begg, jun., Mr Thomas Saunders. Treasurer—Mr Patrick

Watson. Secretary-Mr William Boyack. The Committee appointed to raise a fund for the relief of the Widow and Family of the late William Thom, the gifted but unfortunate Poet of Inverury, beg leave briefly but earnestly to appeal to the Public, more especially to the Public of Scotland, in benalf of the trust which has been confided to them.

The name and genius of Thom are well known and universally acknowledged; many of the feeling differences between these opposing systems for the goand pathetic effusions of his muse have been brought before the public, not only in a combined form, but in various periodicals. His talents attracted the attention of the ablest judges; and the Messrs Chambers, in their Journal, have devoted a chapter to his autobiography, and to that favourable meed of praise to which they considered his merits entitled.

The life of William Thom has, indeed, combined

the vicissitudes of a humble child of the Muses, having formed a scene of trials and disappointments, accompanied by an overflowing share of poverty and listress. Many of his earliest and best years were passed at

use his own emphatic language, he wished to return, like a bird that flutters round her forsaken nest, to spend his latter days in comparative peace and sured to each individual.

His wishes were fulfilled; for not many months ago he did return from his wanderings, debilitated and impoverished, and breathed his last on Monday, infant children, the youngest but five months old, wealth, and generally of inferior qualities. totally upprovided for; and it has therefore been resolved to raise a fund, in order, if possible, to afford them permanent assistance. A Committee has been appointed, who have cheerfully undertaken this duty, and already they are happy to announce that their call has been responded to in a prompt and liberal manner. Lord Kinnaird, Lord Jeffrey, Messrs Douglas Jerrold and Robert Chambers, and many others, have spontaneously sent their contributions: and it is earnestly hoped that the charitable and the admirers of native genius and unobtrusive merit will support and encourage the landable object which the Committee have in view. Dandee, March 10, 1849.

Contributions will be received by any of the Members of Committee; and at the shops of Messrs Chalmers, Shaw, and Middleton, Booksellers, and Mr Mills, Perfumer, Dundee.

DEATH OF WILLIAM THOM, THE INVERURY

POET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUNDEE COURSER, DUNDEE, F. bruary 29.h. 1848. half-past eleven a.m., he departed this life. He has left behind him something more than a name-some true and beautiful strains, which, as 'a thing of beauty is a joy for ever,' the world will not willingly suffer, like the inscription on the come, to be buried in the tomb. He has left behind him, alas! something of yet tenderer and but a few months old. These are 'utterly destitute,' and but for the kindness of one or two private friends, might have been cast out ere this to the charity of the After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well.' He has found what the most troubled and tempest-tossed wanderer will at last find, and which to bim was peculiarly gratefulings as to the treatment which he received while yet own best physicians or health advisers, but also a very

alive. A true poet, he met with truly poetic usage. He was caressed, but not fed; as if one could sup en incense, or as if one public dinner could keep a man alive society. for years! But I would be speak general sympathy in | 9. This old system has created and supports the most behalf of his destitute family. I would implore every vicious system of producing and distributing wealthlover of literature -every one who has derived pleasure from the departed poet's lyrics, or from the simple story true by some more substantial evidence than exclamations or tears. I would call especially upon those who saw him at our late Watt Festival, and heard almost his latest breath given forth in those brief, broken, but thrilsense of melancholy satisfaction that theirs was the pririlege of meeting with and hearing him for the last time. No time ought to be lost. Indeed, no time has been lost. Intimations to the above effect either have been, or are mmediately to be, despatched to Douglas Jerrold, Charles Dickens, Lord Jeffrey, and others. But as Dundee has had the honour of containing his deathbed,

instant, active, strenuous efforts in behalf of his widow and his fatherless bairns. Hessrs Chalmers, Middleton, and Shaw, booksellers. and Mr Wells, perfumer, bave kindly undertaken to receive denations. The smallest sum will be welcomed.

Yam, Sir, yours truly, GEORGE CILPILLAN. The last verses of the late William Thom, written hortly before his death :—

SONG OF THE DWELLERS IN DEAN VALE. Tune- 'Miller o' Dee.'

While we lough and sing, in this happy ring, With a bright and a brotherly glee, May we never forget that the sun hath set

On the homes of misery. For oh! it may be that this chill night wind Sweeps round some fireless hearth, Preezing the heart of the homeless one,

With never a friend on earth. Then, ay, as we sing, may we closer cling, In our bright and brotherly glee: Yet never forget that the sun may set On the homes of misery.

Man was not made for this world alone, The world was lent to man; Tis a debt we owe to Heaven, you know, Then pay it as well as you can.

Now winter rides mad in his carriage of snow. With his pelting rain and his hail; Hay it never be said that hunger and woo Held abiding in bonny Dean Vale. Then ay, as we sing, may we closer cling,

In our bright and brotherly glee; And never forget that the sun may set On the homes of misery.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE JUNK IN JERSEY .- The Chinese junk arrived at Jersey on Wednesday from was coming in at a quick rate, having a stiff breeze. Louis Philippe's Crows.-Two days after Louis and a fair wind right astern. A fatal accident hapnened to a boat which was run over by a cutter arno more. The others had a narrow escape; three were drowned then, and the other, when saved, was in beatman, named Kimber, proprietor of the boat, is drowned, as well as a gentleman named Askew.

Leeds.-Mr William Barker will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, at half-past six, in the LEEDS .- On Monday evening, at seven o'clock, a

CONTRAST

BETWEEN TWO STATES OF SOCIETY, ONE

There are not many men and women whose minds have been so expanded as to be enabled to grasp the producing and distributing wealth, in great abundance, realm. whole arrangement and consequences of two totally dif- without creating any motive to falsehood or deception of ferent and opposite systems for forming the character of man, and of governing the human race, and then, with- prosperity, and happiness of all will be essentially pro- exposed to the air-crumbling into dust. (Loud ont the prejudices of latitude and longitude, draw a just and unbiassed comparison between them.

Yet such are the minds required to form a rational conclusion between two opposing systems for the government of mankind-between two distinct states of human existence, one emanating solely from the laws of men, opposed to facts, and the other proceeding from the laws lan, Rev. J. R. M'Gavin, Dr Arrot, Mr James West-land, Mr Patrick Watson, Mr John Watson, Mr fact.

The one has descirted the world with wars, violences, contentions, and repulsive feelings, producing endless crimes, and their consequent miseries. It is calculated to effect these results. The other will produce knowledge, unity, charity and ever increasing prosperity. It possesses the power and capacity to insure to all these permanent blessings. Whenever the prejudices of latitude and longitude can be overcome, the extraordinary vernment of the world, cannot fail to make a deep and lasting impression upon all who shall give their atten-

The difference may be thus shortly stated :-1. The system which has emanated from the laws of men cultivates, and very imperfectly, a small portion THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIETY. only of the powers and faculties of the human race.

2. It gives such an injurious direction to the exercise of these faculties, as to produce a most imperfect charecter, physical, mental, moral, and practical, in all; the Hawkhill of Dundee—the remembrance of which while by a right education and direction of all our faculseemed deeply impressed on his mind; for thither, to ties and powers, with much less cost of capital, labour, and good feeling, a very superior character may be in-

3. This system prevents the creation of an enormous amount of the most valuable wealth, and produces, with a large capital, and great, severe, disagreeable, and unthe 28th of February. He has left a widow and three healthy manual labour, a much smaller amount of

> 4. It distributes this wealth in the most unjust, in efficient, injurious, and expensive manner.

> 5. It has created, and now supports, over the world opposing systems of superstition, at a most extravagan expanditure—systems which derange the human faculties, and compel men to act unjustly, unkindly, without charity for human nature, and most irrationally, to the injury of all, and benefit of none.

universal disorder and confusion.

7. Iccreates and supports the spirit of war, and carrles its evils to an extent that baff s all attempts to each others happiness. place them with the vividness of truth before the mind; for war is not only the great demoraliser of man, by makiug brute force the highest honoured power which he possesses, but it destroys the means of existence for millions Ser,-The painful task has been deputed to me of an. and gives a false direction to the physical and mental nouncing to the public the death of William Thom, the energies of humanity. Had the nations of the world but circumstances, and the consequent anguish of his hen- prince or peasant, civil or military, who would not oursble and sensitive mind. Yesterday, in our city, at abhor the error, and use his utmost endeavour to terminate for ever all motives for war.

8. This old system, by its innumerable physical and more mournful interest-a widow and three children, brutal ignorance, renders the medical profession, like the eldest of whom is only four years, and the youngest | the previously named professions, necessary to maintain the system. The loss by the productive and educational powers of society, by so many naturally talented indistreets. I make no appeal in behalf of the post himself; viduals being engaged in this profession, and so placed as to have an apparent interest in opposition to their fellows, is not only a great evil, by preventing all perrest. Nor will I indulge or express any vindictive feel. sons being so trained and educated as to become their

large pecuniary loss is thus sustained annually by

a system by which man is greatly demoralised-his best faculties being continually occupied in mercenary speculations to obtain money: first, to purchase those things necessary to a comfortable support of a family; and, afterwards, to acquire power and influence in society, to ling accents—accents how far superior to the measured be applied for individual purposes, regardless of the incadences of rhetoric-to testify by generous deeds their terests of others. The pecuniary loss by this erroneous arrangement is more than sufficient to insure permanen

prosperity to the whole of society. 10. This system, so long as man shall remain so insans as to support it, in opposition to the laws of God and to the highest and best interests of their race, will permalet us follow the start we have accidentally gained by nently keep the inhabitants of the world disunited and opposed to each other; will for ever prevent the introduction in practice of universal charity or kindness, or a good, intelligent, and rational character being formed for the human race.

This is a true description, without exaggeration, of the present system, which, through the want of an education based on true principles, is now supported in opposition to the introduction of a system based on the laws of God, that would secure to themselves, in part but fully to their children's children, to the end of time,

the most important permanent advantages :---1. Recause in this system, based on the laws of God all the faculties and natural powers of all individuals will be well cultivated and duly exercised, from birth, in proportion to their strength and capacity, and thus will they be made of great value to themselves and

2. Because it will give a natural, and, therefore, right, direction in practice to the organs, faculties, and powers, of every individual, in order that they may b at all times exercised to the point of temperance, to se cure their physical and mental health.

3. Because, by this training, education, and exercise of the physical and mental powers of every individual, such a character will be formed for each, that the necescity for any of the professions will gradually diminish, until they entirely cease; and thus, besides overcoming the enormous amount of deception, error, and crime, with their consequent misery, which these professions now hourly produce throughout society, there will be vast masses of wealth created, which these professions now waste or prevent being produced.

4. Because, under this system, by a simple and beautiful arrangement, a surplus of wealth, all of superior qualities, will be annually produced, with great pleasure and advantage to the producers and consumers of it. 5. Because this wealth, so produced, will be distributed with little trouble or expense most beneficially for the advantage of all, and to their entire satisfaction.

6. Because, under this system, realities, and not mysteries, will occupy the attention of all; by which

such to arise in a state of society based on the laws of God, will be promptly decided by arbitration, without expense to either party, and with a view also to perma- vourable to the emancipation of industry, have the people of England would have charity to all, renent reconcilment. Individual punishment and reward, riving in the roads, quite near to the junk. There after the present generation shall have died, and every by means of the press, public meetings, and otherone shall have been educated from birth in the principles and practices of this new system, will be altogether unnecessary, as well as prejudicial and most unjust, and therefore never adopted. The only code of laws in this system will be Nature's laws, made plain to all, easy of adoption, and always beneficial in practice.

8. Because, under this system, war cannot exist. There will be no motive for it; for man will be cordially Duke only was there, the Duches having mistaken the right road. This is an error to which the Bourburg mistaken the right road. This is an error to which the Bourburg pear peculiarly liable.

PLUSH INSIDE AND OUT. — According to report, Gizzt made his escape in a suit of livery. Had he never consented to pander to the ambitious views of never consented to pander to the ambitious views of his former king, and act the part of a lackey, there would have been no necessity for wearing the garb of office.

The meeting to take place at seven of clock.

Duke only was there, the Duches having mistaken throughout the chartists be at your posts, opposition is neited to man, and nation to nation, throughout the sering the end of hurt minds.' Johnson says, there which people. (Charter, Membell before the Whole people. (Charter, Membell before the Whole people. (Charter, Membell before the Whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants, the second course—the balm of hurt minds.' Johnson says, there whole people. (Charter, the Poet Young says, 'Sleep is great Nature's second course—the balm of hurt minds.' Johnson says, three whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants threatened.

Suckey-Orl — According to report, or posts, opposition is nectively the whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants the chief is the part of the whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants the other whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants the chief is the world of the whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants the chief whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants the chief whole people. (Charter, Membell three for the French Republicants threatened.

Suckey-Orl — According to report, while the people will be a public meeting to the chief whole people and the whole people. The whole people will be a public threatened.

Suckey-Orl — All the benefit of the whole people of the whole people will be o

9. Because under this system, health will take the place of disease. The ourses of disease will be greatly EMANATING FROM THE LAWS OF MEN. AND removed far from the whole of the population, so may be THE OTHER FROM THE LAWS OF NATURE discovered by the inspection of the practical arrangements proposed, and the mode of conducting the business of life, by those so placed, tr sined, and educated.

10. Because, under this system, a superior mode of by making the People's Charter a statute of thimoted, and wealth and power will be no lower objects of contest between individuals and nations,

wealth and poverit, union and disunion, or misery and perior state of human existence. Under this view, it cheering.) must be evident to those whose experience enables thezato grasp a more extended subject than has ever been presented to the human mind, that the difference between the two systems is not to be estimated in deliars and cents. But even in this respect there can be no comparison; for the general economy, from what has been said, must be upwards of ninety per cent, in its favour : but with respect to the formation of character, and the enjoyment of superior happiness, there can be no com- British people suffer, by making the People's Charter .. parison. The one is practical, natural, rational, and statute of this wains. true; the other unnatural, irrational, and salse; the one He said, he considered this country and the world has produced evil continually, the other will produce good only.

Washington, June, 1846.

The difference between governing a population whose character has been based on the laws of Matare or of God, and one whose character has been based on the laws of man, will prove beyond present estimate.

The period for introducing a system of society based man, and for governing the population of the earth in peace, unity, progressive improvement, and happiness, is near at band; and it is evident, from the signs of the times in the four quarters of the world, that no human power can long resist the change.

The governments in all countries will soon be compelled in their own defence to adopt this superior syrtem, to prevent their being involved in anarchy, wars, and ruin, from within and without.

This change will root up and utterly destroy the old victous and miserable system of ignorance, powerty, individual competition, and contest, and of national wars, throughout the world-a system based on men's laws, in direct opposition to the most palpable facts. Instead 6. It supports codes of laws, based on ignorance, and thereof, this change will introduce another system, in supported at an enermous waste of capital, talent, and accordance with all facts, based on the laws of God. honesty, opposed to God's laws, and thereby creates oreating an entirely new mode of human existence. in which competition, strife, and wars, will cease for ever, and all will be trained from infancy solely to promote

This system can be the best commenced by convincing governments of the truth of the principles on which it is founded; and governments, by the adoption of right measures, are as capable of conviction as other classes state, and accomplish perfect freedom. (Great and chester will effect great good in Ireland. The watch of individuals. There must be, also, a sufficient numhad thrown aside smoking. There were other modes be English, and 'Ir. land for the ber of individuals united, imbued with the genuine spirit of operating on the revenue. Whatever means the Irish.' Invertify poet. For some time past he had been in delicate and declining health; and his diseased state of body was doubtless aggravated by the uncertainty of his diseased state of body was doubtless aggravated by the uncertainty of his diseased state of their armies and navies, there is not one individual, instructed in the best mode of applying those virtues to be many weeks before they had the Charter. (Great Green Man Rarwick areast Oxford areast Man Rarwick areast Navigation areast Man Rarwick areast Navigation areast Man Rarwick areast Navigation practice-virtues which can emanate alone from a fuil likewise possess patience and perseverance to overcome all that had any money in the savings' bank, to go mental errors, fills the world with disease and accidents; laws of men will oppose to their progress; and, above cumstances, money might be of great service to them. and, while keeping the mass of the people in worse than all, they must be united, have full confidence in each (Loud cheers.) Let a meeting be held in every parish other, and be directed by one heart and one mind.

Under the system formed upon and governed by the laws of men, the great majority of the external circum stances created by man are of an inferior and vicious character, while those that emanate from the system formed upon and governed by the laws of God will be of a virtuous and superior character only; and as there circumstances are, so will man become,

Under the existing system, based on men's laws, 250 mile of land of an average quality, while, under the system based on the laws of God, 500 may be immediately of the day-and to their consideration let them prosupported in abundance and is high comfort; and in a ceed. (Hear, hear.) It was now too late to attack with all the most desirable appliances.

party, country, or colour, that this change should be now effected with the least loss of time.

Washington, June, 1846.

PRACTICAL MEASURES REQUIRED TO PREVENT GREATER POLITICAL CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. Full liberty of thought, speech, writing, and publication on all civil and religious subjects. 2. Representation co-extensive with taxation: the

voters to be protected by the ballot, and the representatives to be paid for their services. 3. No connexion between the state and any one creed, but equal protection to all; and admissibility of men of

all creeds to all offices of trust and influence. 4. National education, unexclusive and practical; and profitable employment, to all who require them. 5. A graduated property-tax, to the exclusion of all other imposts; the customs and excise to be gradually

abolished. 6. A national bank, with branches wherever required and national currency in notes secured upon the whole

property of the British empire. 7. No other bank or currency to be legal; but reasonable compensation to be made to the 'Bank of England,' and all other banks, unless employed by the national ment, and adverted to how far their constitutional

8. National notes, in convenient amounts, to be issued in payment of the 'national dobt,' and to the extent required for the currency, or circulation, of the empire. 9. Free trade in all things, with all the world.

10. Organising and training of the people, in local districts, as being the most effectual and the cheapert national defence.

These preliminary changes by the British government, the state of public opinion in Great Britain and Ireland, and over Europe, renders immediately necessary to prevent greater changes being forced upon the government from London, March 15, 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY. Considering the present depressed and alarming parties who for many years had advocated both the condition of the population of Great Britain and Ire- moral and social rights of the people. Chartism, land; considering also the critical state of contifest intention to carry into effect a new scientific they might have universal suffrage and universal organisation of industry; believing further, that place of law; and all differences, if it be possible for place of law; and all differences, if it be possible for place of law; and all differences, if it be possible for place of law; and all differences, if it be possible for them subjects. these subjects, more especially as it respects the litical freedom would sarely follow moral and social great labour question now agitating the mind of all elevation. He congradulated the French on their classes in this country; a number of gentlemen faagreed to form themselves into a provisional committee, for the purpose of placing before the public. wise, authentic expositions of principles and facts illustrative of the vital subject of industrial association, with the ultimate view of effecting the permananent improvement of the whole people.

Parties willing to assist in carrying out these objects, are requested to address their communications to Mr John Fleming, secretary, pro tem., No. 6, Saville-row, Walworth, London.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

A densely-crowded public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institute, John street, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday evening, March 21st, to eall on the government to remove the 'moneter wrong, under which millions of the British people suffer

Mr John Savage was unanimously called to the chair, and, having related the object of the moeting, any kind, will be adopted, and by which the interest, said thrones and principalities were like mummies cheers.) The people had arisen in the majesty of their moral might, and were scattering them to the whirlwinds of heaven. (Repeated cheering.) In In short, the difference between the two systems, is 1830, France had been deceived and deluded by Louis the difference, as previously stated, between truca and Philippe, but she had arisen in February, 1848, and falsehood, health and disease, morality and immorality, produced a revolution that was the admiration of the world. (Great cheering.) It was the duty of Englishmen now to press forward for the Charter,

> --- Varion, Esq., came torward to make his ing resolution :-

That the power of constituting the I care of Cons. mons, now monopolised by the aristocracy and monical classes, is an usurpation of the rights of the nations reduces this monster wrong, under which millions of the

at large, labouring under what he should denomi nate a chronic disease. The resolution very proparly said the so-called House of Commons was monopolised by aristocratic and monied parties, and the wounds must be redressed or the whole tody would suffer; and he believed that the only remedy that would touch the wound at all war the People's Charter. (Loud cheers ) In alluding to the encraous sum taken annually by the Quecar Downger. Mr Vernomaskedi what could such an old lady want with so much money, especially when so many of her fellow creatures were starving? Again, there was ber Majesty Queen Victoria, whose income amounted to £3 000 per week. The Queen just new was in that position when woman was most lovely, but he did not on the laws of God, for remodeling the character of know that such a delicate position was the best culculated for the ruler of a nation; on the contrary, should any unforescen occurrence happen, he did not known what might become of us, unless the Regent stepred n (Laughterfollowed by loud applause;) if he expenditure for Army an I Navy had been increased, and a pinery for Kew Gardens. Punch, who occasionally threw out some good things, had done so in is last brockare-namely, that the tax consumer should become the tax collector (Laughter and applause.) The bill convening this meeting was a too close following out of the French motto- Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' Now he did not object to liberty and brotherhood; or, as the French had it, Fraternicie,' but the word equality was open to objections and taunts. 'Oh!' said some, 'you desire ocial equality;' now he, for one, did not, nor did be think it possible there ever could be social equality;

but what he desired was to abolish the inequalities of legislation. (Loud cheers.) But were they to go to that book to which divines pointed (the Bible) they therein it was clearly enough indicated that 'All men fraterniss, and morge their differences And their only are brethren.' (Loud cheers ) This was his first regret is there the recriminatory conduct of their leaders appearance as an advocate of the principles of the should so long inve prevented it. People's Charter, and he had come forward from the | The late moenings at Manchester and Oldham baye sovereignty of the reople, as exemplified in the tyranny of class legislation. People's Charter, could ever right the wrongs of the The aperchas of Mesars Debeny and Meagher at Mar

hazards. (Great cheering.) Mr MARRYAT, in seconding the motion, said he had Vernon, Jones, Harney, and M'Grath amongst them. (Loud cheers.) If they only remained true to themselves, a few months would see England as free as France was now. (Loud cheers.) Mr Ennest Jones came forward amidst the most

enthusiastic cheering, to support the resolution, and the meeting, it was then adjourned. individuals cannot be supported in comfort on a square said, the time had now arrived when principles had to be defended by something more than words on Sunday evening, at the Victory, Newenham-street, rhetoric was useless now, deeds were the demand | Edgaware-road. and tobacco, but the people must look to a better and energetic appeal to all classes of his countrymen to means,-thus while they were denying themselves a unite once again for Fatherland. pleasure, the cristocracy would be rioting in splenlour, and take with the left hand what they had passed over with the right. (Cheers.) He preferred quicker measures.—while the grass grows the steed starves, and when a few weeks would save impoverished millions, he was not one who would advise the millions to linger in misery for years. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The speaker then submitted to the Chartist organisation, preparatory to the session of applauded by the meeting; and in alluding to the country, he strenuously advocated simultaneous

meetings, on the day for presenting the petition, throughout the country. The petition ought not to be a petition this time, but, if they did their duty, it would be a command. Want of space precludes our giving an outline of the admirable plan of organisation proposed by Mr effectuate the wishes of the people, and make the national procession no mere unmeaning show. To this he added the precautionary measures of govern-

greeted with frequent and protracted bursts of Mr Wm. Cuffax, in supporting the resolution, said, he was happy to find the meeting in such good humour; he was in high spirits himself. The work went bravely on. (Loud cheers.) The Chartist party appeared to him to be the only party that could effectually secure such a change as would give increased value to labour, and greater security to all. (Loud cheers.) Mr Cuffay said it might not be unwelcome to those who were newly come amonast us-and they were many—to hear the principles of the Charter. (Hear, hear.) He here recounted the several points of the Charter, the fall of Metternich, and the despotism of Austria and Paussia, and appealed to all England, Ireland, and Scotland, to be

up and doing. (Great applause.)

was an advocate of all the Chartists now contend for. The sentiment that the Chartists were the only party who contended for the rights of the people had induced him to come forward, as there were unless accompanied with an industrial organisation, moderation in the hour of victory, and trusted that which some of their fellow-beings had been placed, A voice from the gallery: 'Campbell, this is very cold water.' Loud laughter, and very great applause, at which Mr Campbell resumed his seat.

Mr M'Gratu came forward famid loud obsering, and said-That with much of what had been advanced by Mr Campbell he fully concurred, but from many the adoption of the National Petition, with his usual other things said by that gentleman, he as widely ernestness and ability, which was seconded by Mr discorted. dissented. (Hear.) He did not deny that other George M. Gibbon. Mr James M Ainsh moved a parties were seeking some amelioration of the people's congratulatory address to the French people, for condition—at the same time he considered Mr their late glorious victory, which was seconded by Jones justified when he averred the Chartists to be Peter Gow in a splendid and soul-stirring speech the only party who struggled for the whole political three cheers having been given for the Charter, and

nower at their disposal for national emancipation. Many of the trades were represented by delogates. who held weekly meetings. A deputation was sent last week to this delegate meeting, to request the trades to join the demonstration on the 10th of April, but the object was sternly opposed by Me Campbell. (Disapprobation) This was no proof of that friendship which Mr Campbell professed for the Charter. (Hear, hear.) Mr Campbell fears that with Universal Suffrage we might have universal suffering, but his fears are no proof that such would be the fact; neither must they discourage your exertions in the cause of freedom. (Cheers.) Mr Campbell says that it is not republicanism that the people of France are concerned about, but the organisation of labour. But he would ask, what enabled the French to commence the work of social reform? The establishment of the republic-without the republic what could they do? Why merely theorise and speculate about the organisation of lab ur, as the Socialists in Eughappiness; or between a very inferior and a very su- and to resolve to obtain it at all rights. (Great land have been constrained to do for years. (Cheers.) He called spon them to heed not otherval theorists, who would distract them with their airy speculations, maiders bow in the cause of Charti m, and was hut go right onward for the Charter, which would heartily greeted. He addressed the meeting as enable them so to organise labour as to secure to friends and brother Chartists; and moved the follow- i its just reward. (Cheers.) Mr M'Grath, after noticing some other objections of Mr Campbell's, said. he hoped that the people of London would make the 10th of April & day memorable in the annals of English history. We must show the powers that be and this meeting calls upon the legislature formwith to that the day of England's deliverance is at hand. We must prove, not by violence nor outrage, but by the demonstration of an inextinguishable resolve. that, come weal or woe, we will, we must, be free. (Loud cheers.) We must present to the Comraons the nation's prayer, and, if rejected, our efforts must be quadrupled! No sinking back into apathy this time. The Queen should be memorialised to immediately dissolve a Farliament guilty of treason to the people, and call to her councils statesmen willing to deal justice to the millions. (Loud cheers.) Bright omens of successivere daily occurring. The eartiquake of revolution had swallowed up one tyraut synasty upon the continent, and was rocking others to their foundation. The shock has been felt throughout the length and breadth of this sea-girt

alluded to the trades of London, and to the immense

which would prove the hallelujah of liberty. (Loud Mr A. Campbell again presented himself, but was met with lord cries of 'sit down,' and groans and hisses: He intimated, that when the people had seen the resolution he had moved at the Bell, in the Old Bailey, they would be satisfied. (Answered by shouts of No, no: nothing learthan the Charter.') After a few emphatic sentences from Mr Riuse. in favour of the resolution, it was put and carried

sle: Ireland exhibits signs of fraternisation. He

saw peering above the borizon the morning star of

the day when we should see the sons of the rose,

histle, and shamrook arousing themselves under the

common danner of human weal, and shaking hands

over the tomb of those differences, the requiem of

unanimously, amidst the loudest applauso. A'vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who acknowiddged the compliment.

THE LONDON CONFEDERATES.

'Cdurage, Forgiveness, and Fraternity,' is now to be the motto of the-IE pealers of this Metropolis—and they now see the benefit that will result to reland from union. would seek equality of condition-(hear, hear)-for | In fact, there has ever been a disposition on their part to

inmost convictions of his send; he had advocated been halled with enthusiasm. And they now admit other changes for ten years past, and was now that the leaders of Chartism were right in advocating a thoroughly convinced that nothing short of the union of the English and the Irish people against the

be many weeks before they had the Charter. (Great | Green Man, Berwick street, Oxford street. Mr R. Keacheering.) The people were told that there was plenty tinge in the chair. Articles from the Northern Star.

and earnest knowledge of the laws of God. They must of money in the City now; and he, for one, advised the United Information, were read. The speech of Mr W. S. O'Brien, at the late meering of the all the obstacles which the prejudices created by the bring forth. (Hear, hear.) And under peculiar circ cheers, the following ratellation was moved by the Thomas Reynolds, and seconded by Mr Class, and carried unanimously :- Resolved-' That having carefully each with its own head, all acting under the Executive | noticed the whole political conduct of W. S. O'Brien. Committee, and resolve to have the Charter at all Big, N.P., since he joined the Repeal cause, we are confirmed in the strongest conviction—that he is sincere in his patriotism—honest and unswerving in his poalways been a Chartist from his birth - and hoped listed creed consistent in his policy ardent in his love to die one-and was happy to resuch men as Mesers of nationally and determination to persevere, until his country be a nation again .- Sensible that he does possess those qualities, we cannot, in justice or graticule, hrink from expressing and tendering our whole and entire confidence to such an advocate and true Trishman."

Mesers Holan, Hussey, and Crowe having addressed Allarge meeting of the Repealers of Marylebone met

Davis Guus .- A crowded meeting of Confederalists was held in the Assembly room, Danu-street, Soho, on few years, when the arrangements of each union shall or defend principles—but as Mr Vernon had made a Monday evening. Mr O'Connor in the chair. The late gallant speech, a good Charlist speech. he wished to proceedings of the Confederation in Dublin; and several be completed, and the land made, as it gradually will point aut to his notice one mixtake he had committed. arricles having been read from the newspapers by Mr be, into a garden mould, and judiciously cultivated, up- He had opp sed equality-wished us to drop it from Fitzgibbon, Mr T. D.ly proceeded to address the meetwards of one thousand may be so maintained, surrounded our motto, and merely keep freedom and fraternity. ing. He recommended the Irishmen in London to Without equality these could not exist but the learn the Irish Marseillate hymn, and the song 'Fall. equality we desired was not equal misery-or equal Plag of Tyrants;' both of which appeared in the Dublin And above all, it is the decided high interest of every indolence-it was equality of political, civil, and reli- papers, and which he read smidst the most enthusiastic human being, whatever may be their class, sect, sex, gious rights — and without this equality freedom cheering. He then proceeded to denounce the English could not be, nor brotherly love exist. (Loud cheers ) press for their dishonesty to the working classes, and It had also been advanced, that we should gain the said, with two exceptions—the Northean Stab and Charter by paralysing gevernment in abstaining Douglas Jannold's, the people had no advocates. He from tobacco and spirituous liquors. Government (Mr Daly) thought it was right for the Irishmen in Engwere deficient in the revenue, and it was said, this land to arm. There was no treason in earing so, for the would increase the deficiency. He (Mr Jones) Constitution allowed every man to arm in self-defence. doubted it. If they lost one tax they would lay on Mr Daly then drew the attention of the meeting to the another: the Whige were far too skilful swindlers to letter of Mr Feargus O'Connor in last week's Northern let the people profit by their abstinence. (Hear, STAR, respecting Mr John Mitchel, of the United IRISHhear.) He was in favour of abstinence from spirits was, which was loudly cheered; and concluded an able

Several persons were enrolled.

THE COMING DEMONSTRATION, -- RECONCILIATION OF THE BERSALEBS .- Several meetings have lately been hald at the 'Tower,' Tower-street, St Martin's-lane, consisting of Old and Young Irelanders, for the purpose of a re-union among themselves, and the getting up of a great demonstration, in the Metropolis, of Repealers and friends of Ireland, to congratulate the French nameeting a most complete plan for the Metropolitan tion in having achieved its liberty. A committee has both formed, and a series of resolutions, pledging the the National Convention. This plan was rapturously meeting to carry cut the above objects have been adopted. The committee will meet again on Sunday evening next, at the 'Tower,' Tower street, St Martin's. lane, when all friends of Ireland are expected to attend. THE OLD IBELANDERS .- A crowded meeting of the adherents of Conciliation Hall was held at Mr Woolt's. Bull's Head, Verestreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr Murphy in the chair. Mesers Dwains and Cavanagh addressed the meeting at great length on the benefits Jones, which, however, if acted upon would soon | that would result from a union of all classes of Repealers. They were loudly one-red. Mr. M'Sween-y said, he was what they termed a Young Inslander, and Ireland required, at these portentous times, a union of all classes of Repealers; in fact, no man could call himself an authority extended. This well-timed address was Irishman who would not units with his countrymen for the support of such nationality. (Loud cheering.)

SOUTHAMPTOINCONFEDERALISTS. BRIAN BORU CLUB,-The usual weekly meeting of the Confederates of Scathampton was held on Sunday last, at the Burton Ale House, Crobard-lane' Mr Malone in the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:- That we, the Confed-rate Repealers of Southampton, concur with our brother, Repenlers and other friends of liberty in Great Britain and Ireland, in their congratulatory addresses to the brave Republicans of France, who have so nobiy achieved their independence, and we heartily rejoice in the downfal of tyranny and the glorious tramph of liberty. 'That, at the present important crisis, when division is worse than madness, a union between Old and Young Ireland Repealers. is most essential for the achievement of Ireland's independence; and we are of the opinion that, if our fellow Mr Alexander Campbell said thirty years ago he countrymen were unanimous in demanding that independence, then would, ere long, behold

"Ireland as she ought to be, Great, glorious, and free, First isle of the ocean, First gem of the sea. LIVERPOOL REPEALERS.

The usual weekly meetings of the Old and Young Irelanders (za they are termed) were held on Sunday evening, at their respective places of meeting, Paradise-Street, and Hood-street. The attendance of both parties were so great that hundreds were compelled to leave for the want of room. All present seemed to feel that Ireland's apportunity was at hand, and that a R peal of the Logislative Act of Union would benefit, not only Irishmen, but Englishmen, and would tend to join them in brotherly love.

GRIEFF. One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held here for many a year, came off on the evening of Thursday, the 16th inst., in the Wea-ver's Hall. Mr David M Arthur in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short but comprehensive speech. Mr David Serimecour meved

JUST PUBLISHED.

EVOLUTION IN PARIS. A narrative of the recent Revol. tion in France, containing a full account of ts Causes, Incidents, and Effects, together with the Abdication of Louis Phili. pe. the fall of Guizot, and the triumph of the Popular Gause.—By a BAERISTER. Price triumph of the Popular Gause.

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By a BAERIST JUST PUBLISHED.

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generally, that he has reduced the price of his
hithographic full-length portrait of their Illustrious Chief
to the following price:—Prints. Is: coloured ditto, 2s. 6d.
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TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert,

NOW READY, THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FASILIONS for 1848, by Messrs BENJAMIN REAP and Co., 12, Eart-street, Bloomsbury-square, near Oxford. and Co., 12, Hart-street, Moomsbury-Square, near Oxford, street, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Bookseliers, an exquisitely excepted and superbly coloured PRINT. The elegance of this Frint excels any before published, accompanied with the Newest Style, and extra-fitting Freek, Riding Press, and Grant-ling Conti-Patrons, the most factions blodgers Waistoont. ing-Coat Patterns; the most factionable dress Waittooat and most elegant style of fashkon. Every particular part explained; method of increasing and diminishing the

lettered, and on the scale of Eighteen Inskes. Whole size, never before attempted, containing twenty-three square feet: particulars, post free. Patent Measures, with full explanation, S. the set. New Perent Indicator, for ascerexplanation, Ss. the set. New Pownt Indicator, for ascertaining proportion and disproportion, illustrated with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Measure (all registered according to Act of Parliaments, post free; is, each The whole soid by Read and Co., 12. Hart street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post office orders, and Post Stamps, idean as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys' figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

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NATIONAL LAND AND CHARTER

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LADIES' HANDLERCHIEF, eighteen inches square, price 1s, 6d., by post 2s, 16d., beautifully figured with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, for the border, interspersed Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, for the border, interspersed with groups of barleycoms in the middle, with the Charter and Land shield at each corner, the whole surrounded by a fringe of one and a half inches; this handkerchief is composed of fine Italian siik. The advertiser is a nine years' Chartist, and a Land

member from the commencement, who respectfully solicits the support of his brothers and sisters in the N.B .- To prevent an inferior or spurious article being

offered to our body, they can be had only on application at the Office of the Fational Land Company, 114, High Holborn, London.

TO THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

BROTHERS, -An act of magisterial tyranny has deprivad our association of a place of meeting. Mr Rogers has been deprived of his license. I trust he will recover it. It would be disgreceful in the government or magistrates to punish him for our acts. The Fraternal Democra's do not court persecution, but they do not fear it. We are ready to vindicate our rights in any arena.

Up to this time, the Council have been unable to obtain a hall for the usual meeting on Monday next. Should a suitable place be obtained we will endeavour to apprise you of it, by sending announcements to all the Chartist localities.

The German Society is also deprived of a place of

I summon the Council to assemble at the North-ERN STAR office, at half-past seven o'clock, on Thursday evening next.

Every Councillor will exert himself to obtain accurate information as to public places of meeting; dimensions of halls, the nights they are disengaged, and terms for meetings.
Salutation and Fraternity,

G. JULIAN HABNEY. Saturday, March 25th.

HUDDERSFIELD .- A special general meeting of the district will be held on Sunday next, 26th inst., at Mr Joseph Ibbetson's Temperance-hotel, Buxtonroad, at two o'clock p.m., to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to the forthcoming Con-

Bury.—A public meeting will be held in the Court Room behind the Albion: Hotel, on Monday, the 27:n, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the National Convention, when the following persons will address the meeting:-Mr James Leach, of Manchester; Mr Tattersall, of Burnley; and Mr Bel:, of ileywood. Chair to be taken at seven

MIDCLEY.-Mr B. Rushton will lecture at this place on Sunday, March 26th, at six o'clock in the Exergy-Mr Clark will attend a public meeting at the above place, on Monday evening next. GLOUCESCER, -Mr Clark will attend a public meet-

ing at the above place, on Thursday evening next. South Lender Charter Hall, 115. Blackfriars-road.—A benefit, in support of the above spacious building, which is entirely kept open, for Chartest purposes, by the exertions of a few working men, will be held in the above hall, on Monday, April 3 d. The Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., superbly framed and glazed; and the brother or sister, the lowest on the poll, will be presented with a beautiful in-laid tea-caddy. Chartist halls should be supported;

consideration a case of magisterial oppression. . South London Chartist Hall .- The members

will meet on Sunday morning, at half-past ten, to organise for the forthcoming demonstration. The young men of London are requested to meet on Sunday morning et half-past ten, to form a Young Men's Association. WHITTINGTON AND CAT. - A general meeting of the Chartists of the above locality will be held on Sun-

day evening, at eight o'clock precisely. STEPNEY GREEN.—A public meeting will be held on this spot on Tuescay next, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to petition Parliament for the

People's Charter. Messes Julian Harney, Ernest Jones, and Vernon are invited to attend, and expacted to address the meeting. CAMBERWELL AND WALWERTH .- Nominations for the ensuing Convention :- Messrs James Grassby, William Coffay, and William Tapp.
Perronville.—The branch held at the Wheat-

sheaf, Chapel-street, Fentonville, will meet on Tuesd by evening next. TRADES' DELEGATE MEETING .- The third meeting of Trades' delegates will be held at the L'ell Inn, Old JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE SIXPENCE, I NO. XV. OF "THE LABOURER." CONTAINING

1. The March of Freedom, a Poem, by Ernes Jones. 2. Insurrection of the Working Classes. . The Origin

of Swiss Independence. 3. The Poor Man's Legal Manual.

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page in the history of Nichelas. 7. Last Dying Speech and Confession of an Ex

King. 8. The Imprisoned. 9. A Lessen to Tyrants. 11. Literary Review.

nals will be exposed.

Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.
Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star" and all booksellers in town and country.

I MPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.—The FRENCH SOCIAL REPUBLIC and MISRE-PRESENTATION of the "TIMES" Newspaper. In consequence of the insane attack on Socialism, r misrepresentation of the Times, in its leading article of the 17th inst. respecting it, and the glo-Pattern, and an extra-fitting Habit Pattern of the newest rious, humane, and wirtuous social revolution in France, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING. whole terrains size tuilly illustrated, manner of cutting and Making up, and all other information respecting and Making up, and all other information respecting Style and Fashion. Price 168, post-free 118.

Style and Fashion. Price 168, post-free 118.

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God prosper them and every gallant heart!

Honour, too, to the heroes of the north, who are mustering their mighty who large.

London, March 17, 1848. ROBERT OWEN.

TWO-ACRE ALLOTMENTS AT LOWBANDS.

The premium required for those allotments which Mr O Connor is empowered to sell, is 501. each, to cover all.

LAND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT.

In reply to the person who has purchased transfer of shares without the knowledge and concurrence of the Directors, and therefore all such bargains are void.

T. CLARK, Secretary.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr O'CONNOR has just given notice of the following motion for Thurstended to Real Property: a PaOPERTY TAX, applied day, the 6th of April: 'That a humble address it is curious to mark the singularly tame be presented to her Majesty, praying that her monotonous, and negative character of the pro-Majesty may be graciously pleased to grant her ceedings in the British Legislature. Whether Royal pardon to John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, it arises from the pre-occupation of the minds William Jones, and all other political offenders.

# THE CHARTER NO SURRENDÉR

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. VOTE BY BALLOT. NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS. PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. EQUAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1848.

THE PARIS PROLETARIANS. REFORM OR REVOLUTION.

for themselves the admiration and gratitude of ness the destruction of his handiwork as easily night, only 38 members voted, 347 members J Pushley the people of every land. The "three days" of as if it had been a spider's cobweb. Our Februarysaw them combat and conquer the spy manufacturing population, and artizans geneand soldier-propped tyrant, who, less than eight rally, are little better off-if at all-than the and forty hours before his utter overthrow, tillers of the soil, with their nominally smaller uttered the vaunt-"I am so safe in the saddle | wages. All the industrial classes, in fact, are nothing can unseat me!" Vain boast! The ground to the dust by the pressure of a false people rose in their might, and every damnable and injurious system of political economy, and whether we should have extraordinary taxes in engine of tyranny fell before them. A throne- an insane misapplication of our productive a time of peace, or institute a searching inquiry less king proclaimed the weakness of despot- powers. The reason why the deep and general to see whether our expenditure cannot be Burslem ism, and the omnipotence of Democracy.

Republic is an accomplished fact, which even Bugeaud and Soult, Thiers and Barrot, Berryer and Larochejacquelin accept, because nonacceptance just now would be rather awkward. But all professed Republicans are not vides for securing their objects, whenever they Democrats. The bourgeoisic and political intrigaers have no liking for a practical realisation of "LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRA-TERNITY." Certain practical measures. intended to realise equality in the National Guard, excited the hostility of a portion of that force. This, however, was rather the pretext than the real reason for the menacing demon stration of the Guard on the 16th inst. That demonstration was mainly directed against mists in a voice of thunder, and the Dagon set

That circular will be found at length in our sixth page. Let our readers "Mark, learn, it up, because a pledge of his sincerity and de-votion to the veritable people.

rupt villains, who oppressed the people, proscribed Republican principles, and supported keeps aloof. Skill is paralysed—the labourer consequence of this tendency, that the estientertainments provided will be a concert and ball, in the overthrown tyrant, as long as he remained the good fortune to head the poll on the occasion, at the Tuileries. These double-faced knaves, the soil that would support ten times the number of the soil. Skill is paralysed—the paralysed—the concert and ball, in the overthrown tyrant, as long as he remained is stricken by the curse of forced idleness, and mates should be vigorously overhauled and cut the soil that would support ten times the number of the soil that would support while hating the Republic, have no objection to ber in comfort and prosperity, is doomed to on Monday night, repeated the statement. while nating the Republic, have no objection to fill Republican offices, although, if the chance offered, they would betray the Republic tomorrow to any royal rascal who would pay them for their treason. These scoundrels choicest natural gifts? Are the interests of a choicest natural gifts? Are the interests of a choicest natural gifts? Are the interests of a choicest natural gifts and the choicest natural gifts? Are the interests of a choicest natural gifts?

> fest their considence in the Government, and mination in deeds. were confounded.

saved the Republic!

dare not will their freedom?

Let England answer. On the 3rd of April the Convention is to me et. We solemnly adjure the people not to let it separate until the Charter is obtained. The delegates are now

London; and the country must be well organised and agitated between this and the IDES OF APRIL. The Ides of March subverted a despotism once—the Ides of April may do so yet, and dire will be the responsi-Miser able generals would those be who tell their army they have no confidence in them, and do not believe them capable of doing their duty. We trust we have none such-to inspirit and to cheer on is the duty of every honest man; no battle was ever won by saying,-"I think I shall lose it !"

We are happy to find the gallant men of ignorance of the writers in the Trues and other jour due discipline it must work; but those bounds must not be drawn by pusillanimity any more than by rashness.

### THE SWORD DRAWN.

The usurpers and oppressors of these islands have determined to risk their last stake. They have commenced the game of persecution in Ireland. Informations have been sworn, and warrants issued, against Meagher, Mitchel, and Smith O'Brien, M.P., for "sedition." Good. The day is at hand when the people will issue warrants against Russell, Clarendon, and Somerville, "for high crimes and misdemeanours," something worse than "sedition." Of four-acre allotment from Mr Dewhurst, I am course, in spite of such crawling wretches as authorised by the Directors to state that the John O'Counell, the people of Ireland will do rules of the Land Company do not sanction a their duty to the proscribed patriots. Englishmen, see that you do yours.

They who permit oppress ion, share the crime!"

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

While the spirit of Revolution is marching over Europe with giant strides, and ancient despotisms, that seemed framed to last for generations to come, vanish-Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

question, " What is to come next?" or whether it is owing to the deliberate adoption of a cautious and prudent policy, which aims, in these exciting times, to add as little as possible to the excitement, and maintain, as far as in them lies, the status quo, we have not the means of deciding. Perhaps it may arise from a combination of both causes. One thing is quite certain, that there exist, in various sections of the population in this country, as many revolutionary elements as areto be found in any other country whatever. The agricultural peasantry of England would be proud to change places, so far as the command of material comfort is concerned, with the rural labourers of Austria Proper. The revolution there, has not been that of hungry bellies, but of the middle and educated classes against the systematic repression of free thought and themselves are sufficiently united and in earnest to make efficient use of them. Until then, they know, any mere sectional movement would be a failure. But the day is not far distant when the masses thus educated, and united by a common sense of wrong, as well as an enlightened perception that their interests are identical, will speak to the Government and "laissez faire" Political Econo-Ledru-Rollin, on account of his circular to up by these Philistines, will fall as helplessly as its prototype.

But it is in Ireland that the first rising against this monstrous state of things will take and inwardly digest it." When they have done destitution, and desperation, engendered by so, we doubt not that they will unite with us in declaring that circular necessary and praisecentrated. Four millions out of eight are and Army and Navy Estimates, at the rate of plant the Minister who draw either perennially paupers, or in a state about \$00,000l. a year ever since 1837. Both Mr scarcely a degree removed from pauperism. Gladstone and Sir J. Graham, confess to this The other half of the population feels the retendency to extravagance on the part of all In every department, in every city and locality, large or small, there are swarms of corsand injurious ways. The moral and political his qualified support to the present Governsand injurious ways. The moral and political his qualified support to the present Govern-atmosphere around is poisoned. Capital ment, said, "it was absolutely necessary, in On the point of the properties that should be supported; laid tea-caidly. Carriest halls should be supported; learning that the Tretotal Denocrats have resolved to hold neetings in this hall every Friday evening. This is a section of the Denocracy that has long wanted a rallying from their places; and at the same time leading that the people preparatory to the Sourh Losdon Craatist Halls—Mir-O'Brien will lead the in the above hall, on Sounday evening next, March 26th, at eight o'cleek. Subject:—The French Revolution.

The point Mexico of the Co-operative Leave of them in what they considered a high state of few landlords, or over-gorged mortgaged mortgaged mortgaged mortgaged surrers, to weigh against the lives and happing faithfully received in half of O'connor for the enactment of the people preparatory to the confightent the people preparatory to the configuration of the Co-operative Leave of Commons and also a requisition to their representation of Commons and also a requisition to their representation to their representation of Commons and also a requisition to their representation of Commons and also a requisition to their representation of Commons and also a requisition to their representation of Commons ay to assassinate Ledru-Rollin?"

On the 17th of March the people rose in heir moral might, and, two bundred thousand ledranged at any cost, to throw off so grievous and oppressible moral might, and, two bundred thousand ledranged at any cost, and at the people themselves, at all hazards, and at any cost, to throw off so grievous and oppressible to glory in his extravagance, and to be in love sett, Kydd, Tapp.—Pentonville; Jones, West, Kydd, Lapp.—Pentonville; Jones, West, Kydd, Lapp their moral might, and, two hundred thousand tion has been arrived at, and the leaders only national burdens. strong, marched to the Hotel de Ville, to mani- want a fitting opportunity to show their deter-

their determination to uphold Ledru-Rollin. From the English Legislature and Govern-The bourgeoisie were taught their littleness; ment they have nothing to hope. Not because the intrigners were silened; the conspirators there is any real or serious indisposition to Glory to the Proletarians of Paris, they have Parliament, but simply because it is ignorant aved the Republic! The work goes bravely on. Germany is revolutionised from end to end. Princes are flying, thrones are perishing. Everywhere the oppressors of nations yield, or are overthrown. "Reform or Revolution" is now the order of the day and futile measures to grapple with acknowledged abuses. Such is the relation of Landland Tenant. The fact is, that those who How long, Men of Great Britain and Ire- make these crude and incoherent efforts have land, how long will you carry the damning no comprehensive or statesmanlike view of the stigma of being the only people in Europe who real position and wants of Ireland. They aim at reconciling and maintaining two things to the National Petition for the People's Charter as

the British Legislature to deal effectually or beneficially with Irish subjects. That incapa- FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 23, city does not exhibit itself in one party alone, but in all. Their prejudices and interests all tend to mislead and blind them; and if Ireland being elected. We trust, as the number is so is ever to assume that position among nations, Chifford limited, the consti mencies will be large, and which her natural capacities entitle her to, it Sheffield Farmhill that mighty open air demonstrations will be held for their ele ction—not sneaking hole and corner meetings.

Without not independent and unfet- Otley spaiding tered exertions of her own people, and their Spaiding Coventry. corner meetings. We trust that London will freely-chosen Representatives in an Irish Par- York make the meet ing for the Election a demon- liament. England would gain immensely by Smethwick stration on a suitable scale, a foretaste of the that measure. The 30,000 soldiers we have national procession—worthy of the Metropolis. now to maintain to garrison that ill-fated It should, for this purpose, be an open air country, might be disbanded. The cost of the Leigh miserable mockery of Royalty which is now Isham Minmouth maintained at Dublin, would be cut off. Sav- Aberdeen ings would accrue in a thousand ways from the Chichester Repeal of the Union, and the Irish people Killwinning relieved from the oppression which now turns Hammersmith ...
their blood to gall—from the obstructions Carlton
Rochdale ... bility of those men who dare to throw cold which prevent the application of their energies Rochdale water on the fine enthusiasm of the people. to internal improvement—would betake them. selves to those occupations which would Bradford, York rapidly give us, on the other side of the Chan- | Lincoln Minster Lovel : nel, a nation of free, prosperous, and happy Mells Cor men, instead of an oppressed and down-trodden Banbury mass of paupers, whose wailings rise up to Leeds Heaven against our misgovernment, and the Merthyr, Morspectacle of whose misery secures for them the Hull sympathy, for us the hatred, of every other New Radiord .. free country.

These observations may serve to show that, Fred Fesdorf .. however calm on the surface matters may be Edward Ford .. with us; there is an underground swell, which | James Chapman | William | Joseph is hastening us on towards the breakers and Lamb planation of English Socialism will be given, and the fires the hearts of the people. Let it not be rocks a-head. If we had bold and skilful men RH checked or cramped. Within the bounds of at the helm, the collision and the consequent J shefto Rouse. loss might be averted, but, alas! we have only Alfred Aldridge the Whigs! Nobody else seems to be desirous John Pynof taking their places in these perilous times; they know the fact, and with the arrogance, fatuity, and disregard of public opinion, which ever characterises their conduct, when they have the ball at their foot, they persist, night after night in dragging Parliament through the mud and mire of a true Whig puddle.

> The Session is getting towards Easter. What has been done? Literally nothing. For all practical purposes the business of Legislation has been brought to a stand-still. Every- Rade iffe Bridge thing, in reality, has had to give way to the Monmouth monster blunder of the Session—the Budget, Killwinning which reminds us of nothing so much as the Carlton witty reply of the link boy to Pope, when he used his customary exclamation:—"God mend Otley me!"—"Mend you!" retorted the urchin:— "He'd sooner make two new cne." It is Huli beyond all power of patching or cobbling; the Nottingham, vices and defects of its original structure can never be removed, and it will remain to the end, with all the pains that may be bestowed upon it, another added to the many previous specimens of the financial botching which has ever distinguished the party. Every successive debate upon it brings forth a new blunder. At all points it is assailable, and even its authors find it almost impossible to say a good word for it. The most they urge in its fa- Bank your amounts to this :-- that a Budget of some kind or other must be passed. There is no of both Ministers and members by the astound- time to make another now, and so their aboring events which crowd so fast on the heels of tion must be voted as the only choice. It is each other as almost to exhaust the faculty of to be voted, not on account of its merits, but wonder, and concentrate all feelings in the its demerits. Its chief recommendation is its inequality, injustice, and oppressiveness. Because it has all these vices, it is urged that it will force us all the sooner to something better! Such is a specimen of the apologies which Sir Charles Wood and Lord John offer in favour of this most unlucky of Budgets. Their whole time, and that of their understrappers, is taken up by apologising for its defects. Sometimes it is to confess to a substantial error, like asking too much Incometax-at another time-as on Monday lastthey plead guilty to a blunder of form, after they have proposed the wrong resolution, and elaborately justified themselves by urging, for the first time, the Queen's prerogative, to pre- Birstall clude the House from dealing fairly with the

In this course, as well as in the determination to maintain an unnecessary large exspeech, by the veteran statesman and diplo-penditure, we regret to say the House of matist who, at the close of a life, during Commons appears to be prepared to support which he has virtually ruled Europe by means Ministers. For Mr Hume's motion, that of an elaborately constructed despotism, has 38,000 men for the Navy be substituted for RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. The Proletarians of Paris have again earned been driven from power, and compelled to wit- 43,000, as moved by Mr Ward on Monday Jones giving their vote for the larger number. In II Pashley like manner the attempt to put a check upon Barrhead ministerial extravagance, and to compel a GR speedy revision of our whole system of taxation, by granting the Income Tax only for one year. was defeated by a large majority. The inquiry discontent, which prevails among them, does reduced, has never been entered upon in All Frenchmen are now Republicans, for the not break out in open revolt against a system carnest by the House. That duty has, perhaps which thus crushes and oppresses them, is, properly enough, been remitted to two comthat they have been educated by their political mittees; but, in the meantime, why does the leaders to a full appreciation of the means House prejudge the question, and grant any which the constitution of this country provotes, whatever, until the reports of these committees are before it?

Let this fact be borne in mind, whatever the Times may say about our poverty, the resources of the empire have not dried up. The money collected from the people has not been diminished—the sums paid into the Treasury have not decreased -on the contrary, they have increased; but at the same time official extravagance, ever growing, has engulfed them all, and cries for more. The Government has wantonly and profligately wasted the resources of the nation on all sorts of jobs. Year after year, as one person called for an increase in the Army-another in the Navy-another proposed a Commission to inquire into this, and a fourth to inquire into that—have these additions

tion has been arrived at, and the leaders only want a fitting opportunity to show their determination in deeds.

From the English Legislature and Government they have nothing to hope. Not because there is any real or serious indisposition to assist in improving the condition of Ireland, in Parliament, but simply because it is ignorant—utterly ignorant—of the means by which that improvement is to be effected. Hence all attempts, with that view, are complete all attempts, with that view, are complete failures:—whether by the lavish expenditure

Town Halls (A. France, Caffay, O'Higgins, Pewter Platter; Tapp, Shaw, Caffay, O'Higgins all attempts, with that view, are complete or a still more terrible effect of such mismanage-

when it was resolved, 'That steps be taken by this district of the Company to obtain as many signatures Patience! the hour is nigh! From the hill-totally incompatible—the continuance of the tops of Lancashire, from the voices of hun-present territorial system in Ireland, and the totally incompatible and incompatible to the continuance of the possible. A subscription was then commenced for the death of the allottees at O'Connorville, who had been deprived Nottingham.—A meeting of the friends of the death of Bailey, on Thursday evening, March 30th. at seven

Bailey, on Thursday evening, March 30th. at seven

Golock to receive the report of the committee affecting the depressed state of trade, and the means to possible the first must be despended to the

SHALL WE HAVE THE CHARTER Plyone to demonstrate the utter incapacity of RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND LO MEMBERS & COTTESPONDER CO. COMPANY,

> PER O'CONNOR. PHABES. o Nottingham, Nottingham, Little Dean Kexby Trowbridge Northampton Manchester Glasgow Edinburgh Newton, Ayr March Brighton, Arti-0 19 0 Morpeth Gorebridge 0 12 6 Crayford Sunderland Leamington Newport, Mon-0 19 Bristol 3 10 Teignmouth Shiney Row Mells Corpe •• Mold Hebden Bridge.. Mossley ... Kingsbridge ... Blyth Newport Pagnell Rickard Taylor Joseph Cooper ... Jas Waterman . Wm Mason ... Will am Summers Robert Crow Wm Thatcher ... Henry Meadows Wm Baillie Thos Miller 6 Eliza Smith Jas D Thomas .. Chas Mitchell .. EXPENSE FUND. 0 2 0 Trowbridge Sheffield

Glasgow

0 1 0

Tredegar Newton Ayr March Brighton, Arti-Mountain choke Morpeth Leanington .. Newport, Mon-Lambeth Mold Hebden Bridge. Mossley Blyth ... Alfred Alldridge 2 14 9 Harrison Beau-W D Stevenson 2 0 0 Newport l'agnell Total Land Fund ... £336 2 1 ... 25 1 6 Expense Fund £361 10 11  $469 \ 5 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$ WM. DIKON. THOS. CLARE, (Corres. Sec.) PEILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK. Bilston, from the Money Club at Mr Linney's Preston, the Proceeds of a Tea Party, for the benefit of the parties balloted from Preston ...
Hawerth, the Woodland Lodge, No 185, of the Grand Urited Order of Odd Fellows I ... Leyland, Ton Independent Order of Rechabites, 'Pride of the Village,' Tent No. 1,064 Birstal, Received from H Summerskill, Sub-Secretary to the Littletown (near Leeds) Branch of Land Company, for Joshua Stainthorp, Coal Miner, Birstal, near

T. Paice, Manager. DEFENCE OF HR O'CONNOR'S SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. 0 1 0 Rotherham Rotherham .. Few Weavers at Messrs Wardles', 3 Denny Richards Paisley 0 0 6 Minster Lovel, 0 8 6 pr W Ross .. 0 17 0 Collected at meetings at John-

FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

FOR PROSECUTION OF SLEAFORD MURDER CASE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

commencement to the 25th inst. The Director of the National Assembly. (Great cheering.) He detors hope that each Secretary will promptly scribed the frateraity and kindness of sentiment perform this duty, and that the returns will existing between the citizens of France and the Char-

tation of the National Petition : report received.

ment—the permanent impoverishment and de-basment of the people.

various localities were received on the propriety of having a benefit to pay the expenses attend-basment of the people.

various localities were received on the propriety of having a benefit to pay the expenses attend-having a benefit to pay the expenses attend-having a benefit to pay the expenses attend-ing the presentation of the National Petition. A light have itself in The Land Scheme and Land and Labour theatre has been obtained for a ticket benefit on itself in. The Land Scheme and Land and Labour Wednesday, April 5th : pit and box tickets only will Hammersmith.—A meeting of this district took place at the office. 2, Little vale place, on Sunday morning, March 19th, Mr Stallwood in the chair; Morgan-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday after-when it was resolved. The district took be admitted. The Agitation Committee of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday after-when it was resolved. Tower Hamlets will meet at the Globe and Friends, borough, and retired amidst a burst of applause, noon, at half-past four o'clock precisely. SOUTH LANDON CHARTIST HALL .- This locality has

We promised in our last a full report of the all-important popular demonstration in Lance.

shire, held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. To carry out our promise we engaged a special reporter, to supply us with a verbatim account of all that was said and done. To our great mortification, the only portion of the report received up to Thursday was Mr O'Connor's speech at the meeting in the Free Trade Hall. We were, therefore, thrown upon the Manchester papers as our only resource. ED. N. S.

ar An overwhelming press of matter compels us to withhold several communications, (some of them in type.) We will bring up "ll arrears next week. THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS .- Monies received during Julian Harney's absence from London will be acknow-ledged in our next. The Brighton and other candidates will be elected at next Monday's meeting. Females may sign the National Petition. R. RANKINE. - Next week.

To Parties senting Petitions.—The Directors particularly request that all Petitions be left open at both cularly request that an included ends, and addressed as follows:—

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.,

114, High Holborn,
Lone

Petition. London.
They also desire that no more Petitions be addressed to Mr Clark, as he is not yet a member of Parliament, and that nothing more than the above address be written on the outside of Petitions, as other matter renders them liable to the charge of postage.

T. CLABE, Cor. Sec.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. COCHRANE AND O'CONNOR.

> 40, Leicester-square, Wednesday Afternoon half-past five.
> March 15th, 1848.

My attention has just been drawn to a letter signed by you, and inserted in the Northern Star, respecting the late intended public meeting in Trafalgar-square, on Monday, the 6th inst. After censuring my conduct, which you are at perfect liberty to do, you proceed as follows :- " Now, Old Guards, if you have confidence in me, after a quarter of a century's struggle, you will not allow the mischiefmaker, or the coward, and, therefore, the

braggart, to mar our glorious object." May I request the favour of your informing me at your early convenience if such terms are intended, directly or indirectly, to apply to me or my conduct.

Awaiting your reply, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant. CHARLES COCHRANE. To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

> Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi, 16th March, 1848.

In reply to your note of last evening, I beg £25 1 6 to say that I never cover my sentiments in inuendos. It I had meant the terms referred to in your note to apply to you I should have done so in such a way as would not require explanation to show my meaning. What had reference to you in my letter was

plain and unmistakeable; it was a charge for not having discharged a duty which I thought, and think, was imperative, and if you had been in the habit of reading the Northern Star, you would find that in every case I name the parties referred to in my letters, and assume all the legal and personal responsibility.

The terms, then, to which you refer, were not applied either directly or indirectly to you, or any single individual, but rather to the general course pursued by many extravagant spoken cowards, who brought woe and desolation upon the poor, and discredit to their cause, in the years 1839 and 1842.

I have the honour to remain. Your obedient Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

To Charles Cochrane, Esq. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION .- A most numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Monday evening, March 20th, to hear a report from the delegates who were recently deputed by the Chartists of London, to wait on the provisional government of France, to congratulate the French people on the triumphs of February, and the establishment of a Republic. Mr Stallwood was unanimously called to the chair, and said they had met for the purpose of hearing a report from the delegates who were recently deputed to Paris. He had some very deleful, mournful news to give them respecting the continent. Sure he was they would be much grieved to learn that that most excellent, exemplary, liberty-loving Prince, Metternich—(laughter)—had quitted the Ministry of Austria, not by his own will, but perforce of the people. (Great cheering) He had another piece of awful news. The third edition of that evening's paper announced that that pious, wise, discreet, just, and humane friend of the people, his most gracious Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, was no more. Now, if this unfortunate news should prove true, why, those wicked Poles would rise again, and, perchance, they might follow the bad example of France, and proclaim Poland a Republic. (Loud C. Dorle, Secretary. laughter, and cheers ) As regards England, he recommended them to divide the cities, towns, boroughs, villages, and hamlets, into streets, &2, for the purpose of visiting every house to obtain signatures to the proposed National Petition; thus making labour light by dividing it amongst them, and at Each Branch Secretary of the National the same time eliciting the opinion of every person Land Company has received with the balance in the land on the great question of the People's sheet, one of the usual quarterly return Charter-(loud cheers)-and by this means ensure sheets; but instead of returning thereon the payments for the quarter ending March 25th, 1848, they must enter, alphabetically, the names of all members of their respective branches, without reference to sections, with the total amount paid by each from the commencement of the Company until the 25th che immense mass attendage the finance in the secret of the immense mass attendage the finance of the finance mencement of the Company until the 25th the heroes y ho spilled their blood for their country, instant, distinguishing Land Fund from the at the barricades, during the three days of February, Expense Fund. Secretaries requiring more and who were carried with so much honour to the paper than the sheet sent from the office, will column of July-their cordial reception by the proprovide themselves with it, and rule it similar visional government—the high and grateful terms in to the printed sheet. Each return must set forth, in writing, that it is made out from the commencement to the 25th inst. The Directive by adopting the 'Charter' for the election

be sent as soon after the 25th of March as tists of England; one of the French leaders had gone possible. English Chartists to war that he would become an English citizen for the nonce and fight with them' METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COMMITTEE, MARCH 23od. - (great applause)-refuted the base slanders raised -Mr Taylor in the chair. Mr Jones gave in the re- against that pure, spotless patriot, Ledru-Rollin, port of his delegation to the Provisional Government and declared that those charges were nothing more of France; received with thanks. Mr M'Grath re- or less than an attempt at counter-revolution by the ported that the sub-committee had engaged the monied classes of France, which had been met by the Highbury Barn Tavern for a dinner on the Presen- working classes and true representatives of Paris, who had assembled two hundred thousand strong, in The committee re-assembled on Thursday evening, defence of the provisional government, liberty, March 23.d. Proposed by Mr Bassett, seconded by Allnut, 'That every locality in London hold a public meeting previous to the Presentation of the thusiastic and prolonged cheering. Mr Small

Bank were next noticed. He declared his intention to come again at the next election and contest the which continued some time. Mr R Marsden pro-posed, and Mr Baker seconded, a resolution of con-South Landon Chartist Hall.—This locality has gratulation to the French. Three cheers were given nominated Julian Harney, and Messys Skelton and for the Charter, Messys O'Connor, Ernest Jones, and

A camp meeting of the resple of Lancashire and on Monday evening last, at the German Hall Drury. Cheshire, for the purpose of promoting the Charter, lane, to hear a report from Julian Harney, the delewas held on Sunday last, on Oldham Edge. This gate appointed to present the society's address to meeting, again a fra ernisation of Chartists and Re- the Republican Government of France. pealers was solemnised: Mr Fearens O'Connor, M.P.; Mr Councillor Doheny, of Dublin; and Mr in a few remarks introduced W. P. Roberts, attended. This meeting drew te- Julian Harney, who said, gether a larger concourse of auditors and spectators mission of the democratic delegation to the provithan has been witnessed in any part of this district sional government of the French republic, has al-

the morning might be seen marching into Oldham, members of the delegation; and secondly, in the in order to swell the multitude expected to be present speeches of Citizens Jones and M'Grath, at the public streets by the cowardly and conspiring rich. If that at this great open-air fraternisation. A considerable number of persons also went from Manchester, Ash- last. What I have to report must of necessity be, to do what perhaps it would have been well to have ton. Stalybridge. Middleton, and other places, by some extent, a repetition of what has already been done within twenty-four hours of the proclamation railway, to the scene of action.

The announcement of this intended gathering of

a somewhat runged hill, having a narrow base- of Citizens Schapper, Bauer, and Joseph Moll, the Revolutionary Commissioners, but I defend Ekirted by the high-road, the people began to assem. Citizens Schapper and Moll, in conjunction with every word of that circular as essentially necessary ducted themselves with quietude, order, and de- dently they laboured whilst among you, to intellect- manifest their confidence in the government, their

Shortly before one o'clock, a large body of persons arrival were a number of the leading local Chartists, who at once betook then selves to the temporary platform, which was placed at the base of the hill. Shortly afterwards, the clouds began to gather in dismal blackness, and in a few moments a sharp shower of wird-driven rain fell on the patient audience. In about ten minutes the rain past off: a clouds; and the multitude sent up to heaven a helping hand to the English proletarians in their shout—a thrill ng vehement shout of jow, as though struggle for regeneration; and my countrymen owe thankful for the clearing away of the rain.

Mr RICHARD PILLING, of Ashton under-Lyne, the veteran Chartist, was called to the chair, to the no amongst us; and should circumstances arise to call small delight of the meeting. The Chairman told for a practical manifestation of our gratitude to the meeting that if they intended to carry the Charter, they must be prepared to stand more than rain; they must be prepared to make sacrifices. Democracy was advancing throughout all Europe; and they had to thank the brave French for the manner in which they had carried their revolution. If the whole nation would act together, and determine to will it, as France bad done, they might depend upon Mr James Leach, of Manchester, proposed the

first resolution :-That we, the people of Lancashire and Cheshire, in public meeting assembled, being convinced that this

country can never enjoy p rpetual happiness and prosperity until the whole of the people are possessed of their natural rights-namely, the election of the members of the legislature who are to make the laws by which all the people are governed-do therefore pledge ourselves never to cease agitation until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land, The speaker alluded to the present condition of

the country, and especially of the working classes, as of itself a sufficient reason why the changes which ther sought should be brought about, so as to give protection to their industry. The time had arrived man. Mr Leach emphatically declared, that as they sought for nothing more than justice, they would not, by the sacred heaven above them, be satisfied with anything less. (Cheers, and a cry of 'We will)

Mr J. CLARKE seconded the resolution. Mr Doughy said that he was an Irish Chartist. (A voice: 'You are the better for that.') Ilé came there not only to tender his friendship and aid, but to ask them, if Irishmen were butchered whether Englishmen would not stand by and reverge them? (Loud cries of 'Yes.') He thanked them for that response. He had often met in his own country meetings as large as that; but he had never yet met with men of truer faith. He would go back tell his countrymen, that in that magnificent spectacle free-born Englishmen were ready to swear brotherhood with free-born What interest have they apart? None. Bat,' said the learned barrister. 'if a charge of cavalry is made along the streets, thall I be ready to say that half a million of men in Lancashire awore fealty to Ireland, in the face of day, on the open hill, that their cause and ours is one?' (Loud cheers, and shouts of "Yes, yes,' long and often repeated.) Help us, said the speaker, to get Ireland for the Irish, and we will help you to get England for the English. (Cheers.) This was the time for Chartists and Repealers to get their With them he should ask for the Charter, and nothing but the Charter, for them; and he asked them to say, 'Ireland, and all Ireland, for the Iriso,' He was accredited from Ireland to make that offer. Did they accept it ? (Enthusiastic cries of 'Yes.') France was in arms; France would fraternise with them. The first act of the young Republic was to acknowledge their Charter in everything. France has the Charter now; Switzerland has the Charter now; and the pape was raising up a throne to liberty in the Vatican, and he

would be their ally. (Loud cheering ) At this point of the proceedings, a great shout was raised. Far down the road, a coach and four was seen driving along at a rapid speed, and the vehicle was followed by a vast body of people. In a few moments, the carriage stopped opposite the platform, and from it alighted Mr Feargus O'Connor and Mr W. P. Roberts

The cheering was vebement and long-continued, Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR -That day was a proud one for England and Ireland. What he had often prophesied had come to pass, that the people of both countries must unite before the oppressors of both would give liberty to both. .That great meeting was not only to represent labour in the House of Commons, but to take the iron hoof of despotism from the privileges of the people of England and Ireland. Why were the working classes kept in unwilling idleness, while the greatest of all raw materials, land, was in idleness? Every man willing to labour, ought to have labour, and there was ample labour for all on the land. The Land Plan, however, was only sectional; the Charter would make it national. He should be glad to see a million of National Guards placed in their own castles and sentry boxes, and who would then dere to come to them? This was a sacred day and a sacred cause; and let each man swear with him to high Heaven, uncovered, with his hat off, never to abandun the cause until freedom had been obtained. (The multitude uncovered to a man, enemies! (Renewed applause) Anxious to return and an indescribable scene of enthusiasm took place.) Was not that discipline? Was ever the word of command attended to more promptly? If there should come dark | men at the head of the French nation. I, however, and black and sangulary news from Ireland, he should not confine his defence of Ireland to the House of Commens. He did not know how the people of England by the law, attempting to do justice to them. He did not democratic chiefs had devoted their lives to the good know how his children (the people) would feel if their as if it had lost one of its inmates, because he believed From the other patriot I heard the gratifying intithat he was, and deserved to be, at all times present to mation, that the government expected to have within their effections. The resolution was carried with up- | working men of Paris, enrolled in the National Guard; plause .- Mr O'Connor, Mr Roberts, and Mr Doheny a force sufficient to put down everyconspiracy against We are informed that the cowardly and infahere drove off in the carriage and four, followed by the cheers of this enormous multitude, loud and long con-

Mr Daniel Donovan moved the next resolution:—

That we believe the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland was brought about by fraud, bribery.

Were the English people one free, said they, France classes, discomfitted for a moment, have redesirable object.

Mr THOMAS RANKIN, of Manohester, seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr WEBB, of Stockport, moved an address of con-

gratulation to the French people, which was seconded by Mr J. R. Cooper, of Manchester, and carried. helf-past three o'clock.

BERMONDSEY .- The shareholders of this branch are requested to att end a quarterly general meeting for the e ection of off, cers, and other important business, on Tuesday even. og next March 28th, at the new premises, Grange-1, and. The Chartists of this locality recommend to the various localities throughout England, to wait on the. r respective members of parliament, and urge on the u to support the prayer of the National Petition. We continue to enrol mem-

April 8.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

A crowded meeting of this association took place lane, to hear a report from Julian Harney, the dele-Civizen HENRY CHILD was called to the chair, and

Julian Harney, who said, Citizens, a report of the ready been twice made public; first, in a joint ad-More than that, in the land of their temporary momentary gleam of brightness burst through the adoption-England-they were ever ready to give a devil, Metternich, hashad to fly, like Don Juan, helping hand to the English proletarians in their a debt of gratitude to Carl Schapper and his compatriots for their generous co-operation whilst

them or theirs. I trust that that manifestation will be shown in such a manner as will convince our abin Paris, labouring day and night to organise their countrymen for the regeneration of Germany; and I believe that the hour is not distant when Germany will become one vast Republic, in which the prole-It they should see a great change in this country | tarians shall enjoy their rightful ascendancy—the ascendancy over privilege,—the equality of all. (Loud cheers.) To return to the delegation, on Sunday, the 5th of March, the Citizens Jones, M'Grath, Schapper. Moll. Bauer, and myself, presented ourselves at the gates of the magnificent Hotel de Ville, which we found under the guardianship of a mixed body of National Guards and the Guard Mobile. The fore-most sentinel at the gate was a member of the German society, who immediately recognising Citizen Schapper, at once admitted us. It was an exhilirating sight to witness at every public building. working men in their ordinary dress shouldering their muskets as the guardians of order, public property, and the Republican government. After traversing several magnificent apartments of the palace of the people, we were ushered into the presence of three members of the government. A copy of the address in French was read by Citizen Jones, and the origiwhen they could afford to treat with contempt the nal address I then placed in the hands of one of the petty scorn that would keep them out of the consti- Republican ministers. No doubt, you have all rend tution. They sought, however, not merely for their in the Nonthern Starthe reply of Garnier-Pages. own liberty, but for the diffusion of liberty all over lie expressed the gratitude of the provisional governthe globe. After speaking of the inherent rights of ment for the sympathy of the English Democracy, and people would never permit the English government to make war against Republican France. tis's,' said Garnier-Pages,' that in the provisional government you have found the liveliest synpathy. Tell the English Democrats we admire their principles, and respect their party, and that from such the regeneration of society is to be expected.' Similar sentiments were breathed by Garnier-Pages. throughout his speech, at the conclusion of which the deputation withdrew, the whole of userving Vive la République! The day of our arrival in Paris was the day of the public funeral of the martyrs of

the revulution, when a hundred thousand armed men followed to their last resting-place-beneath the Column of July-the remains of the men who had gloriously died for liberty, and at least two hundred thousand spectators expressed their unanimous homage to the fallen champions of freedom, whose names will be remembered through all time—

' For though above them close the silent grave, A deathless glory waits the martyr'd brave." (Cheers.) Unhappily, I did not witness the funeral -a misfortune I shall ever regret. Over-exertion in tion to the flotel de Ville; but the same evening I became more seriously iil, and was compelled to take to my bed. where I was laid up for a week. On Sunday, the 12th of March, I was sufficiently recovered to accept an invitation to breakfast with the civil governor of the Tuileries, and a very civil governor I found Citoyen Imbert, for he very civilly regaled myself and friend Schapper with a most superb breakfast, served up on what was Louis Philippe's (Cheers and laughter.) The knives, forks, and other articles, were all marked L. P.; and the scene of our breakfast was the reception-room attached to the Prince de Joinvil'e's apartments. was decided that there should be no banquet (laughter) ; the hall of the Marshals of France, wherein we found that the portraits of Soult and Bugeaud had been torn from the gilt frames, and utterly destroyed; and the throne room, where all that was left of the accursed emblem of monarchy was the for the security and welfare of the many. canopy. I stood in the centre of the spot where, a month ago, Louis Philippe's throne was, and I uttered a prayer, not loud, but deep. that the hour might speedily come when every threne in Europe shall share the fate of the throne of Louis Philippe. (Great cheering.) But to me the most glorious sight was the magnificent galleries occupied by the sick patriots wounded in the three days of February. (Hear, hear.) It was indeed a sight not would have been sent to the guillotine or the galleys; against all conspirators. but happily the Republic triumphed, and the disabled combatants for liberty find their every want surplied, and their every pain assuaged in the palace of that very tyrant against whom they rose. (Loud cheers.) Glory to the French Republic! Glory to its heroic sons, may they triumph over all their to England as soon as possible, I had but little time had an interview on Monday, the 13th, with one member of the government, who shall be nameless. and with another patriot, possessing not less power. The former assured me that this revolution would be would feel if he were to-morrow or the next day seized the salvation of the people. (Cheers.) The ultrawork, and they were determined that any conspiracy of the lourgeoisie to impede the march of equality. father was torn from them. Every house would appear | should be met by all the force of the people. (Bravo! a month the support of 200,000 armed and organised strongly expressed their good wishes for the success of the English democracy; both declared that the first wish of all true Republicans was

intimidation, and corruption; and that it has been the crues of misery, starvation, and death; and we are of opinion that the time has now come when that Union ought to be repealed, and bereby pledge ourselves to as-compliance. (Great cheering) Among the very few to it, that the men who have devoted their power by assassinating the true gained their power by assassinating the true friends of the people. See to it, men of Paris, that the men who have devoted their produces and accumulates all the material Croydon lied, when they pretended to speak gained their power by assassinating the true friends of the people. See to it, men of Paris, that this time there shall be no mistake;—see ought to be repealed, and bereby pledge ourselves to as-compliance. (Great cheering) Among the very few to it, that the men who have devoted their to its own rights, as its works have ever testified, because here in the material croydon lied, when they pretended to speak gained their power by assassinating the true friends of the world. But above all, and before friends of the people. You, my countrymen, that this time there shall be no mistake;—see its own rights, as its works have ever testified, because the produces and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they preduces and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they preduces and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they bear and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they preduces and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they bear and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they bear and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they bear and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they bear and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they are all the material croydon lied, when they are all the star and accumulates all the material croydon lied, when they are all the star are all the material croydon lied, when they are all the star are all the material croydon lied, when they are all the star are ought to be repealed, and hereby pleage ourselves to as of France. (Great cheering.) Among the very few to it, that the men who have devoted their to its omnipotence. thron, where I paid my devotions at the tombs of lives to your service, find in your bodies a ram-Voltaire and Rosseau. To the first mankind will be part against all assaults, and in your arms an sion of Labour—in future addresses we shall Voltaire and Rosseau. To the first mankind will be for ever indebted for the good service be performed avenging defence against their blood-thirsty enter more into the minutia of its economy; his hand upon his heart, said, "I have nothing in undermining kingcraft and priestcraft; to the second the human race are still more indebted, for his labours for the elevation of the people. (Ap-The meeting broke up percentally and quietly at about plause.) The hand which thrust from Rousseau's mously spared the lives of a host of traitors, the Provisional Government in reference to him to have a most convenient conscience. tomb bears aloft the ever flaming torch, poetically robbers, and exterminators of the people, who the rights of Labour. Every success gained If ever criminal deserved punishment here and and truthfully proclaims that the philosopher of Ge neva, 'Though dead yet speaketh;' though himself dust and ashes, the light of his matchless genius still illumines the world. (Renewed applause.) The

> aristocratical titles—the commission of national reindustry, and the institution of national workshops, vent your political and social regeneration.

the suffrages of all. Every man of twenty-one years | sion ! of age may be an elector, and any man twenty five years of age may be elected, if he possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens. There is the Charter. We have been meeting, talking, and writing for the last ten years and have not yet got our Charter; the French with three days work have obtained the Charter and something more. (Loud cheers.) In their financial arrangements the provisional government have also done well as far as they have gone, I question, however, if they have gone far enough The Chartists and Repealers from an early hour in dress, published in the names of the three English The great difficulty of the government is to find immeeting in the John-street Institute, on Tuesday conspiracy goes on the provisional government must mad-public. The address to the people of Paris, of the Republic-take possession of all banks, railwhich, emanating from this association, received the roads, mines, fisheries and gas-works, and all closed Chartists from the two counties, excited the most sanction of the Chartist Executive, was adopted by factories and workshops, in the name of the nation. rehement alarm among the authorities, who swere in 400 special constables, who were stationed in the Metropolitan Delegate Council, and by a great (Loud cheers.) There is one step the provisional public meeting in the Westminster-road—that admost anxious directions were issued by the magis—Men's Association. The report of the delegation meeting in the Nonpour San hardless and nonscopes, in the name of the name published in the Northern Star, bore the signatures | ment is a traitor, and should be treated as an enemy. Oldbam Edge, the place of assemblage, stands of Citizens Jones, M'Grath, and myself; but three about a mile out of the town. Here, on the side of other names should have been added thereto—those against Ledru-Rollin for his celebrated circular to ble, and at about half-past twelve o'clock, immense throngs began to pour in upon the selected spot, both along the broken for t-path on the edge of the hills society. Here let me pay a tribute of respect to the government on Thursday last, but the following and along the lower road. As the nour advanced, three brothers I have just named. These men are day the working men, the proletarians, the brave the stream of incomers became continuous. The known to you all. Exiled from their own country fellows in blouses, rose in their itens of thousands, and scene was animated and pictures que in the extreme. All who were there without a single exception, controlled the working men, the proletarians, the brave they have there without a single exception, controlled the working men, the proletarians, the brave they have their working men, the proletarians, the brave they have their working men, the proletarians the brave they have the stream of incomers became continuous. The known to you all. Exiled from their own country fellows in blouses, rose in their items of thousands, and the working men, the proletarians the brave they have the stream of incomers became continuous. The known to you all. Exiled from their own country fellows in blouses, rose in their items of thousands, and they have the proletarians the brave they are they are the proletarians the brave they are the proletarians the proletarians the brave they are the proletarians the brave they are the proletarians the proletarians the proletarians the proletarians the proletarians the proletarians the proleta ually and morally elevate their countrymen whom support of Ledru-Rollin, and their stern determina accident, the pursuits of business or labour, or politi- tion to crush, if need be, the counter-revolutionists. It came pouring in, headedlby a band of music, which cal prescription had driven to England's shores. is my intention to propose this evening an address to had been brought from Minchester. Amongst this And they did not confine their philanthropic labours the brave men of Paris, thanking them for having to their own countrymen. Even before this society saved the Republic. (Loud cheers.) And now, men was established our German friends had proclaimed of London, how much longer are we to remain slaves?

Wishin eight of the English shore Frenchmen have the principle, 'All men are brethren,' and opened their society to men of all lands. (Applause.) The Englishman, the Frenchman, the Scandinavian, the lution is sweeping away privilege and tyranny. Swiss, the Italian, the Spaniard—all were welcomed.

> Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time. In every nation liberty is beating down despotismin every nation but this. Shame upon us if we endure our degradation much longer. In my opinion the National Convention ought to have been summoned for an earlier day than the 3rd of April, the delegates ought to have been sitting now; but at any the Provisional Government. Those princisent brethren that we have not forgotten their past they do come. Let every man sign the National form by the National Assembly.
>
> Those principal King Billy Smith!—English Snobism—Crimes they do come. Let every man sign the National form by the National Assembly. Petition. Let every man prepare his friends, neighbours and fellow workmen, to accompany him in the France encourage us to renewed, to untiring, policemen shall dare to disturb the peace. Let every the Charter. Shall Englishmen remain the his country and the rights of man should come the great revolutionary virtue is ENERGY. If we are France is free? Shall we abide quiescent soul, hand and brain-to the good work of TERNITY. (The speaker resumed his seat amidst loud

ound below.

n his usual forcible and eloquent manner, seconded the adoption of the address. He dwelt particularly colleagues. Citizen Jones's speech elicited bursts of enthusiastic applause.

Council of the Association. found attached to the addresses below. re and immediately publish an address to

the British people, calling upon them to take exam-

and like them win their liberties. A member of the Association moved a vote of mous. thanks to Julian Harney for his excellent performance of his duties as delegate of the society to the French Republican Government; together with

thanks to the other members of the delegation. CHARLES KEEN seconded the resolution, which was adopted by acclamation. Julian Harney having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting adjourned.

ADDRESS OF (ASSEMBLING IN LONDON,) TO THE PEOPLE OF PARIS.

'EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY.'

HEROIC BROTHER CITIZENS,-Three weeks ago we congratulated you on your glorious victory over an infamous Minisyour cause had made me very unwell before I left ter and a Royal tyrant; permit us now to con-

the march of Equality.

tribute of respect to the soldiers of the line and National Guard, who refused to shed the the soldiery of England of this? blood of their brethren, and who, by fraternisdestruction of the fallen tyranny.

We have now to express our deep regret at the recent menacing manifestation of an ill-We visited a great number of rooms in the palace, advised portion of the National Guard, who, purpose of enforcing the revocation of certain aristocratical interests of a few, but necessary

We congratulate you, noble people of Paris, on the invincible manifestation of your strength and your patriotism, exhibited on the 17th of March, in support of the Provisional have nipped the bourgeois-conspiracy in the triumphed over the people, the wounded patriots proved your ability to defend that liberty

> people of every land—accept this expression of our gratitude,

We desire to make known to you that we heartily approve of the circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, addressed to the Primary the people.

Impressed with a strong conviction of the patriotism of the entire members of the Provisional Government, we are loth to make any personal distinctions; but when we see one man specially singled out for denunciation and proscription by the enemies of the Proletarians, we think it our duty to call upon you to protect that patriot with your lives, if necessary. commence that 'terror' by demanding the assassination of your true friend, Ledru-Rollin.

compenses—the commission for the organisation of exmple of those who may attempt to pre-

Salutation and Fraternity!

Vive la Republique! Signed by the Secretaries and members of the Council on behalf of the Association. G. JULIAN HARNEY, ERNEST JONES, CHARLES KEEN, EDWIN GILL, COLLIN REYNARD. Great Britain. HENRY BAITROMP, John Overton, HENRY CHILD, THOMAS LUCAS, MARK L. BEURLE, WILLIAM PERRIER, France. ALEXANDER MULLER CHARLES MOLL, Germany. CHARLES PPAENDER CHARLES SCHABELITZ, Switzerland WILLIAM KRELL, PETER HOLM Scandinavia. GUSTAVUS LUNDBERG, Louis Oborski, Poland. FRANCIS NYITRAL Hungary. Russia. PHILLIP BLUHM,

The Council assembled on Thursday evening, when the following Address was unanimously adopted :--THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS,

London, March 20th, 1848.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

'EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRATERNITY,'

BRETHREN,-The columns of the Northern Star have already put you in possession of our Address to the Provisional Government of Austria the people are masters and that grey-headed France, the same means have also furnished you with the particulars of its presentation and reception.

On us now devolves the duty of congratulating you on the realisation of a wish expressed in that Address. The glorious princi-

Thus does the success of the brave people of be so strong in numbers, that neither thieves nor to energetic exertion, for the obtainment of man whether he be leader or follower, remember that slaves of political and social misrule, now that forward and devote his energies—heart and energetic, we too may win EQUALITY, LIBERTY, FRA-under the infliction of political tyranny and mankind's regeneration. social spoliation, while our brethren of France JULIAN HARNEY immediately rose again and pro- are consummating their political rights, and osed an address to the people of Paris which will be bursting the bonds of their social degradation? abound. To strengthen the former and un-In the name of the rallying cry of the French mask the latter; and, at the same time, ad-ERNEST JONES, in a speech of some length delivered —in the name of those symbols to which the vance the cause of Labour's political and soupon the necessity of the men of London organising name of Equality, Liberty, Fraternity—we letters I propose, with the editor's permission, themselves for the great procession on the 10th of invoke you to cast from you the stigma that to address to you, the people, weekly, in the April, and taking such steps, when organised, as Englishmen "know their rights, but knowing, columns of your honest and devoted organ—the Press. The right of association and public would ensure the respectful consideration of their dare NOT maintain." To the task, then, of "Northern Star." demands on the part of Lord John Russell and his political and social emancipation. Sign the This country has long been a refuge for descollegance Citizen Long's speech elicited bursts of political and social emancipation. nthusiastic applause.

National Petition. Proclaim everywhere the titute royalty. The glorious Revolution of Julian Harney proposed the re-organisation of the Charter. Prepare, in every manly way, for 1789 sent the elder Bourbons to our shores,

greatness of the sovereign people belong the French Fagin.

mand, and the agency of obedience.

the barracks of the citizen-soldiers.

of Labour—the most momentous of all—| tection the assumed cognomen of Smith! demands your serious thoughts. What When Messrs "Smith, Brown, and Robinimportant reflections suggest themselves to the son" welcomed Louis Philippe, they determind in contemplating this world-wide ques- mined to play the part of the three tailors of mockery of his former flatterers poured upon tion! To organise Labour! To regulate the Tooley street, by giving their welcome in the his headmovements of the world's lever! Yes, La- name of the people of England. The royal the Republic. (Loud cheers.) Both these patriots mous intriguers, who pretend to apprehend a bour is the lever of the world. It is that which charlatan, nothing both to play his part in this reign of terror, are themselves plotting to founds empires, and surrounds their princes ridiculous farce, professed to accept the exwith all the pomp of magisterial greatness. It pressions of their condolence as a manifestais that which reduces this greatness to the tion of the "friendship of the British people." In all past revolutions the privileged level of humanity. In a word, it is that which Countrymen, the Snobs of Newhaven and produces and accumulates all the material Croydon lied, when they pretended to speak

We have here alluded to the glorious mis- soil. enemies. By abolishing the punishment of but your duty is to applaud in all the circles to tax my conscience with, and nothing to redeath for political offences you have magnaniin which you move, the acts and intentions of flect upon." If this were true, it would prove well deserved the severest punishment; but we entreat you to bear in mind that if the enemies of Equality oppose conspiracy and force to mies of Equality oppose conspiracy and force to yourselves, then, worthy of the victory. In Louis Philippe is the son of the notorious of the people, and the rights of Labour. Every success gained in ever criminal deserved punishment nere and by your brethren of France in the acquisition perdition hereafter, such a criminal is Louis Philippe.

Louis Philippe is the son of the notorious Police of Original Residue. illumines the world. (Renewed applause.) The acts of the provisional government entitle the great men at the head of the French republic to the gratius assassination against the patriots whom you the analysis of death for political offences—the the punishment of death for political offences—the the punishment of death for political offences—the the punishment of death for political offences—the it will be your duty to strike to the dust the calumnies heaped upon them by the prosticular of the provisional government entitle the great reason and justice, and direct the weapons of your meetings—your workshops—your homes he called himself—a wretch stained by every crime, and justly sent to the scaffold. In the year 1790, Philippe became a member of the Land Comp intriguers and assassins, and make a terrible tuted Press of England—the salaried apolo- the Jacobin Club, and on more than one occagists of the rapacious capitalists and the soul- sion officiated as door-keeper at the sittings of compenses—the commission for the organisation of the National Petition. We continue to enroll members in the good cause, and can merce in our new less in the good cause, and can merce in our new less in the good cause, and can merce in our new less in the good cause, and can merce in our new less in the good cause, and can merce in our new less that famous assembly. In the register of the March 28th, Grauge-road, Bermondsey.

Easington Lane.—Mr John West delivered a lecture on the principles of the Pool less Charter, ture on the principles of the Pool less Charter, twenty new members were enrolled. It was restored twenty new members were enrolled. It was restored to hold a general cut-door meeting on Saturday, April 8.

The region of national workshops, went your political and social regeneration. Heroic brothers, the victory of February was bout the deforming of the end. Great trials or the commission for the organisation of the evening. The commission of the evening of the end of the commission of the evening of the end of the victory of February was but 'the beginning of the end.' Great trials are before you, but by virtue, energy, union, and confidence in yourselves, you may surture on the principles of the Pool less chopocracy. Those brave working men of the victory of February was but 'the beginning of the end.' Great trials are before you, but by virtue, energy, union, and confidence in yourselves, you may surture on the principles of the Pool less charter, the victory of February was but 'the beginning of the end.' Great trials are before you, but by virtue, energy, union, and confidence in yourselves, you may surture on the principles of the Pool less charter, the victory of February was but 'the beginning of the end.' Great trials are before you, but by virtue, energy, union, and confidence in yourselves, you may surture, energy, union, and confidence in yourselves, which was contained and social register of the Commission for the organisation of the commission for the organisation of the example of t

march of liberty is from the west; already country, but his offers were rejected. has she prostrated the despots of Vienna and she frowns on the oppressors of England?

we demand the co-operation of Democracts in all parts. We exhort you to sign the National out of harm's way.

Petition, and to be prepared, in the event of The Revolution of 1830 enabled Louis Philippe tocracy—and its rapacious moneyocracy.

By order, and in the name of the Association lican Institutions." of Fraternal Democrats. G. Julian Harney,

ERNEST JONES, CHARLES KEEN, EDWIN GILL, COLLIN REYNARD. Great Britain. HENRY BAITROMP. John Overton. HENRY CHILD, THOMAS LUCAS, MARK I. BRURLE, WILLIAM PERRIER. France. ALEXANDER MULLEI CHARLES MOLL, Germany. CHARLES PRAENDER, CHARLES SCHABELITZ Switzerland. WILLIAM KRELL, PRTER HOLM. Scandinavia. GUSTAVUS LUNDBERG, Louis Oborski. Poland. Francis Nyitrai, Phillip Bluhm, London, March 23cd, 1849. Hungary.

TO THE PEOPLE.

FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS, The time has arrived when every lover o

The honest leaders and advisers of the people are too few, while knaves and intriguers entire honest heart of France responds—in the cial emancipation, will be the object of the

those of our imbecile and oligarchical Govern- lution, which a month ago hurled the Janusjudicial murder have, in the House of Com- at Claremont, where they are likely to remain The supporters of "order" murdered their mons, declared its permanence in these countril the proclamation of a Republic in Bel- victims evan at the first his alter? tries! Monarchial and oligarchical constitutional state of the guille of murder. The mundane incarnation of hell is Bull, or Jack Ass—whichever name you like— Mont St Michael, Deviellanz, and St Pelag. 2, as relentless as its saturic archetype. To the will have to find another lodging for the

attributes of mercy, justice, and fraternity. No doubt, countrymen, you indulged your-suffered such terrores, that many destroyed. The Provisional Government, confident in selves with a hearty guffaw, when reading in themselves or went mad. Others parished by England, and, on my arrival in Paris, I found my gratulate you on your glorious moral victory the republican patriotism of all its citizens, the journals the account of the "moving accidinches. Others, like herete Barbes, survived have decreed the rights of citizenship to the dents by flood and field," which will render for the worst malignity of their tyrant, and are now have wickedly attempted to strangle the Re- soldiery of France. These will vote, there- ever memorable the heroic flight of Louis enjoying liberty and power, honoured by their public in its infancy by opposing themselves to fore, for representatives to the National Philippe, and his landing on this Isle of Snobs. grateful countrymen, but they are broken in Assembly, whose duty it will be to give prac- Forced to decamp, even without his umbrella, body, destroyed in constitution; tyranny has In our former address we paid a well-merited tical embodiment to the principles for which we behold his ex-Majesty, with his whiskers numbered their days, nevertheless they have the the people have bravely fought. What think shorn, arrayed right royally in a blouse and a satisfaction of witnessing the tyrant's disgrace, pea-coat, with head-gear to match; the whole Consistent with the enfranchisement of the set off with a red and white comforter. Thus ing with you, the people, accelerated the army, is the decree which abolishes flogging in disguised, "so that his own friends did not flect upon!" Not even the wives he has made the navy. Thus the soul-toned Government know him"—certainly Lafayette would have widows, and the children fatherless; to say of the People have restored to these two im- failed to have recognised his "best of Repub- nothing of those who, deprived of their natural portant sections of the nation the rights of lics"—Philippe the First, and last, dodged out of citizenship, and the dignity of manhood. Oh! of France, and dodged into England. Having the horrors of crime and prostitution? including Louis Philippe's council room, where it misled by intriguers, criminally attempted to how the enlisted slave of our army, and the the reputation of being the greatest swindler overawe the Provisional Government for the impressed sailor of the navy, must curse the in Europe, the worthy bourgeoisie of New-name with eternal infamy. He encircled Paris purpose of enforcing the revocation of certain oligarchic rule, of which they are the victims haven, Lewes, and Brighton, could have no with a girdle of forts, intended not for defence measures inimical to the pride, prejudices, and and the tools, when they learn the emancipa- doubt that his ex-kingship's pockets were well against foreign foes, but for offence against the tion of the soldiers and sailors of France; and lined, and, therefore, hastened to offer him when they reflect, and feel, that to them, the their assistance. It is characteristic of bour-cat-o-nine-tails is still the insignia of com-geois-benevolence, that the objects of its sympathy are always those who have plenty; for troops. He brought a hundred thousand sol-Though not of those reasoners, who limit those who have nothing, it generously provides diers into the city, exclusive of the National their expectations of the benefits from Repub- bastiles, skilly, and treadmills. Amongst the Guard, and his mercenary butchers—the Munilican Institutions to the mere economy of "Snobs" of Newhaven, who begged and prayed cipal Guard. He thought himself strong Government. Morally and peacefully you Government expenditure, we, nevertheless, to be allowed the honour of feeding, clothing, enough to forbid the Banquet, and exultingly direct your attention to the acts of and lodging the old sinner of the Tuileries, was bud. On the 24th of February you wrested the Provisional Government in this matter. the rector, the Rev. Something Smith, who, to be forgotten. Had Louis-Philippe and Gaizot liberty from a king; on the 17th of March you To cite the instance of the Ambassador to this doubtless, if Jesus Christ were now on earth, country will suffice. That functionary now without a place wherein to lay his head, would,

one hand, are reducing the state expenses and very remarkable that the first to welcome within the limits of Republican simplicity, on me should be a Mr Smith, since the assumed to England as soon as possible, I had but little time of Public Instruction, addressed to the Finnary to gratify my sight with the beauties of Paris; or to Instructors; and the circular of the Minister of hopemake the personal acquaintance of the distinguished the Interior, addressed to the Revolutionary fallen brigand Royalty to the uses of the France; and look, this is my passion and out less slavery. The blood of every patriot slain Commissioners. Be assured that those who cry people. The Tuileries, once the royal residence of William Smith!" Can the in the Revolution rests upon his head. out against those circulars are the enemies of dence of murderous monarchy, is now the hos- force of bathos further go? "Louis Philippe pital of the wounded defenders of liberty, and the 1st," the would be founder of a dynasty of kings, flying, not from the vengeance, but the If these measures of the Provisional Govern- contempt, of the glorious people he had dement, to which we have incidentally alluded, ceived, betrayed, and outraged; his disguise merit your attention, that of the organisation a red and white comforter, and his pro-

heroic people of France have driven from their

armed must be a people free. (Applause.) Then depends upon you. Brothers! you will few hours' notice, to the protection of the Prothe suffrages of all Every man of twenty-one years sign!

Then depends upon you. Brothers! you will few hours' notice, to the protection of the Prothe suffrages of all Every man of twenty-one years sign!

Then depends upon you. Brothers! you will few hours' notice, to the protection of the Prothe suffrages of all Every man of twenty-one years sign! 'Egalite," junior, saved himself from the Thus are we encouraged by the glorious ex- fate of his worthy father by bidding adieu to ample of our French brethren. Like efforts France and Frenchmen. Subsequently, he will be crowned with similar success. The offered his services to Spain against his own

> With the restoration of the elder Bourbons Berlin. Shall she smile on St Petersburgh ere he returned to France, where, until 1830, he spent his time in safely intriguing against his Once more, then, we urge you to energetic relatives, the then possessors of the French mo-exertions. In the name of suffering humanity narchy. Many foolish men suffered death to

> that failing, with an address to the Queen, to realise the object of his life-long intrigues. signed by millions, demanding the dismissal of Dressed en-bourgeois, with a cotton umbrella and her oligarchical ministers, and the delegation tricoloured cockade, he induced that old fool, of the government to men who will make the and very questionable "liberal," Lafayette, to Charter a cabinet measure. Arouse yourselves, present him to the Parisians as "the best of working men of Great Britain, and tell the Republics." The people were ignorant\_rasbase, brutal, and bloody Times, that it lies- cals, like Thiers, traded upon their ignoranceperfidiously lies-in asserting that the Demo- the bourgeoisic were unanimous-the Republicracy of these countries is content with its cans were overawed-and Louis Philippe heoligarchical government-its bloodstained aris- came "Citizen-King of the French," pledging himself "to surround his throne with Repub-

> > His first act was to write a secret letter to the Russian Autocrat—a copy of which I have before me—in which he hypocritically spoke of the July Revolution, as a "catastrophe" which he had sought "earnestly to avert;" and cringingly implored the protecting countenance of the Tzar, in return for his (then plotted) treason against the principles which had placed him at the head of the French nation. In his foreign policy he laboured most consistently to prove himself worthy of the regard of Nicholas. He betrayed Poland; he betrayed the patriots of Spain, Italy, and Germany, and treacherously stifled the pronaganda of 1830, which, but for him, would then have freed Europe. More recently he abandoned Cracow to Austria. He intrigued against the liberal Pope. He united with Austria to create civil war in Switzerland, with the view of dismembering that country, and destroying its Republican Institutions. Lastly, to obtain a prospective throne for one of his sons he had recourse to the blackest arts of sin, as the poor Spanish Queen could testify. He jeopardised the peace of Europe, and brought shame and contempt upon France. His crimes were so enormous, that even his vile agents - his Ambassadors - destroyed themselves, or went mad through despair and remorse of conscience.

He ruled France by corruption and terror. The number of Government Officials was four times the number of the electors. Votes in the Electoral Assemblies and the Legislature were regularly bought, and by such means a "strong majority" in the Chamber of Deputies was secured ever ready to declare the country "satisfied" with his infamous system. By the laws of September, and unceasing

legal persecution, he fettered or crushed the meeting was utterly taken away. Police spyism reigned triumphant.

I can but allude to the bloody means by Charter. Prepare, in every manly way, for 1789 sent the elder Bourbons to our shores, which he sought to establish his throne. Would the achievement of Right, and the overthrow with a host of kicked-out, beggar'd aristocrats, to God that I had space at command to unfold A new council was elected, the names will be of Wrong. You, the working classes, are an numerous as Egyptian locusts. The downfall in detail his sanguinary atrocities. I can only ound attached to the addresses below.

It was then resolved that the Council be instructed rapine are your binding fetters. Burst these bons, by the help of Finglish gold and Holy Altarians of Grenoble and Lyons, whose motto fetters; every means equal to that end are innce bayonets, upon France, relieved us from was-"to live working or die fighting." I can ple from the patriotism of their French brethren, justifiable. For an enslaved people, every act the presence and plunderings of these royal but remind you of the slaughter of the Parisians tending to emancipation is holy, is magnani- and aristocratical vagabonds. Some fifteen at the funeral of General Lamarque, when years elapsed, and down came the restored grape shot was poured upon the people, and Need we cite the acts of the noble Provi- monarchy of France, hurled to the dust by the more than six hundred victims slain. Louis sional Government, the chosen of the revolu- gallant but deceived heroes of July. Charles Philippe declares he has nothing to tax his tionary and Republican working men of the Tenth again sought our shores, and the an- conscience with! Has he forgotten the France, as incentives to exertion on your cient palace of the Scottish kings was set apart murders in the Rue Transnomain? Has he parts? Behold some of them in contrast with for his lodgment. Lastly, the glorious Revo- forgotten that his executioners fired upon prisoners in their dungeons, shot unarmed men ment. The sovereign people, in their magna- faced King of the Barricades from his throne, for their amusement, slew old men, pregnant nimity, have proclaimed, through their gene- and consumed the throne itself, has sent to us women, and infants at the breasts of their THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS, rous Government, the abolition of the punish- King "Billy Smith," with his cowardly, con- mothers? Has he forgotten that even the ment of death! The servile apologists of temptible progeny. This worthy squad are now sanctuary of the Church was not respected?

> were filled with the houses and a time to publicans. In there hales of heli the wondernned

and the dawn of mankind's regeneration. Louis Philippe says "he has nothing to reprotectors, have died of hunger, or fallen into

Louis Philippe's crowning crime stamps his name with eternal infamy. He encircled Paris people, whose rights he had filched from them. He studded the streets of that capital with barracks, guard houses, and other depots for

"Let loose the dogs of war."

and he did so. Blood flowed in torrents. Hundreds of the people werekilled or wounded. But the hour had struck. The mass of the receives 400l. per year, instead 15,000l. for under the laws of "vagrancy," that is, poverty, soldiers and National Guard refused to fight You have served the true interests of the merly paid. How would this salary comport send him to the treadmill. The reverend against the people. The Proletarians carried with the dignified notions of the Whig Lord gent's card, with the name of "Smith" thereon, all before them, and the Orleans dynasty went threw Louis Philippe into a paroxysm of de- down into the "blackness of darkness" for ever. While the Provisional Government, on the light. "Mr Smith! that is curious indeed! The tyrant failed and fell; but be it never forgotten, that had the troops been faithful to him, he would have destroyed half the people of

Truly did the Abbe Gregoire exclaim-" The history of kings is the martyrology of nations !" If every hair of Louis Philippe's head could pour bleod, were strict justice done upon him, that blood would be doomed to flow.

But the French people, magnanimous in their terrible power, have spared his life, that he may live the scorn and contempt of Europe, with the hatred of every people, and even the

"The laughter of triumph, the jeers of the world." When in every other land the voice of the people rises to Heaven in execration of the defeated tyrant of France, shall Eugland be an exception? No! You will declare with me, that were Englishmen free-free as they are resolved to become-this land should be no refuge for cast-out tyrants; on the contrary, England's statute book should declare that-"He who oppresses one nation, is the declared enemy of all; and those who make war on a people to arrest the progress of liberty, and to annihilate the rights of man, ought to be pursued everywhere, not as ordinary persons,

but as assassins and brigand rebels. L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

BRADFORD.—The procession for Gilstead Moor camp meeting, will meet in the large room of the Land Office, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and from thence proceed, at half-past eleven, to the place THE CHARTISTS of Manchester-road, Bradford, will

meet at the Yorkshire Divan, on Menday evening, at THE MEMBERS of the Land Company will meet in their room, on Sunday next (to-morrow,) at aix

A great outery having been raised against the cir-chlars of the Ministers of Public Instruction and the Interior, we give the following extract from the

The great error sgainst which the inhabitants of our former: the advantages of education or the gifts of fortune. As peasant, possessed of good sense and experience, will ronation infinitely better than a rich and educated citizen having no experience of rural life or blinded by interests at variance with those of the bulk of the peasantry. As to fortune, the remuneration which will be assigned to all the members of the Assembly will suffice for the mainte-Bauce of the very poorest,

It must not be forgotten, that in a great assembly like that which is about to assemble, the majority of the members fulfil the functions of jurors. They decide affirmatively or negatively whether the measures proposed by the elite of the members are good or bad. They only require honosty and g ad sense; they do not invent. These are noble sentiments. We now give in full Interior, to the Commissioners of the provisional government. LEDRU-ROLLIN'S CIRCULAR.

The circular which has reached you, and which has been published, traced out your duties. It is, however, important that I enter with you into some details, and that I state more clearly what I expect from your patriotism, now that by your care the Republic is proclaimed. From several departments demands have been sent into me, inquiring what your powers ere. The Minister of Wer has been in some anxiety in what touches your relations with the military leaders. Several amongst you desire to be informed as to the line of conduct which you ought to follow with respect to the law functionaries; finally, the National Guards and the elections, particularly the latter, ought to be the object of your constant attention.

1. WHAT ARE YOUR POWERS ?- They are unlimited. Agent of a revolutionary authority, you are revolutionary also. The victory of the people has imposed on you the duty of getting your work proclaimed and consolidated ; for the accomplishment of that task you are invested with its sovereignty; you take orders only from your conscience : you are to act as circumstances may demand for the public safety. Thanks to our state of public morals, that mission is not a very terrible one. Hitherto you have not had to break down any serious resistance, and you have been able to remain calm in your force; you must not, however, deceive yourself as to the state of the country. Republican sentiments ought to be their continuance in office is demended; it is your duty to make the population perceive that those persons who served a power each act of which was a corruption cannot be preserved. The nomination of sub-commissioners to replace those functionaries belongs to you; and you can refer to me whenever you feel any hesitation. Choose in preference men belonging to the chief town. You are not to take them in the arrondissment itself. unless you know them to be perfectly free from all spirit you will dissolve them, and, in concert with the mayors, you will nominate a provisional municipality; but you rigorous necessity. I am of opinion that the majority Government. their head new leaders.

2. YOUR RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICERS IN CORof the executive authority, so that the armed force is in our 3rd edition of Saturday last. under your orders. You can call it out, and put it in The demonstration of the National Guar movement; you can even, in grave cases, suspend a Thursday was the principal subject of discussi this part of your functions. All that on your part might offend the just susceptibilities of the officers or soldiers would be an inexcusable fault. I understand that in several departments the commissioners have not at once established a bond between them and the military authorities: I am astonished at that, and I recommend jou not to sin against these simple rules of good policy and propriety. The army, in the late events. showed a lively sympathy for the Republican cause, and It must be attached to it more and more. It is of the people as we are, and it is the first barrier that would be opposed to an invasion. It is about to enter for the first time on the possession of its political rights. Therefore honour it, and do what you can to obtain the good Wishes of those who command it. Do not forget that your powers do not extend to the regulations of discipline: they may be summed up in these two words—to make use of the military force, and to gain it over by marks of esterm and cordiality.

S. YOUR RELATIONS WITH THE LAW PUNCTIONARIES. ...These magistrates depend on the Executive authority. only in the circle precisely traced out by the law, You to the law officers, who are immovable, you will keep a close eye on them, and if any of the members should exhibit public marks of hostility, you may use the right of suspending, which your sovereign authority con.

4. NATIONAL GUARD .- You will receive from me detailed instructions on the organisation of the civil force. I have endeavoured to provide against all the difficulties which you may meet with. Those which arise from le. cal and unforeseen obstacles must be surmounted by your patriotism. In proceeding to the elections, you will conform yourself to the decree of the governmentwill cause to be named all the officers, without exception. PARKS. You will carefully watch over the action of the oblige them to render you an exact account of their

5. THE ELECTIONS .- The elections are your great work : they will prove the salvation of the country. It subject, put yourself on your guard against the intrigues call themselves servents of the people. Those will deceive you, and you must refuse them your support. Let your mot d'ordre be, 'New men,' and, as much as possible from the ranks of the people. The working classes, who form the living strength of the nation. should choose from amongst them men recommended by their intelligence, their morality, and their devotedness; united to the elife of thinking men, they will bring force into the discussion of all great questions which will be agitated under the authority of their practical experience. They will continue the revolution, and they will limit it within the bounds of possibility and reason. Without them it will be led away in vain Utopian ideas, when it will be stiffed under the efforts of a retrograde faction. Enlighten the electors, and repeat to them incessantly

that the reign of the men of the monarchy is finished. You comprehend how great is your task. The education of the country is not complete; it is for you to guide it. Cause on all points of your department the meeting of electoral committees; examine closely the qualifications of the candidates, and stop at those only who appear to present the strongest guarantees of Republican opinion, and the greatest chance of success. No compromises-no complaisance. Let the day of

election be the triumph of the revolution. LEDRI-ROLLIN.

We append the following excellent remarks on the above circular from the Reforme :-

The aristocrats and sleepy heads have cried out against the vigerous condemnation of double-faced intriguers, servants of the monarchy transformed into courtiers of the people. . . According to these men the circular bears within it the following abominable blasphemy: - The assembly must be animated by the revolutionary spirit, or else we will march towards civil war and anarchy. . . Let there be no compromise, &c.' Alas! interests and fears had been irritated by such a declaration. But these words are true. We will it, and it the spirit of the republic does not pelletrate the future constituent assembly. We might show the combat, for before everything the republic must live and lest: but we prefer an appeal to all the citizens, and to convoke them for the service of a revolution which bears with it peace and equality, but which may also bear war. with all its torches and all its revenge.

THE NATIONAL GUARD. The Mostreus publishes the following account of

Guard, and some of the commanders of the legions. This is what has been decided upon, and you, men of sense and intelligence, we leave you to judge yourselves; you will understand that when we form an immence National Guard, we cannot preserve the compaof the new companies. And that for two reasons-the The great error sgames wast be guarded is this—that is first and principal of which is not to deviate in the egricultural districts must be secretary either to enjoy least from the principle of liberty, equality, and fraternity, inscribed on our banners. What constitutes far as education is concerned, it is clear that an houset the force of this principle is, the fraternal union of all the citizens. It is essential that the present the interests of his class in the assembly of the National Guard thus constituted should form a union of brothers, and for that purpose it is impossible that smaller associations can subsist in the midst of an immense aggregate association of the citizens. We are convinced this fusion will quickly take place, and that eight days at the utmost will suffice to reerganise it, and to come to a decision on the choice of the officers. There is also another reason in favour of public order: the companies of granadiers and voltigeurs apread over a great extent of territory would naturally take more time to assemble in case of need-our object has been to remedy this obstacle. For these reasons, and after having long and maturely deliberated on the subject, we have thought it an imperious duty not to maintain the special the famous circular of Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the ondres of the two companies, whilst those of all others are disorganised. They will, therefore, like their neigh. acknowledge the rights of others. What we desire is that the elections should be a truth, sincere and comthe expression of their will—the equality which you wish for yourselves must exist for every one; otherwise, the sentiment of union and fraternity which you ought strong hold, the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

M. Arago said :--

M. Ledru Rollin has been alluded to as having taken upon himself personally the decision in question, in his quality of Minister of the Interior. M. Ledra Rollin has decisions to make for which we leave him alone responsible for. But the decree which you protest against has been decided upon in a council of the whole govern ment, after having heard the natural chiefs of the National Guard, MM. de Courtais and Guinard. We naturally imagined that the measure would produce a slight emotion, but we never imagined it would have become so of the country. Republican sentiments ought to be profound, and moreover that it would prompt you to a strongly forwarded there, and for that purpose all political functions must be allotted to men sure, and of proceeding, which has not only already had its inconverepublican principles. Everywhere the Prefects and nient effects, which will perhaps promote far more serious spunteen principles. Everywhere the freeces and ones. To-morrow will show—to morrow we shall witness a manifestation of the workmen to reply to that of the National Guard. We shall calm it. I hope; but do you not think it would be deplorable to establish a struggle between the workmen and National Guards. whilst on the contrary we wish the utmost union? Our motto is: Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. All our acts tend to prove these three words a reality, and you can easily understand that we have beheld your manifestation this day with deep regret. It has already produced unof celeric. Do not set young men aside, as ardour and fortunate results—the shops are shut, and trade, already generosity are the privilege of that age, and the republic at so low an ebb, will feel the effects of it. You behold. has need of those fine qualities. You must also provide gentlemen, the consequences of your proceeding; I have for the replacement of mayors and their deputies. You will appoint them provisionally, investing them with the ordinary power. If the municipal councils are hostile, aim is all our efforts is to arrive at a complete and brotherly union among all the citizens. The deputation then retired, declaring that it

will not have recourse to that measure except in cases of would rely upon the wisdom of the Provisional of the municipal councils may be preserved by placing at | MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION OF THE PROLETARIANS IN

SUPPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL COVERNMENT. We now give a detailed account of the demonstra-MAND OF THE TROOPS .- You are exercising the powers | tion of the people on Friday the 17th, briefly noticed

The demonstration of the National Guard on commanding officer, referring the case immediately to the ultra democratic clubs which were held that me. But you eught to show the greatest caution is evening, and it was then resolved that the people should make a counter-demonstration on Friday. In one of these meetings, over which M. Blanqui peeposition were the instigators of that movement. Others ascribed it to Carlist intrigues, and denounced the National Guards as partisans of Henry V. This accusation had gained some credit among the people, but which we do not wish to behold, as yet, passing for during the night bands traversed the streets. crying 'Down with the Carlists! Down with Henry V.! Vive Ledru-Rollin!

The following placard posted up at an early hour on Friday morning :-

The people, during the combat, were heroic, after the calm, because they are powerful and just. Let evil passions, let wounded interests, beware of provoking them! seen proclaimed after the victory, then the elections The people are called upon to give a high moral and shall be postponed. But once more I have to remark social direction. It is their duty to fraternally call to to you, that you, a fraction of the people, and not the order such misled men as may still try to maintain priviloged bodies in the bosom of our equality! They look with a severe eye upon these manifestatious against that cossary intelligence. Therefore we take into conside-Minister who has given so many pledges to the revolution. ration the wishes of this city. But wait until the dotion, and wherever you do not find it you will inform Let the people, then, assemble this day, the 17th, at ten me, at the same time mentioning such persons as are in the morning, in the Place de la Révolution, and there comerkable for their probity and firmness. I shall express their will. We have already shed our blood in communicate the same to the Ministry of Justice. As defence of the revolution, and are ready to shed it again. We will wait-we, who are often in want of the necesrevolution are guilty of the crime of lexe-humanity. To that be indispensable; but what we want, what you ment! Let us again assure it, that we are ready to give it our concurrence in all measures for insuring order, unity, and the public safety. 'Vive la Republique!'

SOBRIER, CAHAIGNE, PILHES, ROZIEBES, GANNEAU, LECHALLIER, IMBERT. The emissaries of the clubs proceeded to all the suburbs, to invite the labourers to rendezvous on different points, and to proceed from thence in bodies that is to say, that in derogation to the law of 1831, you to the Hotel de Ville. Their instructions were strictly by the National Guard, commencing by the superior poured down in masses into the city, forcing all their comrades who were working to join them. Those greater energy, far from Paris, where the eyes of the sub-commissaries and of the municipalities, and will who assembled in the Champs Elysees exceeded 30,000. A numerous column defiled on the Boulevards, shouldering shovels and pickaxes, and driving

wheelbarrows before them. By twelve o'clock, the square was filled by one is on the composition of the assembly that our destinies | dense throng, with branches from the main body exdepend. It must be animated by a revolutionary spirit; tending up the small narrow streets that debouch into standing places by the crowd.

The assembly did not wholly consist of workmen. From twelve o'clock till two, the crowd remained on the Place cheering and shouting, at intervals raising on their drums. There was no sign of opposition to the manifestation of feeling; the guard on duty was even less numerous than usual.

Towards two o'clock, the crowd, thinking that the united effect of its numbers and its cheers had sufficiently indicated the degree and direction of popular feeling, began to disperse, though very slowly. As the intelligence that all had passed off more quietly than had been anticipated began to spread, a manifest relief of the anxiety of the public mind could be traced; it was more sensibly felt on the Bourse than anywhere else. The agitation and uncertainty of the morning were succeeded by an improved tone of feeling, and the opinions of the journals are divided on the step taken by the National Guard, now felt to have been a coup mangué.

DEMANDS OF THE PROPLE. the reception of the delegates of the people on Friday, at the Hotel de Ville :-

Towards two o'clock, all the members of the governfollowing address:-

claimed that you wished to have the revolution, the sovereignty of the people, democracy, the Republic, a constitution made by a national assembly. You have declared lence you do not intend to impose upon us. All we can, that all the citizens were National Gaards, and that all at this moment, promise you is, that we will deliberate ought to co-operate in the election of the National without delay upon the two questions with which you Guard. You have also declared that you wished to have are pre-occupied. I engage you even, in the interest of have war and anarchy, if we have not the government of bona fide elections, a real National Guard, a veritable the solutions which you see, in the interest of the goconstitution; that is the reason why we have rallied around you, and given you our support. However, the represent you, we conjure you, leave the provisional degrees, funercal ones perhaps, which are before us, subaltern authorities, charged to prepare the inscription government of deliberations. We will profoundly study the question are before us, for the National Guard, have neglected the means of deliberations. We will profoundly study the question what the people demand. rendering it complete, and, if the elections take place on with a sincere desire of doing what the people demand, the 25th, there will not be any real National Guard. Be- but at the came time preserving our liberty, because II. sides, the people have not had time to concert together berty is a duty of conscience, which you will not deny. on the choice to be made, and, consequently, there will not be any real elections. It is the same for the other tention of doing any violence upon the provisional goelections, and if it be desired to have a real National vernment, for we have an entire confidence in it. Assembly, which can consolidate the revolution and the Republic, it is indispensable that all the citiz as shall be the reception of the departation of the National inscribed on the electoral lists, and shall have time to without exclusion; we have sustained the government Guards which went up to the Hotel de Ville on consult together in order to vote with an entire independuply assembly mosts. Thursday, to protest against the decree of the pro- dence, and a perfect knowledge of what they are about; constituent assembly meets. ('Yes, yes; to the last!') visional gove nment, dated the 14th inst., relative but, in order that the elections be perfectly independent The circular of M. Ledru-Rollin has been approved by to the National Guards. M. Armani Marrast, mem- and free, it is necessary that no armed and paid troops the people; the departments, when calightened, will apber of the povisional government, a dressed them should be in the capital. The people look on the soldiers prove of it as Paris has done. The people, you know, in the following terms:

as brothers, and wish always to fraternise with them; have been heroic in combat, and generous after victory, Citizens, the provisional government has already had but the democratic principle demands that there be none and sufficiently magnanimous not to inflict punishment. notice of your pretensions through the medium of the but citizens there where the people and the representa. They are calm because they are powerful and just. Let press. It would have desired earnestly that men like tives have to deliberate. In consequence, we come to evil passions and wounded interests beware of provoking yourselves, necessarily friends to order, and whose daty has before you the wishes of the people of Paris, and to them. The people are this day called upon to give a it is to maintain it, should not have departed from the demand in its name—let, the removal of troops; 2nd, high moral and social direction. It is their cuty to call 40,000 proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior, regular mode of submitting your claims. We have be-the postponement to April 5th, of the elections of the fraternally to order such misled men who may again at where they shouted 'Vive Ledru-Rollin' and doheld these manifestations with regret, they not only Rational Guard; and Srd, the postponement to May 31st, tempt to maintain a privileged body in the bosom of our manded that the regular troops be sent out of Paris. having the inconvenience of exciting others of a con- of the National Assembly. Citizens of the provisional equality. They look with a severe eye upon those manitrary nature, of prolonging the agitation in the streets, government, we cannot conceal it from ourselves, that festations against a Minister who has given so many but of rendering still more painful the crisis, already so | counter revolutionary managerer may endanger the pub. | pledges to the revolution. The people come to day to difficult, which commerce has to sustain, and of pre- lie peace and the revolution, if your patriotism and de- express their will. We have shed our blood in defence doubt, when an army becomes the instrument of tyranny difficult, which commerce has to sustain, and of pre- lic peace and the revolution, it your partitions and use of the Republic, and are ready to shed it again. We wait deserves the manifestation aimed at shaking you; we reply to it by a with confidence the realisation of the promises of the deserves the hatred of all well-thinking men, of all frames.

with that which it expresses. The demands which you have expressed shall be the object of our deliberations, people, to live for it, and, if necessary, to die for it. (Applause )

A DELEGATE here said-Be persuaded that, on its side, the people will die for you-as long, be it observed, as you will serve its rights.

M. Louis Blano asked if the wish expressed was the general one ! A delegate replied: We have convoked all the corpora tions; we have submitted to them what we desired to

do; they have all adhered, and have sent us to you to present the wishes we have just expressed. Another delegate said : What reply shall we communicate to the people?

M. Louis Bland replied : Say to the people who have sent you that we feel honoured in being their represento be jealous to maintain, more particularly in the inte- provisional government of the Republic does not deliberest of public peace, is merely imaginary. You can rate under menace. To those who only represented comprehend that it would be impossible for a Republithe privileged classes it was permitted to feel fear; but can Government to deviate even in a slight degree from that is not permitted to us, because we are your repreits maxim, and to compremise the principles which are sentatives, and because, in maintaining our dignity, we maintain yours. (Marks of approbation.)

A delegate here said: The people expect something better than words-they desire a definite reply. Take what time you please to deliberate, but we will not leave without a reply to communicate to the people. M. Sobribe said: We do not wish to influence or do violence to the provisional government-we have confidence in it.

M. CABET :-- We have come to express wishes. The provisional government cannot be ignorant of the situation of the country. It requires, as we all do, energy to save the public interests. We hope, citizen members of the provisional government, that your patriotism and your devotedness to the people, to liberty, to the revolu. tion, will find means of dissipating all disquietude, and of giving to the revelutionary march that character of order, liberty, union, and universal confidence which is necessary to it to assure the triumph of the Republic, and consolidate its destinies. The government is too wise not to desire to deliberate; and we are too sincere friends of order and liberty not to leave it the opportunity of deliberating.

M. LEDRE-ROLLIN, member of the provisional government, said: I have only a word to add, and I believe this word will have some effect on your minds. You represent Paris, but you comprehend that France is composed of the whole of the citizens. Now, two days ago, I sent to all the commissaries of departments to demand this :- Is it materially possible for the elections to take place on the Oth of April? Is it politically possible, and is it for the interests of the establishment of the Republic, for the elections to take place on 9th April! You cannot, citizens, impose on the government to deliberate without being, before all, enlightened as to the state of France, without being informed by its commissaries. You certainly represent the must active, and, for that reason, the most intelligent city; but you cannot pretend to represent the whole of France; you can do so but on one condition—that, being elected by the people, representatives of the people, you have for the departments, as for the whole of distant departments the answers that are to be made to the wish of Paris, which ordinarily gives the impulse to the rest of France, but which cannot desire to oppress France, shall have learned the views of the departments. it, as representing the whole country, will be able to assign a delay, if, in fact, it is necessary, for the establishment of the Republic, which is now only decreed, away in smoke. If we do not consent to have a national representation which would only be a marked representation of the principles which have been de. stroyed-if we do not consent to again see the government set aside, as it was in former times; if we are determined to have a representation truly Republican, and if the people also will have it; if we find that at this moment the elections cannot take place in such a way as to positively ensure the principle which we have delegates of the whole of France, cannot desire to receive a reply from us before we have obtained the nepartments have declared how the matter stands; let us not say that Paris is everything, and that the rest of France is, so to speak, abandened. When we shall have arrived, through our commissaries, at a knowledge of the wishes of the whole of France, we shall come to a resolution, viz, the postponement of the elections, if want, is the real establishment of the Republic, which

we have proclaimed on the parricades. (Applause, ' Vive Ledru-Rollin!') M. CABET .- We only express opinions and wishes. We all know what agitations are going on in the departments, what is the influence of the enemies of the revolution, of the republic, and of the people. Yesterday's manifestations must have completed your information on that point, and the maneuvres which were so audaclously manifested in the midst of the capital, where the marks of the barricades are not yet effaced, are sufficient to convince us that they are carried on with much government are not so immediately over everything. We are convinced that the republic and the revolution will be in danger, if the elections are not carried on with a full and entire liberty on the part of the citizens, and

with deliberations mature and reflected enough to give if net, we shall go en to civil war and anarchy. On this into the Place. The Pont d'Arcele was covered, the classes which are hostile to us, that we speak. The even the stone arch that supports the suspending | danger is not for us-it is for others; but we shall act of double-faced men, who, after having served royalty, chains, and the chains themselves, were converted so as to preserve all the rights of the people and all the the abres of revolutions ought to be closed. Citizens of the provisional government! you have now in your hands the most magnificent of tasks. We have exthe choras of the Marseillaise, or beating the appel pressed to you our desires, we have conjuted you to watch over the public safety, because we feel the conviction that the people should set the example in all things. They ought also to prove themselves to be the friends of wishes of which you are the organs. We only promise order and liberty, and that, as they know how to fight, you, I for my own part only promise you, to weigh them they also know how to deliberate and express their thoughts. We have now only to retire and leave the

government to deliberate. ('Yes, yes.' 'No, no.'); A member of the deputation said. There are two questions upon which immediate answers may be given. They do not concern Paris; they concern the disbandment of all the paid troops, and the adjournment of the elections in the National Guard.

M. Louis Blanc said—Citizens, these are two questions which may be decided soon without an appeal to the opinions of the departments, for it would be useless to wait for any information upon them. This is my opinion, and I believe it to be the opinion of the Provisional government. Only from motives which I have The Montraus publishes the following account of already explained, and they are motives of great gravity which must speak to the hearts of the people, for, from the commencement of the revolution, the people have shown that they have a deep sense of the disnity ment being collected together, a deputation, composed of man. From these same motives I request, citizens, of about forty persons from the different corporations that you will leave us time to deliberate, and allow us to and clubs, was introduced; and M. Gerard read the do so at freedom. That we may be worthy of maintaining your liberty, ours should be respected. I request, Citizens of the provisional government, you have protherefore, that you will not put your questions, saying, would be a violent proceeding. (No. no ) This is a vioernment, whose dignity demands all M. Sobrier. - The delegates of the people have no in

Some Delegates .- Not in all! M. Sonzier.-In all, gentlemen, without exception.

the honour of France, and will accomplish the happiness this moment may be counterassing the revolution, whether openly or secretly, are committing the crime of lic is founded on public opinion, and will never forget their duties. Behold, citizen representatives of the peonies of grenadiers and voltigeurs to form the nucleus that it is so; our strength, we are aware, is in that of ple, those 200,000 fellow-citizens who surround you and the people, and our will ought always to be in unison cover you with their solicitude. They will support you, be assured, in all measures of order, unity, and public safety. At this moment all our souls form but one soul, and the more so that they have been put forward in the consecration of that great principle—the sovereignty terms full of moderation. Be sure that it is the firm desire of the provisional government to march with the thou hast not failed in thy mission! thy genius, which in 1789 and 1793 destroyed the old world, will soon com. plete its work by the universal enfranchisement of all men. Then nations will be really brethren, and their eternal motto will be, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,

Some delegates asked .- Does the whole of the provi tional government approve the circular ?

by name. I answer the call, and demand to speak also. add nothing to what was said to you just now with as much dignity as propriety by our colleague, M. Louis of combat sad victory. That there is no government possible, except on the condition that you have the contatives; tell them that we cannot have a desire which is fidence and the reason to confer moral authority on this bours, form part of the general mass of citizens. There not theirs, for without them we should be nothing, and government. Is the moral authority of this government. is nothing in this to excite your susceptibility, or wound we only keep here the place of their sovereignty. We anything else, not only in itself, but for the people, for anything else, not only in itself, but for the people, for sovereignty. your feelings; the best guarantee of your rights is to thank you for coming to us, full of confidence in our the public, for the departments, for Europe which repatriotism, full of confidence in the desire which is at gards us—is it anything else than its complete independ- united with me in the same thought in shouting 'Vive the bottom of our hearts, to act with you in your inplete, that they might not be for yourselves alone, but terest, without ever forgetting you, for the salvation of the government — that its dignity—that its only for every citizen forming a part of the National Change is for every citizen forming a part of the National Guard, the Republic. We thank you, as men, for having placed moral force. What are we'l Look! Here is us in a position to do it with independence. Now, citizens, leave us to deliberate on these wishes—let us deliberate, in order that it may be well understood that the to consecrate his last strength, at our head, to the establishment of the Rapublic-(Bravo)-with independence, with dignity, and liberty; and, assuredly, in liberty and independence there is not a French citizen who can disown the name of Dupont (de l'Eure). Around us what do you see? A little group of men without arms, without physical support, without soldiers, without guards, who have no other authority than that which the people maintains respecting them, who do not seek any other, who plunge, who immerge as it were in this people from whom they went forth, and who have not taken in the Republic a part to energetic and so perilouexcept to be the guarantees of those popular interests, sacrificed till now under the monarchies, the aristocra cies, the oligarchies which we have passed through. What is required in order that this sentiment should have its effect, in order that those popular principles should become useful to the happiness and to the rights of the people? The continuance of calm and order-or

that confidence we have given you. What can we oppose

to you? Only one thing-your own reason : that power

of general reason which is alone here placed you and us, which inspires us, and arrests you before us. It is that invisible, moral, and yet all-powerful force which renders us calm, ourselves independent and dignified in preence of that mass which surrounds this palace of the people, defended by its sole inviolability. (Bravo.) That last barrier of our independence, as a government and as men we will defend to the death, if the pressure of the multitude should wish to violate it: and it is not for ourselves it is for you that we should perish in defending it. What would be a people without a government, and what would a degraded gevernment become to the people? (Bravo.) I now come to the three questions which you have proposed. A delay of ten days more of the elections of the National Guard. On this subject we have already considered the legitimate wishes of the people and your own desires. It has been represented to us that the imposing, solid, patriotic Republican mass of the population which form the immense popular element of Paris, had not perhaps had the time to inscribe themselves on these lists, and thus to enter into the patriotic framework in which we wish henceforward to enclose the whole public force. We, in the first place, ordered a postponement of eight days, and afterwards to the 25 h March. I cannot give my individual opinion, and I would not wish to do so at this moment, on the results of people, you have for the departments, as for the whole of the fresh deliberation which may take place on these had used no expression which was not is accordance that although at the present moment there appear people. You must wait a few days. I have fixed on the 25th subjects; but you have in all fifteen days to inscribe yoursolves. As to the troops, I have already replied on that subject to one of the patriotic associations of which are no troops in Paris, except perhaps about 1500 or 2000 men dispersed among the outer posts, for the protection of the gates of the railroads, and it is false that the government has even thought of bringing them nearer Paris. It would be senseless, after what has taken place, after the fallen royalty has seen 80,060 soldiers fall before republican feelings as yourselves, wishes opposed to your own, and contrary to your independence. We have never had nor ever shall have such an idea. This is the truth-announce it to the people; its liberty belongs to it because it has achieved it; it belongs to it because it has known how to protect it from disorder. The Repubarmed people. But, although this is the truth now, and that we declare to you that we only require the armed people for the protection of our institutions, do not conclude that we would ever consent to the everthrow of French soldiers. (Cries of 'No! no! Bravo!') Do not conclude that we would place our brave army in suspiit into the interior, and even into Paris, should warlike the safety of the country. The soldier, who was yesterday only a soldier, is new a citizen like you and us. (Cries of him, and he would no more accept that of the work-Yes! yes!') We have given him the right to co-operate, by his vote as a citizen, in the representation and in liberty, which he will know how to defend as well as any other fraction of the people. As to the third and day of the convocation of the National Assembly, I will not consent in any way to pledge either the opinion of my colleagues or my own on a measure which too deeply concerns the rights of the whole country. I will prejudge nothing, out of respect for our independence, on a decree which would tend to declare to the nation that Paris claimed the monopoly of liberty and of the Ropublic, and which would make us assume, in the name of the capital alone, and under the pressure of a mass -well-intentioned, but imperative by its numbers alone the dictatorship of liberty achieved by every one, but for the whole of France, and not for some ci izens alore, If you command me to deliberate under this pressure of which is not comprised in Paris, for three months, or for six months, excluded from its representation and from its constitution. I will say to you what I said to another government a few days since, that you shall bly. It is in the interest of humanity, in the interest of only wrost such a vote from my breast when you have pierced it with balls. (Loud applause.) No, deprive cept that of 'Vive Dupont de l'Eure!' when the us a thousand times of our title as a government, rather than deprive us of our free opinions, our dignity, our interests of liberty. It has been repeatedly said that evident inviolability - evident abroad as much as at home. In order for a government to be respected, it must have not only the reality but also the appearance of liberty. (Cries of Bravo, bravo.') Comprehend, then, your power in ours, your dignity and your independence

> what shall appear to us, not only the will of the people of Paris, but the right and will of all the Republic. The deputation here applauded the remarks of M Lamartine, and several of its members stook him by the hand. One of them said, ' Be assured that the people are only here to support the provisional go-

vernmont.

in ours, and allow us, for the interest of the paople, to

reflect and deliberate coolly, and to adopt or reject the

well, without fear as without control, and to decide on

M. LAMABTINE replied-I am convinced of it. but the nation may deceive itself. Beware of assemblages of this kind, however fine they may be; the 18th Bru-18th Brumsire of despotism, and neither you nor I wish for that.

The deputation them retired. The assembled people loudly called for the members of the provisional government. Their wishes were neceded to; the members of the government placed themselves on a platform erected at the entrance of the Hotel de Ville. An immense shout of acclamation greeted their arrival, all heads were uncovered, and a thousand hands were seen waving their bats.

On silence being obtained, M. Louis BLANC addressed government of the Republic, I thank you for having communicated to it your wishes, for the government, are to express their wishes firmly, but with moderation and with majesty. That is what you have done, and we beg you to retire with the greatest colmness and that on the day that we can no longer serve you well persons. we will retire, and as I just now said to your delegates. if our retirement is not sufficient we shall know how to

This address was followed by laud cries of 'Bravo.' Vive la Republique!' Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire!' were heard on all sides. The members of the government descended from the platform, and the assembled masses put themselves in motion, in admirable order, to proceed towards the column of the Bastile.

When the people left the Hotel de Ville, about follows:-

Citizens-You require the army to be sent away. No

sulted your officers of the Etni-Mejor of the National union, confidence, and firmness, and order will be selid citizens with the means of substatence. Let it reflect a bravery of our soldiers; nor will he doubt their force or will save the treasury from disbursements which like liberty; the Republic will triumph, will constitute upon this, for we are now without work. All who at power! For during the days of February the army re- would amount to 275 millions. fused to fight, it fraternised with us, and calmly looked ther openly or section, and comment of the Republikation of the Republik the paries men who are your own firsh and blood—your positors in the savings banks. own soul, and part of yourselves? (Cries of 'Brave, would be a deplorable error. ('True, true.') Besides, ments. why have we required the intervention, not of the city in a state of calm. But we ought not to abuse your | usual course. M. LAMABTINE replied-Gentlemen, I have been called good-will, and it is for that alone we have called in the ald of your brothers in arms. (Cries of 'Bravo, bravo.') a notice that the workmen employed will have two Let us raise our voice in favour of the army. In our days france a day, and be employed at least every other of humiliation it preserved the honour of our country in day. Those who are unemployed will receive one

> Long cries of enthusiasm, 'Vive la Republique! Vive Ledru-Rollin!' followed this address. The night passed in perfect tranquillity. Bodies defile along the Boulevards from four till seven of public credit; considering that the greater number it was impossible for vehicles to break through the that it is necessary to supply the manufacturers with the several corps. As night fell crowds collected in operatives employed in their factories; decreesdifferent spots, but principally about the Porte St Denis and Porte St Martin. The inhabitants inthis posal of the Minister of Finance. quarter illuminated their houses, and about eight clock an immense body of people began to move slowly along the Boulevard in the direction of the terms and following the dispositions of our decree of the Madeleine, singing and calling on the shopkeepers to | 9th of March, 1848, shall be successively formed in Paris ight up : the cit zens were taken by surprise, and | and in the departments, and in all the great agricule whenever a delay occurred, ories of 'Des Lampions' were raised; as soon as lamps were fixed to the balconies the crowd gave a round of applause and marched on. In this way they advanced into comparative darkness, leaving a blaze of light behind them. They were in a very good humour, and not the slightest

streets, but out of the line of march. At the Boulevards des Italiens sections of the crowd branched off and made the side streets illuminate in the same manner. By ten o'clock the throng began to diminish, and by midnight everything was quiet again. The Irish residents in Paris were admitted on Friday to present an address to the provisional government, after the deputies of the people had been dismissed. They assembled on the Place de la Conearde, to the number of about 300, and marched in a procession to the Hotel de Ville, proceded by a tricoloured flag and a green flag with the Irish harp. All were the shamrock in their hats, it being St

Patrick's-day. M. Lamartine addressed the depu-

tation, which then withdrew, amidst cries of 'Vive

damage was done; not a single pane of glass was

broken, nor did the shopkeerers exhibit any alarm.

though neither police nor military were to be seen.

Bodics of the new Garde Mobile were collected in

considerable force in the Rue Rivoli, and other

la Republique!' 'Vive le Gouvernement Pro-On Saturday the ambassador of her Britannie Ma-'s'y, having demanded amicable explanations on the fact of an Irish flag presented yesterday by the Irish mandant of the sub-division; and he points out to del utation at the flotel de Ville, the Minister of Fo. the commanders that in the new order of things reign Affairs replied that the French recognised no only those deserving promotion should receive it, and other flag as national than that of the United Kingdom; and added that, in replying to the Irish, he had used no expression which was not in secondaria. The same circular states with this declaration, though he manifested sympatties for Ireland as regarded her religion and

liberal principles. Citizen Bergeron, who was tried in the beginning of the ex King's reign for an attempt against the life of his Majesty, had been appointed commissary-goneral in the departments of the Aisne and Somme, and left Paris on Thursday evening, accompanied by

citizens Nyon and Lebanché. Letters from Lyons announce that the armed workmen evacuated on the morning of the 15th the fortified enceints of la Croix Rousse, which was occupied by the National Guard and troops of the line. The Fort of Montessuy had been likewise evacuated

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

A meeting of masters and chiefs of Industry took place on Friday, at the Luxembourg, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc. In a speech with which he commenced the business of the day, M. Blanc, after having reminded his hearers that the men who a month ago were the objects of persecution or ridicapital and the instruments of labour, if they longer refused the concessions which the natural progress of ideas, and the great act of emancipation just accomplished, commanded. In the course of his speech M. Blane said that all oppressions were odious to man over the master than that of the master over the workman. This was warmly applauded. assembly then proceeded to elect a permanent committee of ten members, who, with the ten permanent principal question, that of the prorogation to a distant delegates chosen among the workmen, will have to assist the Commission of the Luxembourg in all its studies and investigations.

The committee appointed to adjust the claims of the labouring classes convoked on Sunday, at the Luxembourg, the delegates of the different trades of Paris, at half past two Yelock. All responded to the appeal, and upwards of two hundred workmen were installed in the hall hitherto occupied by the Chamber of Peers. M. Louis Blanc, the President, entered shortly afterwards, followed by his secretaries, them, being desirous to fraternise with the real representatives of order, liberty, and the prosperity of the Republic. M. de Blanc had scarcely concluded, when the members of the government entered the hall. and were enthu-instically cheered. No cry was raised in favour of any individual member exclusively. exvenerable patriot took the chair. M. Arago then thanked the entire labouring class, in the name of the provisional government, for the calmness, order, and peaceable and becoming attitude they had maintained during the grand manifestation of the 17th instant, and for the confidence and force they had calm of Paris. imparted to the government elected by their acelamations on the 24th of February, and re-elected on the 17th of March. M. Arago, moreover, urged all labourers to lose no time in inscribing their names on the registers of the National Guard, and added stacle, they had only to apply to the provisional government, which would basten to remove them. M Arago and his colleagues then retired amidst the apthe hall, invited the workmen to resume their seats. Do not be afraid, exclaimed M. Louis Blanc, 1 am a messenger of good tidings! The Republic we proclaimed has commenced its journey round the world. I have been informed this instant by M. de tion! That revolution is so complete that Metter-

the miseries of workmen, but that workmen should tion, selling from one to three half-pence. be supposed to have knowledge, that they should be consulted, summoned to deliberate on their interests, and be acknowledged to possess political the people, who listened with the deepest attention, as | rights, this is unheard of, and monstrous. What ! ollows: - Clizens, - In the name of the provisional in a month, and not later, a workman shall be seen in France, at seven leagues from Old England. sitting in the N tional Assembly by the side of a genissuing from the people, would be nothing without its tleman ! This is the subversion of all received nosupport. The provisional government is about to deli berate on the important questions which have been subberate on the important questions which have been surman, perchance, prove to have more ideas, more
passports or the grant of them for limited periods
mitted to it, but it asks you for the power of doing so man, perchance, prove to have more ideas, more only, the abolition of retail dealers and merchants, freely, because it becomes your dignity as well as our own. You have understood that violence must be left to those who are not strong. (Cries of 'Yes, yes,' and to those who are not strong. (Cries of Yes, yes, and menaced. They are anxious and indignant; their leads will suffice to show what are the principles of wounded pride disturbs their head, and fear their brain. This is quite natural, and we are not surthank you for it. Your attitude has preserved your in- prised at the malignity with which their journals dependence—thanks to you for it. Now, citizens, we appreciate events the scope of which they too well understand. All that is done here is misrepresented; good order. Have confidence in us: be assured they distort words, pervert acts. and calumniate

nich has fled!' This announcement was received!

with a triple salute of applause, and cries of 'Vive

la Paix,' and the assembly adjourned.

FINANCIAL DECREES.

March 25, 1848 The holders of the Treasury bills thus postponed fused to fight, it fraternised with us, and canny toward the option of waiting till the six months explain, whilst the blind Monarch, who was endeavouring to have the option of waiting till the six months explain, whilst the blind Monarch, who was endeavouring to have the option of waiting till the six months explain. army, my friends, are the people; the soldiers are our specie, or of exchanging them for coupons of the

sermy, my friends, are the people; the soldiers are one, and loan, at 5 per cent. par. Thus the holders of the server one. (Long-continued applauss.) new loan, at 5 per cent. par. Thus the holders of the server footier. Would you repel your brethren! Would you rank with these bills are placed on the same footing as the de Of the amount which by these means will be own soul, and part of yourselves? (Uries of Disto, brave.') No, citizens, you have no such sentiments of in- brought into the Treasury, it is intended to approjustice, mistrust, and exclusion within you. To revive priate sixty millions to augment the capital of the the ancient classes and distinctions among offizens new banks of discount in Paris and the depart The receipt of the octroi, or the dues belonging to why have we required the intervention, not of the city of Paris, has only been interrupted for a otherreason than to relieve the National Guard. We thank short time during the revolution; it has now, owing otherreason than to relieve then it thought reason to the assistance and energy of the inhabitants, the for that admirable activity which has maintained the great 'National Guard, and the operatives, resumed its The director of the public workshops has issued

Blanc. You feel as we do, we in whom the people placed Algeria. Whilst France, delivered up to foreigners by franc, instead of one and a half france, as hitherto. their confidence and personified themselves on the day the governors who have but lately been driven out, was in order to economise the funds for the distressed. The Moniteur contains the following decree, exposed to continued shame, the army, the missionaries placing 60,000,000f. at the disposal of the Minister of of civilisation, held high the French banner, and caused a barbarous people to acknowledge the greatness of our Finance, for the encouragement of agriculture, macountry. (Long-continued acclamations ) Forget, then, nufactures, and commerce:my friends, every needless mistrust, and you will be just, The provisional government, in consideration of the you will be good citizens, you will show that you are all decree, dated this day, which imposes forty-five centimes additional on the amount of the four direct taxes; considering that one of the first duties of the government of the Republic is to alleriate the distress which during

four years has caused such injury to agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; considering that credit is of men, marching nine and ten abreast, continued to the most urgent necessity of those three elements o'clock, stopping the traffic of the cross streets, fer of private establishments are paralysed; considering lines; they could only pass in the intervals between the means of securing employment for the numerous Article 1.-A sum of 60,000,000 is placed at the dis-Article 2 .- This sum of 60,000,000 shall be divided be-

tween the various workshops which, according to the taral manufacturing and commercial centres. POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SUARD ELECTION.

Paris, Sunday evening.-The government pubished this morning another decree, in compliance with the desire expressed by the people on Friday, postponing to a later day the elections for the national Guard of Pavis, and the Banlieue. The day fixed by the decree is the 5th of April. THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The provisional government held a meeting on Friday night, to consider and decide on the question of the expediency of postponing the elections to a later day than the 5th of April, in accordance with the desire expressed by the populace on Friday through their delegates. It was resolved that no postponement should take place. This decision was almost unanimous. One member of the government only voted for a postponement. That member is, of course, understood to be M. Ledru-Rollin.

La Reforme affirms that the general elections of the constituent assembly will be postponed, notwithstanding the reported decision of the government on

The Minister of War, with a view of earrying out republican principles in the advancement in the army, has addressed to the commanders of regiments s circular in which he directs that lists of those deserving promotion shall be immediately forwarded to him. accompanied by the observations of the comto be no apprehensions as to the pacific dispositions of the foreign powers, yet, to be prepared for all emergencies, a considerable body of troops will be sent to the frontiers, and that the infantry regiments will be increased by an eighth company to each battalion, and that similar measures will be adopted with the cavalry and artillery.

MORE POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Paris, Monday, 11, a.m. Every day brings its coloseal popular demonstrations. A procession of ten thousand Savoyards which paraded the town yesterday with flags, banners, scarfs, and other insignia, was regarded as quite a tame and spiritless affair after the one and two hundred thousands of the preceding days. But this morning, at six, the Boulevard was blue with thousands of blouses, with their usual banners, patriotic shouts, and national hymns of 'Mourir pour la patrie.' The sovereign people are literally sovereign.

The deputation of Savoyards went to the embassy of Sardinia to desire the ambassador to place himself at their head, which he refused. They then procceded along the Boulevards to the Bastile, where they paid their homage to the martyrs of liberty. They marched round the column, and then made a subscription for the wounded. They then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded of the provisienal government the title of French citizens. They were addressed by M. de Lamartine, who informed them that after having made the demand collectively, they should make it individually, and it would receive all due attention.

A decree of the provisional government, dated vesterday, appoints General Subervie (Minister of War) Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and M. Arago, interim Minister of War, in his place. M. Feriere Lafitte has just made a gift of £1,000 to the treasury.

Some 5,000 workmen are busy preparing the

Champ de Mars for a grand national ceremony, on the opening of the assembly. In the Champs Elysees some 500 more prepare for a large temporary construction to contain the next grand exhibition of and informed the assembly that the entire Provi- national industry and art. We were amused to nosional Government would shortly appear among tice in a contemporary, apropos of this undertaking, that some drole of a Frenchman had got him to believe that they were turning up the Champs Elysees to plant potatees! In the Luxembourg garden, some 400 are employed making changes; and National Ateliers for skilled workmen, just opening, about 2,000 are already entered, under the conduct of the pupils of the School of Art and Manufactures. At the Chamber of Deputies. in the court of honour, a number of men are also employed preparing a temporary construction of wood and stone for the assembly, besides large numbers on other points, all of which contributes largely doubtless to the order and

All persons fined or imprisoned on religious grounds are emancipated. THE POPULAR CLUBS.

All sorts of enthusiastic titles are given to these associations, phrases dove-tailed into phrases, to strengthen the signification. Thus we have the Fraternal Friends, the Republican Union Society, the Society of United Workmen, the Democratic Emancipation Club, the Republican and National Society plause of the assembly, which was preparing itself to of the Atelier; while a good many are content to adjourn, when M. Louis Blane having returned to take simply the name of their districts, as the Club of the Sorbonne, Club of the Marais, &c. But the one which promises to have most influence, and to extend its branches farthest over the country, is one entitled the Grand Radical and Republican Election Committee,' which is already established in Lamartine, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has most of the quarters of Paris, is presided over by one this kind, however fine they may be; the 18th Brujust received the news, that Austria is in open revoluof the people may, against its will, lead to the
ing That navolution is a complete that Matterof the two vice-mayors of the city, and has for its organ t'e National. Generally, indeed, these societies have some paper as their organ, or vice verse, the papers-such as the SIECLE, the DEMOCRATIE PACIFIoue, the Peuple Constituent, the Reforme,—have The National says, the English aristocracy are in their societies. Another stirring feature of the times ill-humour. What is passing among us astonishes is the up-growth of new journals. There are no less and frightens them. They can forgive our alleviating than seventeen new daily papers since the Revolu-

Among the many journals which have sprung into life in Paris within the last fortnight, there is one called La Voix DES Clubs, which gives from day to day brief reports of the discussions in these societies. The 'orders of the day' are at present either abstract theories of government, plans for relieving the financial difficulties of the state, or schemes for 'organising 'labour. Forced loans, compulsory employment passports or the grant of them for limited period alone, are all proposed and supported. A few exthe only organised debating and political bodies in France at the present moment.

The following extract is taken from the speech of a member of the Central Republican Society :-

Capital is the sole oppressor in the world: the workman the only person oppressed. Whether it be capital undergoing the changes and modifications of history, Paris, Saturday, 6 p. m.

The financial measures proposed by M. GarnierPages have produced a decidedly favourable effect.

Pages have produced a decidedly favourable effect. These decrees of the Minister of Finance, briefly lord of England; or whether it be the workman, outstated are as follows :- All citizens who are assessed cast, slave, serf, Irishman, or protetaire, laboriously with direct taxes for the year 1848 have, by law, the moving in the circle of progress, transforming himself by option of paying their total amount by a succession degrees, conquering new rights, and mounting, step by small periodical instalments spread over the year. otep, the various grades of the social hierarchy—still wo Nothing of this is altered by the present decrees. meet the same causes producing the same sanguinary They may pay their year's taxes either in one pay- and disastrons effects. The strong and powerful of each ment, as some have already done, or at the intervals succeeding century have perfectly understood that the assigned by law for the successive instalments. But foundation and continuance of their domination rested in addition to the year's taxes, thus regularly paya- on the co-operation and support of public opinion. It tile, they are called upon immediately to make a con- was necessary to full the consciences of the people to tribution to the state, amounting to forty-five hun- sleep, to consecrate the legitimacy of usurpation in the dredths of the total amount of the year's taxes to eyes of all, and to cause this tyranny of many, weighing which they are liable. This, when paid-up, will so heavily on the inert masses, to be accepted as a ne--when it constitutes itself into a prentorian guard-it bring into the Treasury very nearly 200 millions of cessity, and of Divine right. They have therefore taken We say from the bottom of our hearts, that it has not peaceful manifestation, to defend you, and ourselves government. We wait, although we are sometimes in friends of liberty. But are our brave soldiers such? Another decree postpones for six months after the make this plot, laid against the libertles of all, succeed priests, poets, and historians into their pay, charged to we say from the bottom of our hearts, that it has not been decided upon lightly, that we have deeply reflected with you. Let the government depend resolutely on a want of the necessaries of life. Let the provisional go- been decided upon lightly, that we have deeply reflected with you. Let the government depend resolutely on a want of the necessaries of life. Let the provisional go- were they disposed to raise their arms to fight for op- days on which they become respectively due all by terror and ignorance. Thence arose those theories pressors? Surely, eltigens, not one of you will doubt the treasury bills issued before the 26th February. This as implous as absurd, that a great many poor were nen order that an elect few might enjoy the bless. paralyzed all pewerfully contribute to reanimate in- maintaining public order; he trusts that a fresh motives, an immense multitude had collected in the citizens should, on their part, do the same. At Baden.) Troops have been sent thither; and it is -ceasing trials; that God distributes unequally hor sar, citiz no to present you the following decree :-Act. 1. There shall be established in Paris and in blished by it; if it is not, he will, though with re- not the desired effect, the Lancers charged. One the mass is patient repugnant labour, long the other cities where a want may be felt, general ware gret, be obliged to authorise the troops to use their individual was killed; the number of wounded was joy, and the people moved in great masses through the effering, and resignation. It is capital which courses houses, where merchants and traders may deposit the arms. There is a discrepancy between the official actual and ascertained, but the number must have been this rement the financial crisis, which shap cles raw materials, goods, and manufactured articles of edit, paralyses industry, and arrests commercial which they are proprietors. ansactions; alarmed capital-unire active and para-

ni purest parts of their iabours, which hides is If, cipal Councils, ontracts and reduces itself to nothing, and throws conamon into the whole social body. Now, shall we suffer by longer a handful of cows ds to drain the sources of with the stamp of warehouses where they have been deshour and national prost erity! Shall we suffer a few posited. 201, of whom the majority are not even Prenchmen, to aid in their hands the fate and destiny of France ! transferring the property deposited, will be transferable hall we allow their vain terrors to weigh so heavily by endorsement. pon the progress of the liberties of the world? No. And at no one mirake the import of these words; neither he lives user the fortunes of these men run the slightest anger. If clish interests, by fear or by calculation, sines speople to the last extremities of hunger, the ner le la coure it rather than trouble public order, er Take an attempt upon the rights or the property of any The propie desire neither vengeance nor re-action. tahen the pusillanimous and cowardly mon keep

mat the bare acquired; but let us no longer leave in had han is that power which they have so badly used. Society in autranteein; the rights of labour has taken the rule of a social providence. It requires a civil list i : harmony with its fresh wants. Let us take away from the intermediate agents and unpreductive idlers, the great profits that they are realising daily, to the detriwill' of all, upon production and consump ion. Let us taske after to the state, which is the association of all each of the great schools, namely, a student from the interests, the monopoly of the great industries; the men pely of banks, of roads and communications, the we are it levers of commerce, the menopoly of ascurances, the monopoly of all colonial produce, &c. In these measures only is safety, and a remedy. A law of shall be industriels or ouvriers. Some other candidates nter date would regulate the indemnities to be accorded. have ventured to offer themselves who have not the The assembly enthusiastically voted that an address bould be sent to the provisional government, engaging to create a National Bank.

The Republican Society of the Fanbourg S: Denis has resolved that the government shall be invited to take anch measures as it may judge proper, to compel all propristors to place in the National Discount Bank the six months alreance that they are in the habit of reseiving from their tenants and lodgers. This measure, ipplied to the proprietors of about 63,000 houses which exist in Paris, would produce, at the rate of 1,000 francs for each house (minimum basis), 69,000,000 francs. The interest of this sum would be handed over to the bank of the invalides of labour. This resolution will be communicated to the other clubs, who will be invited to support it. The society has also resolved that the government should be invited to press the execution of the 12w of 1854, which requires from proprietors the formation of pavements in their houses. This measure, being specientle to about 4,830 houses, will produce immediate ance, which has produced here an immense sensa- have retired. The people are marching against the Cuswork for those who are in want. This resolution, like the preceding one, will be communicated to the other ciats, who will be invited to supper: it. The society afterwards decided that every man who might wish to present himself at the elections should make known his profession of faith before the 25th of the present

DISCOVERY OF A TRAITOR the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle supples the following extraordinary statement:-

An office 1 come out here to-day which is it alv to create to small sensation among the Reunblicans. A parcel of letters was found among he papers of Mr. Gabriel Delessert, the late prefect solice, written by a person of the name of Delaale, who it turns out was a spy of the police under ce late sovernment. This man Delahode had conrived to acquire a considerable degree of influence mong the republicans. He was in po-session of all oir secrets, and even occasionally wrote in the ELORME, or a of their principal organs. So great as the fair in accd in him, that after the abdicain he was appointed by the provisional governgot seed by to one of the most important comas letters found are to the number of titten actiate in the afternoon of the 23rd of Febsay, the second of the three glohis last letter he informs M. Deles-3.00 dz. 25.6 % public ... 0.41100 Temos is. a party of Municipal Guards at that ize the while of them. M. Delesr. acted, 16. or ears, on this information. Hesent funicies Guards at the hour appointed, but or prived the minutes before the hour fixed, and consequently escaped from falling the trace and discovering this correspondence, se of the persons denounced, and who | rimate terms with Delah-de, had him at dy. In the evening a party of arhad access to the extemporaneously-.t. 25: retribunal, which soon found the cul-Janety of presson, and sentenced him to be shot. was with difficulty that some of the National Prispership of them from carrying the sentence conscintely in execution, but ultimately they Love bim to estaken back to prison, on the prouse that he would be speedily brought to trial viere the regular tribunals. PARIS MONDAY, 5 P.M.

The situation of Paris to-day is curious. The Bink France continues closed. The private bankers dene to pay chief ex execut for 500%, or its multiples, 2 1. 10 527. 1 - 10 1. 1,500 1, &c., inesmuch as they not specie, nor smaller notes to make up the . . oney changers are most of them closed, and are one open are unsupplied with silver, the

nad be ere the suspension of the bank mensted. There is some gold to be tate of 2fr. per 20fr. piece, or 10 per cent. a mate families and individuals in these ons, are obliged to obtain their daily supvalues of all description on credit. There is, however, which credit does not surexamples, the post-office; the postage of tiers must be paid; the post-office I need not say THE PARIS CARPENTERS.

2. lenu ation of the corpenters of Paris repaired Sunday to the Hotel de Ville to offer their adheum to the provisional government, and demand the er tion of three of their companions condemned for makin tion on 1815, and who were still lying in ison. Collzens,' said the speaker of the deputa-

On the tith of February, the day after the victory of the order to of ar comrades proceeded to the prison of the high state. They were the and the They were armed; all resistance was the of the gat were opened, and shortly afterwards of the classers, in whose fate we interecede, threw and the arms of his comrades. Nevertheless, ore: such a proceeding blasseable; the son a tree of back to his prison, and the estadon-to see in charge of these who had taken posses-M. Maria to the Mayor of Paris, applauded their

this conduct, and promised to recommend their p = tion to the attention of the government. The Mexisum of M loding publishes a decree ordering the imtellate illeration of the prisoners. THE TX-RING'S CREDITORS.

The fractis aga and creditors of the cx-King and tysi houseful I meet to day to discuss their present pects; it is rumoured that their undischarged kitas are heavy and largely in arrear. FRATERNISATION.

A deputation of Belgian democrats presented a omplimentary address to the provisional government n Monday, with the national flig of Belgium. The inhabitants of Roum lia, residing in Paris, de off and to the provisional government, on Tues. ing the expression of their liveliest sympathies for le Franch Republic.

THE MOVEABLE GUARDS. By a decree of the provisional government the Visister of Wor was anthorised to place at the dispoint of the caperal communiting the movesble Nait is Good he articles necessary for their immeis e equipment.

On Wedn a sy the failure of two banking-houses s a annuace, Lehedeux and C mpany, and anther which I will not name, because there appears ant a that it will be able to go on. In the actal trade the most considerable failure was that fill lavasie, who did a very extensive business ith England: but there are several others of infei r importante.

The National Discount Bank commenced its opeations on Minday. Six hundred accounts have bready been spened, and yesterday there were 800 editional applications, which are to be decided toity. On Merciay the amount discounted was nearly tailing of francs, and yesterday 1,200 000%. It is long is that the establishment will have a powerful Most in sestoring public confidence.

The Milister of Finances has presented a report o the provisional government, from which we take hefell in structs:-

With the work to enable the manufacturers to dis-

fe : that the earth is a valley of tears and a field dustry sommerce, and consequently labour, I have the

2. These warehouses may in case of necessity be es- orders to the military come too late. te capital-which holds at its rerey the industrial tablished by the commissioners of the government on nd the workman, which deducts from them the largest | the demand of the Chambers of Commerce, or the Muni- | the movement in Vienna and Berlin. 2. There shall be delivered to depositors receipts

marked, first, with the stamp of the Republic; second These receipts, extracted from registers, with blocks

They shall, be liable to a duty not exceeding one franc ten centimes 4. The warehouses sha'l be placed under the guardianship of the State.

NEWS PROM POLAND. The Paris papers say, that letters from the frontiers of Galicia state, that a general insurrection in

breaking out. THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS. In the department of the Seine, the names of the candidates in the Republican interest are almost al agreed on. The first in the list are the eleven members of the provisional government, and eight out of the twelve deputies who in the last chamber represented the several arrondissements of Paris. The clubs have resolved to add to these a student from Ecole Polytechnique, one from St Cyr. one from the Ecole de Droit, and one from the Ecole de Medecine; each to be selected by their companions. The clubs are determined that the remainder of the thirty four advantage of club support. M. Cauchois Lemaire, and M. de Rovigo, the son of Savary, Duke of Rovice, have offered themselves. On the other hand. the clergy, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Paris, have selected two candidates who will be supported by the whole influence of the church, namely, the celebrated Abbe Lacordaire, and the Abbe Deguerry, cure of St Eustache. General Lawoestine has also made an appeal to the electors as an old soldier of the empire, and M. Chenier, sedvecate, has putation of the two poets of the revolution, of the same name, who were his uncles.

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA.

OVERTHROW AND FLIGHT OF METTERNICH. VIENNA, March 9.

policy of Prince Metternich is openly condemned. population of Vienna, formerly so crim and impas- killed. The Stock Exchange was closed. sible, is in the greatest agitation, and loudly calls out so book for some years, and the last is for reform. We are here on the eve of a catastrophe. INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.

On the 13th, the day of the opening of the legislature at Vienna, a large number of students, headed ritude that the States would not be wanting in their at last induced the republicans to by their professors, proceeded to the chamber, in duty, but would use every endeavour to procure the streets; that the most order to present a petition in favour of various re- from the Emperor the required concessions. that evening at eight o'clock, to forms. Immense crowds soon collected; the military This assurance appeared to satisfy the people, when Martin and the Por: St Denis, and were called out; their muskers were loaded in presence of the people, and extraordinary measures It consisted of cavalry and infantry, the rear being were taken to prev nt disturbances.

Soon after the opening of the Diet, Prince Montecuoli and several of the deputies, accompanied by an mand of the Archduke Adelbert. His Imperial immense crowd, proceeded to the palace with the Highness addressed a few words to the assemblage, address. The crush of spectators at the opening of the Diet was enormous. A great number of well Cause it is the republican prefer of police, who dressed people thronged the hall, exclaiming that the petition of the estates did not go far enough. The pessantry were crowding the str e's, anxious to learn 'whether the constitution was ready.'

shops were closed, the palace of the states was entered and cansacked, and the arsenals were literally besieged by the people. In the nick of time, however, the Emperor expressed his readiness to make popular conce s'ons, not, lo ever, before numerous persons were killed and wounded. The intelligence that Metternich had resigned; that the two unpepular archdukes, Lewis and Albert, had been disgraced—in other words, deprived of their functions; that the Coun's Kolowrath and Montecuoli had been that liberty of the press had been conceded, and that a national guard had been ordered to be organisedlonger the populace,) and called forth the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. On the night of the officer was dragged from his horse, on which a points of the city, but that the insurgents held their bar-13 h and 14th Vienna was brilliantly illuminated.

to take arms, with the view of preserving public tranquillity, and has, moreover, appointed a commitclass of citizens, for the purpose of deliberating on make great efforts to oppose the popular commotion. the measures necessary to be taken under existing A strong party of the lower classes had, during these heels. It is said that his residence on the Rern | Prince Metternich, which they completely demoweg has been demolished.

According to some accounts during the insurrection According to others, the number slain on the 13th amounted to nearly 300 persons.

On the 14th all the troops (says the Zerrunge HADE, of Berlin.) received orders to quit the city. The and outside the ramparts; it was known that the 'disgraced' Duke Albert was commander-in-chief of the army. Ten students were killed by the mili- evolutions had left Vienna for different parts of the tary. On the 14th perfect order prevailed in Vienna. Austrian dominions, and that a travelling carriage

lutionary movement at Vienna :-

heroes. Metternich has fi-d from Vienna, loaded with assembled before the imperial residence, when suduniversal exteration. Amongst those driven from the denly a gentleman, not known, came out from its capital, are the Empress-Mother and the Princess Met | gates, and declared, in the name of the Emperor, in ternich, who showed themselves much opposed to the a loud and distinct voice, that his Majesty had revolution of France. They were in the constant habit cheerfully granted all the demands his subjects had of off-ring up public prayers for the preservation of made-full liberty of the press, a more extensive Austria from the revolutionary poison. The Redemptor- representative constitution, publicity of all proceedists and the Jesuits, who were particularly patronised ings in the courts of law, trial by jury, and, finally, by them, were also sent away. M. Pilat, the old and in- the dismissal of the whole Metternich Cabinet." timate secretary of the Er-Arch-duke Chancellor, who was to Metternich what M. Genie was to Guizot, have the Emperor had published a decroe abolishing the been also obliged to leave. A'l the paid officials are also consorship of the press, and establishing a National gone. M. de Jarke, one of the writers sent from Berlin Guard. to spread the doctrine of the system of legitimacy, has fled. The Emperor, kept in subjection by his minister, and long in a kind of childhood, wept as a child who received the impression of some extraordinary event without being able to understand it. After Metternich, the Archdulte Louis is he whom the people most execute He had been the right orm of his brother Francis I., and upheld the policy of Metternich to the least point He is hidden, fearing the popular vengearce. Every one knows at Virma that to the Archduke Louis, Metternich, Fiquelmont, and Prince Munich de Bellinghausen, are to be attributed the massacres of Tarnow, and since, those of Milan.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. Private letters received in London from Vienna, via Ostend, this morning, dated on the evening of the 14th, leave no doubt of the truth of this intelligence. They state that the Archduke Albert, the paid to the Sovereign's concessions, and all who have Commander of the city, ordered the troops to fire on property quake. Count Musch-Bellinghausen is a procession of students, who were about to present a | f r a time, entrusted with the Foreign Department. petition, on the 13th instant, demanding the same reforms as those conceded in other parts of Germany Many were killed and wounded, and amongst them many were spectators. The people, irritated at this massacre, then rose and compelled Prince Metternich and the Archduke Albert to resign. The troops were also forced to evacuate the Arsenal, which was garrisoned by the Burgher Guard. In short, at the hour that the post lets, Vienna was in had convoked the Prussian Diet for the 27th of in vain against several of the barricades, and it was the hands of the citizens, on whom the task of main- April.

taining order had devolved. Reports were circulated in Vienna of serious riots in the neighbouring country. Several factories had Schwidrunn was in flames.

All business was at a stand still. FURTHER DETAILS.

The intelligence received this morning from came known through the city. Above 20,000 persons the whole night the alarm bells were rung. Vienna, says (the Paris correspondent of the Times.) in a short time collected in the Park, and called for The military force at Berlin is estimated. is of the most serious nature. The accounts are their favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the result proves that tude remained assembled, hurraing and singing till it was against this mass of military that the multitude, but meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. The multibut meagre as to details, but the favourite speakers to address them. a complete revolution has been effected in the Aus- a late hour. Towards evening the Linden Strasse at first unarmed; began to fight. The students, who able of the reschandises for money, there shall be estable a complete revolution has been chosen in the departments general wave trian capital. A conflict on the 13th between the contractive in leading forward the conflict on the departments general wave trian capital. A conflict on the 13th between the conflict on t and size of the departments general were- trian capital. A confine on the to excess; but from want of arms among the people, bands of people which successively opposed the troops. tone to describe the raw materials, the goods, and ma- military has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. tone to deposit the raw materials, the goods, and maturations to the raw materials, the goods, and maturations to deposit the raw materials, the goods, and maturations to deposit the raw materials, the goods, and maturations are deposited and wounded in the prisoners set free. On the 19th, the city had quite a warilke aspect. The borden, and no confectioners' shops plundered—the ber of killed and wounded is not stated. The Discontinuous disturbances. No lamps were considered any serious disturbances. No lamps were ber of killed and wounded is not stated. The Discontinuous demonstrations here under such circumstances of all sizes, which the people threw from the materials, indicating the saleable value of the article, and the Grand Dakes have withdrawn into pass off quietly. About duely a stranged walking impossible. Uncorrected to the prison was forced open, and the prison was forced open pass off quietly. About dusk a strong military force rendered walking impossible. Here and there were imtransferable by indersement. The bearers of receipts of private life. The military have left the city, which was drawn up in front of the Palace, and numerous mense barricades of stones and earth piled up to a great the central werehouses will be allowed to deposit them is under the protection of the Civic Guard and the patrols of Lancers and Foot Guards marched through height, especially in the Frederichs and Konigstadt. On discontral werehouses will be allowed to deposit them as under the first and carly realisable value, those receipts will be relike and carly realisable value and the adjoining streets. The
line official Gazette of the like contains
the Linden Strasse and the adjoining streets. The
like and carly realisable that the morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the king, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King, apthe m

proof of his paternal solici ade will be recognised in front of the Palace. Several officers exhorted the eleven the troops were all withdrawn from the streets, to expected that the troops at Manheim will be sent this measure, and that tranquillity will be re-esta- people to disperse, and when this admonition had the great joy of the people. No more firing occurred there also. count and the intelligence of the Zeltungshalle. If | considerable. A student came to the Newspaper-hall | Here the King showed himself again at the balcony of the city is already in possession of the citizens, the with a serious wound in the back of his head, and de-

The Zeitungshalle of the 17th inst. contains the

following, dated Vienna, the 13th:-Our capital is in open revolt. All the inhabitants have risen in a mass, and the students have joined the Urban Guard. The crowd marched on the villa of Prince Metternich situate on the Rennweg, and destroyed it. They thence repaired to the hotel of the State Chancery, precreded by the students. The most exaggerated demands were here made by the people, and a stranger, having presented himself on the balcony, declared that the emperor would immediately satisfy their wishes; that his Majesty had every confidence in the loyalty of the inhabitants of Vianna; that the Imperial government had been long engaged in preparing laws for the presentation to the king, an assembly was announced better administration of the country; and that the peathe whole of Austrian Poland is on the point of plewould be agreeably pleased with the tim ly and pathe troops had deployed, and platoon fires were heard in made, and that the government purposed preventing different directions. Some even say that the streets any public demonstration by armed force. At this were swept with grapeshot. At the hour of post tranquillity was not yet restored. It was said that many persons had been killed and wounded. The emeute was dreadful. Cries in favour of a constitution and freedom of the press was uttered. The crowd was particularly compact in the afternoon. The Aulic Council of War had adopted all the necessary measures. The gates had been ( shut, in order to separate the city from the suburbs, and the Bourse remained closed. I have heard that the deputies of Presburg were the pr. moters of the movement. The students harangued the workmen, and prevailed upon them to join in it. At half-past four o'clock p.m., the troups upon the Judenplats fired, when six men were killed. The revolt had then reached its height. The commander of a detachment of soldiers was compelled by the people to dismount and give his horse to a student who was wounded in the head. The military were everywhere hissed and hooted. A troop of artillery was obliged to unscrew their bayonets on the intimation of the crowd. All the shops were closed. It was apprehended that the people of the suburbs would invade the city during the night. The presence of the Urban militia excited everywhere the greatest enthusiasm. also issued an address, founding his claims on the re- The watchword is, 'The Constitution and Freedom of the Press.' Petitions to that effect have been already

> The rails have been taken up on different points, and the communications interrupted.

signed by 20,000 persons.

March 14, 8 p.m. The people attacked the hotel of the police. Near the Prater the troops fired five volleys. At ten o'c'ook I have just learned a fact of the highest import the students were armed. Metternich and Sedlnizki tion. On the proposition of Prince Metternich the tom-house. A new era is open for Austria. At the Supreme Council of State has pronounced the disso- meeting of the assembly of the States the students and lution of the Hungarian Parliament. The Hunga- the burgesses presented petitions for reform. Those perian Chancery was convoked to day to devise means titions were received, but the reply to their demand was of executing that measure, which may be attended a journed. This displeased the people. Crowds were with the most fatal consequences. The Chamber of | formed. The troops marched from their barracks; Deputies, assembled at Presburg, has voted an ad- shots were fired, and popular exasperation was raised to dress to the Emperor, in which the whole system of the highest pitch. Prince Metternich quitted Vienna, and the students and burgesses having been armed, The Chamber of Deputies of Hungary recommends order was restored. It is not doubted but that the His Majesty 'to surround his throne with constitu- demands of the people will be taken into consideration, tional institutions in accord with the ideas of the and that the Austrians will enjoy the same privileges as age, and demands these institutions for the whole the Germans. At half-past one o'clock it was anempire. The Chamber of Magnats has fully con- nounced that the Emperor had declared the formation of curred in the address. Instead of acceding to the a National Guard, to be commanded by Count Mayere, desire of Hungary, to the exigencies of the times, Aft the Princes of the Royal Family who have rendered and the population of the empire, Prince Metternich | themselves unpopular have retired into private life. has reso ved to play his last stake, and decreed the Universal joy prevailed, and the city was illuminated. dissolution of the parliament. Every day couriers | The patrols of the Civic Guard were everywhere received are despatched to St Petersburg. The Bourse is in with loud cheers by the people. The most valuable

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA INSURRECTION.

The students had presented a petition to the Diet for unlimited freedom of the press, and Count Montecuoli, the Marshal of the Diet, assured the mulsuddenly a large military force was seen advancing. brought up by a strong detachment of artillery with several field pieces, and was under the personal comexhorting them to disperse peaceably; but his admonition produced no effect. The order was then of the 15th from Wittgenstein :- On the 9th, nuabout ten times that number wounded. Among the French had an effect that would not have been same excesses have been committed a Bezteburg looked for upon the usually sober-minded Germans. | Some soldiers were marched in on the 15th. The meb, now swelled to the number of 20,000 men, rushed upon the troops, and whether by mere phydriving them back, and even in capturing some of wounded student was forthwith placed, and paraded ricades. The Emperor has given permission to the students | through the streets in great triumph. Meanwhile the rebellion had spread in every part of the town, and where attempts were made to repel it by military

At about nine o'clock in the evening comparative tranquillity was restored; the whole garrison had three Archdukes who had commanded the military Private letters received in Paris on the afternoon and four was waiting at the back gate of Prince of Sunday, supplied further particulars of the revo- Metternich's palace for the purpose of conveying the ex-Minister to his estates either in Bohemia or on The artists of the School of Besux Arts ought likef the Rhine. An hour later a great multitude again Accounts to the evening of the 15th announce that

It appears that the ramparts and gates were bristled with leaded cannon—the people rushed (onarmed) en masse to their mouths, and shouted, Who dares to fire upon us, your unarmed brethren? On the 15th, the people erected a gallows in the front of Metternich's palace, and inflicted capital punishment on the effigy of its most unpopular proprietor. This exhibition continued during the entire day, nor did the authorities dare to check it. A royal decree was published on the 16th, an-

nouncing the abilition of the censorship,-the establishment of a National Guard,—and the convocation of the States Deputies. VIENNA, March 15 .- 'We learn that bands of rob bers and discharged workmen are committing depredations in all quarters; scarcely any attention is

Another account from Vienna speaks of the restoration of quiet and order in the Austrian capital.

PRUSSIA.

SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN BERLIN. By a decree of March 14th, the King of Prussia

Berlin, March 13. been burnt, and it was even said that the Palace o City Council to present a petition agreed upon by up. | houses. The subordination which characterises the and that this vitality given to articles of value now a hope that the citizens will co-operate with them in the Linden Strasse, Either from chriosity or worse forget and forgive all, and expressed a wish that

clared that while passing quietly to Frederich Strasse, Subjoined are all the details received in Paris of a Lancer rode up to him and inflicted the wound. A child had its abdomen laid open by a coup desabre. In the Grunen Strasse the bridge was drawn up, and taken in the affair. by means of a large quantity of old timber a barricade was formed behind it in the Jager Strasse. An attempt was made to plunder several gunsmiths' shops, but only nine or ten brace of pistols were procured. Towards midnight tranquillity was restored.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. At the hour I am writing (ten o'cleck in the evening) strong detachments of troops occupy the corners

of every street and the different bridges The delegates of the city having refused to a opt the petition which had been drawn up and signed for At an early hour a large multitude assembled, and moment a gensdarme made his appearance and was received with hootings, and compelled to retire towards the guard house, near the Brandenburggate. The crowd followed him, and surrounded the guard-house. The officer on duty sent for a reinforcemeut, and some detachments of cavalry and infantry came, driving back the people. The cavalry at the same time cleared the square near the eastle. The riot began to assume a more serious aspect,

and the cavalry made repeated charges in which some blood was shed. From what I witnessed I cannot approve of the conduct of the troops, as they unnecessarily made use of their arms in dispersing the people. The disturbance was most serious in the vicinity of the Palace and near the Peter's place, from which the people were driven towards the Green-street, where a barricade was thrown up. On other points the pavement was taken up and stones thrown at the soldiers. Many arrests have taken place. All the public offices, such as the Arsenal, the

Bank the Seeliandlung, &c., were occupied by strong detachments of troops. Guns ready for action were kept harnessed all day in the barracks. March 14.

To-day proclamations were extensively circulated exhorting the population to peaceable conduct, and at the same time, desiring all dealers in arms to deturning from a party to their house in the Friederich is mortally wounded and not expected to live through the day.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Friday evening, ten o'clock.

This mement, just as the mail is starting, an express has arrived from Berlin, bringing the melancholy accounts that the scenes of the 13th had been repeated, with much greater violence, during the whole night of the 14th, and on the 15th the whole garrison was put into motion, and, from all the circumstances, it may be concluded that much blood has been shed. A subsequent communication by the Electric Te-

legraph furnishes us with an extract from a private letter from Hamburgh, in these terms :-A severe conflict has taken place between the troops and the people at Berlin, and many of the latter have

been killed or wounded. Berlin, March 16th, 3, p.m. The King is wavering. He has already conceded Constance, in the Coloone Gazette of the 15th the institution of a Burgher Guard, which was in- | iust.. that the greatest excitement was produced on cluded in the constitutional reforms demanded by the | the 9th inst. at Stokach by the unfounded report,

a state of the utmost consternation, and the Exchestion and the Exchestion and burgesses to people. The Ministry have refused to act unless on that the delegates assembled at Heidelberg had quer will soon be drained, not withstanding the Rus- convert into scarfs, and flowers and laurels were thrown the solicitation of the Burghers. The armed police declared in favour of the establishment of a German sian lean, which must soon be exhausted. Even the down from the windows. There were ten of the students manifest every disposition to conciliate the neople. A deputation of two hundred students has waited

on the Prince of Prussia to demand the withdrawal of the troops, and to inform him that in case of refusal they would instantly arm, and resist them in the event of their attacking the people. A collision has taken place between the military and the civilians. Some barricades have been erected, and the bridges have been drawn up.

The soldiers have charged several times, and many have been wounded, and some killed. The Berlin burghers are now fully aroused, and it will be very extraordinary if more decisive results are not obtained this evening.

The Coloone Gazette quotes the following letter given to fire and charge; and the result is stated to merous bodies of the people paraded the streets of have been that some twenty persons were killed and the town of Lassphe, hissing and shouting to the former were fileen stepped forward, and, dipping his people. On the next day bands of peasantry entered white handkerchief into the blood that had been the town, pursuing the chief director of the forests, shed, fastened it to his walking stick, and exclaimed but whom they could not catch. They afterwards - Be this the emblem of our future liberty!' A went to the Castle of Wittgenstein, and forced the coup de theatre and a sentiment both eminently Prince to grant them extensive forest rights. The

The PRUSSIAN STATE GAZETTE of the 19th and 20th gives no details of the conflicts between the troops and sical force, or by reason of a lukewarm resistance the people of Berlin on the evening of the 18th, nor of entrusted with the formation of a new ministre; on the part of the military, of whom a large pro- the issue of the struggle; but it announces the impor portion are said to have been Italians, succeeded in tantfact that a new Ministry was formed on the 19th, and it also contains a whining appeal from the King to the spread like wildfire amongst the population. (no the cannon. The Archdukes Adelbert, Charles, and inhabitants of Berlin, from which we gather that the John were in great personal danger, and one general | troops still occupied all the public buildings and strong

Other parts of Prussia are likewise disturbed. From Kænigsberg we have accounts to the 14th instant, by which we learn that the tranquillity of that city had tee, composed of the members of the states and of the force the soldiers were soon driven back, or did not been disturbed. The president of the police was about to errest MM. Riepu, Jacobi, and Dinter, for having composed the address to the king. The measure was net taken, circumstances Prince Metternich has taken to his events, merched out of the town to the villa of but the people were very dissatisfied. The prohibition to play 'Masaniello,' and sing the 'Marseillaise,' inlished, and several other country houses and town creased the irritation. At a meeting of the Ressource, residences of the members of the Cabinet suffered M. Kosch declared he had been interrogated by the M. Kosch declared he had been interrogated by the po-According to some accounted and fearteen wounded, considerably by the violence of the excited populace. lice as to what had occurred at the former meeting, and read a letter prohibiting political discussion. One hundred students immediately went into the streets before left the town and taken up bivouacs in the Prater the place of meeting, and cried 'Live the Ressource.' They then went to the police and broke the windows with paving stones. They obliged a piquet of the military to retire; a squadron of cuirassiers then came up, and dispersed them with their swords. The generale was beaten. The soldiers wounded some persons not engaged in the

Letters from Bresiau state, that on the 16th some of the population having waited under the windows of some popular deputies to greet them, a troop of cuirassiers

attacked them, and waunded several. THE BERLIN INSURBECTION. It was at nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th that his patent convoking the Diet was made public. At 10 of Cologue, at the head of which was Herr Von Wittgenstein, who explained the situation and the wishes of the town and province in simple words. The King answer.d minutely, and in a friendly manner, and referred at the end of his discourse to the patent. At a later period the King received a deputation from the town council of Berlin. A large crowd assembled between one and two in the afternoon in front of the palace, on the side of the Breiten and Bruderstrasse, and they began to cry out for the withdrawal of the troops from the palace, expressing their joy at the concession of the King by shours, vivas, and hurrahs. The King came out on the balcony, and was greeted by an immense shout of joy. The crowd was immense, and it pressed on in front of the palace to welcome the King. Seeing them approach somewhat closer than was thought advisable, a staff officer of cavalry rode forward to make them retire; and as it seemed evident that he was about to be vislently treated, a detachment of cavalry immediately advanced to support him. At this moment two shots were fired, though from what quarter they came it was impossible to say. The movement on the part of the people then became general, and the attack on the troops became general in most of the streets. By degrees, as the fighting continued, arms were obtained by the population, and soon the combat was engaged with arms on both sides. The people defended themselves behind barricades, and continued the attack from the roofs of the houses. The chief scenes of the combat were the Friedrick and of the 11th, says :-Königsstadt, and the space intervening between. Most and Königsstrasse. It was in them that most barricades were creeted, and the most active exertions were made from the houses on both sides. The infantry thundered found necessary to employ cannon, loaded with grape, During half the night the city was illuminated. Many To day a serious riot took place, in which, we are sorry to say, blood has been shed. The refusal of the wards of 2,000 young men, and the fact that the Lord Prussian troops more than any in Europe, kept them, at Chamberlain had, in the King's name, declined to first, well together, and, but later, some corps refused to receive a deputation from the Council itself soon be. fire, when they were notattacked by the citisens. During The military force at Berlin is estimated at 20,900

men, brought together from the neighbouring garrisons

with the exception of that which took place in sign of streets, collecting in vast numbers on the Schlossplatze, the palace, from which he addressed the people, exhorting them to peace and quietness, expressed his willingness to set all prisoners free, and was resolved to grant an amnesty to the city guards for the part they had duchy of Oldenburg. The loss on both sides was immense, and the streets

richsstadt. This procession, singing the chorus of principality were driven away. 'Jesus mein Zuversicht,' arrived at the palace where it was received in deep silence, which was only broken by the inner court of the palace and the Lustgarten or pleasure garden, to a neighbouring church, The armament of the people was immediately proceeded

tributed instantly. In the evening the palace was guarded by the Schutzen-gilde (a kind of civic guard.)

was immense. The house of the interim finance minister, Kühne, was stormed by the people. The royal foundry and the military exercise house at the Oranienburger

REVOLUTIONS IN THE GERMAN STATES. THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Rumour says that a secret alriance has been entered into between Austria and Russia, and the recent loan, and the advance of 60,000 men to the authority of the Grand Duke (King of Holland) set Galician frontier, under the orders of Prince Paske- at nought. witch, seemingly confirm it, and a universal cry has RUMOURED PROCLAMATION OF A REbeen raised in Germany against an alliance with the

We are too well acquainted with that power (says an appeal widely circulated in the Prussian journals), which so willingly interferes between German princes and their people-whose icy breath freezes life awayposit their guns, swords, &c., in the Royal Arsenal. whose friendship entails more embarrassments than even A gentleman named Held was, together with his wife, war itself. Already are Germans, from the Dwina to dangerously wounded in the head and face while re- the Neva, pining beneath its yoke; our rivers have their sources in its dominions. Russia has not forgotten that Strasse; and the son of Rucker, the celebrated poet, her eagles once settled upon the pinnacles of Konigsberg. The friendship of Russia has rained our prosperity, and hirty years ago robbed us of the reward of our victories. Is she to end by trampling into annihilation the blossom. ing germ of our national existence? Is she once more of his men, to Ettelbruck. to render Germany's struggles for freedom the laughingstock of the world, and for ever to exclude us from the councils of civilised and ennobled nations.

At the recent meeting of fifty delegates from the different states at Heidelberg, a resolution to oppose any aliiance with Russia was unanimously adopted. A GERMAN REPUBLIC.

A short time ago a meeting of distinguished delegates from different countries assembled at Heidelberg, in order to discuss the basis of a national German parliament. It is new announced that the second and deciding meeting will be held at Frank. fort on the 30th inst. or following day. Apropos of the former meeting, it appears, by a letter from Republic. Immense crowds' assembled and vehethe republic. The peasantry in the neighbourhood were getting all their sickles duly ground. It is stated that in Rudolphzell the authorities were driven out of the town by the 'demagogues.' A peasant war' is expected. Advices from the Lako of Constance, up to the 11th

inst., say that the whole country of Oberland, the Black Forest, Baaz, and Hougan, is in movement. It is no use talking of waiting for a month, say the inhabitants, till the meeting of the German Parliament, for we are not sure of the next minute. But the word of order is German Republic, and it exerts its magical power. The party of the movement, as well as that of the re-action, will, ere long, be driven to extremities. The cry of to arms is the general cry to rally. An assembly is to meet at Offenburg on the 19th inst. Delegates of every commune have been requested to attend, and the inhabitants, of Reproductive of government has been very general, and has extended to many places hitherto unsuspeeted of ultra-political sentiments. Among these are Carlsruhe, Constance, Manheim, Nuremberg, and the Duchy of Nassau. At Neustadt, on the 11th, a body of 5,000 or 6,000 persons assembled in the Haardt, carrying in procession a golden flag, on which was inscribed 'Refermation of Germany. In all these movements the peasants are incited to attack the property and privileges of the land-SAXONY.

Serious riots occurred at Erfort on the 14th inst. The house of an obnoxious brewer was totally de- praying for employment. stroyed, and the houses of other persons were greatly injured or pillaged. The military at last fired on the crowd, and ten persons were killed. Several collisions with the military took place, and numerous persons were wounded. New and more serious riots took place at Dresden on the 15th of March. The troops refused to

fire on the peple. The civic guard cleared the The ministry announced that no extraordinary Diet is to be convoked on the 20th of March. BAVARIA.

happy as a king.' He seems immensely popular, and his late proclamation has quite undone all the mischief caused by his connexion with Lola. Ho without reference to her form of government; but that, in case she attempts aggression or extension of plans. frontier as regards Germany, Bavaria, faithful to serve the independence and integrity of 'Father-

In the meantime all her citizens are enrolling as soldiers. The students of the Polytechnic School, the clerks, and shopkeepers, have applied for leave to take up aves, and this request is not confined to Bavaria. Here all the world are soldiers. There is news from Munich to the 17th. On the

16th a large body of persons assembled before the palace, where they thought Lola Montes was to be found. The windows were broken, and barricades were formed. Several persons were wounded in ondeavouring to get into the palace, which was guarded They then went to the royal hunting-seat of Far-

stenweid, to look after Lola Montes, who, profiting to the king by a special deputation. by the twilight, had taken refuge there. Thinking she was concealed in a house of the Burgerstrasse where she had before been found under a sofa, they went to search it, but could not find her.

At night, the generale was beaten; some of the doors of the palace were forced open; the chambers were entered, and the desks and account-books of some of the offices thrown out of the windows. The rioters set at liberty the prisoners, and it was supposed they had a collision with the gendarmes, as some firing was beard.

The troops arrived about eight o'clock, and restored order. At half-past nine the magistrates announced that the Countess de Landsfeld had arrived at Carlsruhe, and had left that place for Frankfort, chists. but these contradictory statements were not credited by the people.

At half-past ten the disturbances had again com-THE INSURRECTION IN WURTEMBERG

AND BADEN. The rising of the peasants in Wurtemberg and

Baden is gaining ground. A letter from Stuttgard, Travellors who have just arrived here from Hechingen | be opposed to the direful spread of anarchy. blood was spilt in Friedrichestrasse, Leipzigerstrasse, state, that the whole of that principality was up in arms, and that they demand abolition of all taxes. has sought safety in flight,

> The Duke of Hechingen has this moment arrived, having fled from his deminions. The whole of the Wurtemberg Oberland is in a state of revolution. No less than seven eastles are reported to have been burnt down last night.

The Carlsrung Gazette says :-Large bodies of possantry are scouring the country, carrying fire and destruction along with them.

Another letter from Stuttgard says :--

A letter from Heidelberg, of the 10th instant,

We live in disastrous times, and proofs of great social disorder are visible around us. A persecution of the Spain by the news of the French revolution. It was Jews has commenced in our Oberland. At Muhlheim the at once that of astonishment and admiration. house of the mayor, who endeavoured to protect them, werse still. A war of annihilation has broken out butors. They were commented on with unexampled against the landed proprietors. On the very ground to the week of the commented on with unexampled and the commented on with unexampled to the commented on the commented on with unexampled to the commented on the co against the landed proprietors. On the very ground ardour. where, 900 years ago, the peacant-war raged with such fury the same scenes are being renewed.

The beautiful country seat of the Prince of Leiningen, which he had built at great expense after the model of Windsor Castle, has been reduced to ashes. Additional troops have been ordered to the theatre The insurrection of the peasants in the Odenwald

OLDENBOURG. The Grand Duke of Oldenbourg has at last issued a proclamation, in which he promises his subjects a free representative constitution, unlimited liberty

of the press, and his utmost endeavours to create a German parliament. The liberty of the press has been declared in the

· HOHENZOLLERN. A very serious movement took place, on the 11th of the Friedrichsstadt were covered in the forenoon with of March, at Feihingen, capital of one of the little numbers of dead and wounded; such also was the case in principalities of Hohenzellern. A popular assembly the Königsstads, where, during the previous evening took place in the vicinity of the castle. Several deabout eleven o'clock the combat raged most. At about mands were addressed to the government, which contwo o'clock in the afternoon (says a correspondent of the coded them eagerly; but the people would not leave Cologne Gazetta), I saw a number of citizens with before each parish had received the official decres bared heads, leading a large waggen in which were laid which conceded to them the reforms they claimed; the bodies of most of those who had fallen in the Fried. all the functionaries who were not natives of the

HANOVER. A serious conflict has taken place between the calls for the King again to appear. He did not do so students and the police at Goettingen; several for the evening to take the matter into consideration. then, however, but shortly afterwards be came out on the students were severely wounded, and the whole Unibalcony above the entrance of the palace, and said that | versity, professors as well students, have solemnly deple would be agreeably pleased with the tim if and particular assembled, and patcony above the entrance of the palace, and said that versity, professors as well students, have solemnly deternal intentions of the Emperor. In the mean tim, it was suddenly reported that some arrests had been he entrasted the peace and guard of his palace to his clared to the government at Hanover, that if the faithful people. The dead bodies were then borne through most ample satisfaction was not granted they would all leave the University without delay. A deputation from various States waited on the

King on the 18th, to enforce the claims of the peowith. They crowded to the arsenal when arms were dis- ple in various reforms. His majesty, after hearing several of its members, asked time for consideration; but the delay was objected to, as altogether needless, The damage done to large public and private buildings and in half an hour the King's reply was made known to them. This important document grants, first, freedom of the press; secondly, the convention and public deliberation of the States; thirdly, Thore were reduced to ashes, and the artillery bar- an amnesty for all political offences. Nor were the racks at the same gate was much damaged, and partly rest of their demands rejected, although the Royal reply, in that respect, is less specific, and therefore less satisfactory. LUBECK.

The free town of Lubeck, the only one which remained silent, has decreed a free press. In several parts of German Luxembourg the French republican flag has been hoisted, and the

PUBLIC IN LUXEMBOURG. A morning contemporary gave the following letter, on Wednesday, in a third edition:-I learn at this moment that a revolutionary movement has taken place at Arlon, chief town of Belgian Luxembourg. The Republic, it is said, has been proclaimed, and

the French flag heisted. A letter from Ettelbruck, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, dated the 15th inst., states :- 'A persant of our neighbourhood having cried . Vive la Republique !" the Governor, M. de Lafontaine, caused him to be arrested. The people in its turn apprehended the son of the Governor who commands the Gendarmerie, and carried him off prisoner, with twelve CASSEL.

The people having risen to demand reform and finding the elector deaf to all entreaties determined to have recourse to force. With this view they blockaded his palace, and he

seeing that their demeanour was most threatening attempted escape by the gardens; he was detected and taken back by a blacksmith of herculean power. This worthy carried him to the drawing-room, the door of which he locked, and put the key in his pocket. He then walked up to the Elector, and insisted on his complying with the people's demands Hereceived a decided refusal; upon which he raised his brawny arm and with one blow shattered a marqueterie tab'e to pieces; then, shaking his fist in the Elector's face, he exclaimed, 'But you shall, or you do not leave this room.' The Elector yielded to the powerful reasoning of the smith, and promised compliance; but the latter would not trust him, and compelled him then and there to write a proclama-The petition for the abolition of the consorship of mently declared their readiness to fight and die for tion, wherein he willingly accorded his people's just requests,' and thereby saved his land and life, He cannot get a Ministry, Messra De Trott and Lotz having declined the proffered appointments to the posts of Foreign Affairs and Interior. SAXE WEIMAR.

In Weimar the people, never having petitioned at all, beseiged the Ducal Palace. The Grand Duke promised them a free press, jury, &c., whereupon they dispersed; but next morning many of the workmen, again repaired to the Palaco, broke the windows, and refused to listen to the Grand Duke. At this moment a party of Jena students arrived and demanded the dismissal of the Ministry. Five of the students having forced their way to the private apartments, coolly informed him that his speaking would be to little purposes, but that if he would dismiss the Ministers, they would pacify the people, This he was compelled to do ....

momentary effervescence by the assembiage or some 300 workmen in front of the King's Palace. These poor people were men jout of work, and principally connected with those whose industry is affected by the labour of prisoners in the central gaols. The articles produced by the latter being sold at the cheapest possible price, almost that of prime cost, renders a fair return to operatives nearly impossible. The assembly of the 16th was conducted in the most orderly manner, and was totally divested of all political colour. Three or four delegates were selected by their comrades to present a petition to the King

An important discussion arose, on the 18th, in the Chamber of Representatives, on the eccasion of the presentation of a petition from Ghent, in favour of parliamentary and financial reform, and the declarng of public functionaries inclinible to the cramber. RUMOURED 'INVASION' OF BELGIUM.—The INDE-PENDANCE of the 18th states that a band of 1,800 men

led by a man named Ernest Gregoire, has assembled on the French frontiers, and openly expressed the intention of entering Belgium in order to proclaim a republican government. Gregoire has taken upon himself the title of 'Commandant do la Compagnie Belge.' Two individuals supposed to belong to the band attempted, a few days ago, to seduce some of the garrison at Menin. They were, however, discovered and arrested. The government has made extensive preparations on the frontiers to repel has just declared that he desires peace with France, the 'invaders' if they should attempt to realise their

The following is from our correspondent of March her duties, will shed the last drop of her blood to pre- 20th :- This afternoon the government presented a bill empowering the great banks of Belgium, the Banque de Belgique' and the 'Société Generale, to suspend cash payment for bills above twenty five francs. The bill gives legal currency to notes of the former bank to the amount of ten millions of france, and of the latter (the most important in this country) to the amount of twenty millions, in all thirty millions of francs.

HOLLAND. The revision of the constitution is decreed. DENMARK. A numerous popular meeting took place on the 13th of March, at Copenhagen, for the adoption of a

petition calling for electoral reforms. This petition, with 2,000 signatures, will be immediately presented SWEDEN. The news of the Paris events a rived at Stockholm on the 10th of March, and produced there an extreme excitement. They have stirted up fresh hopes

on the part of the partisans of Reform. RUSSIA. ST PETERSBURGH, MARCH 11.-The Emperor has given instructions to the Minister of War to place the troops on a war tooting. His Imperial Majesty feels bound to adopt this step by the terms of existing treaties with other Powers, and, in the event of a necessity arising, for affording all the protection in his power to the claims of legitimacy against

the destructive advance of revolutionists and anar-The Emperor of Russia has issued the following ukase to the Minister of War:-In the west of Europe events have transpired which manifest the sinful design of subverting legal authorities. The alliance of friendship and the treaties by which Russia is connected to the neighbouring powers, impose

upon us as a secred duty to take timely measures for placing a portion of our troops upon a war footing, that, in case circumstances should demand it, a firm front may In pursuance of this we command our Minister :-1. Immediately to organise the reserves belonging to the divisions specified in a separate order.

2. To this end immediately to call into active service those privates who are bound to form the reserve corps, but who are on furlough for a given or for an indefinite period, in governments to be hereafter named. 3. The assembling of these troops shall take place im-

mediately after this ukase shall have been published in the circles, and shall terminate, without fail on the 1st (13:h) of April next. SPAIN.

An insurrection is expected to take place in Barcelona. By letters from Malaga of the 7th instant., we learn that nothing could describe the effect produced in

atonce that of astonishment and admiration. The arrival of the papers caused indescribable

renewal of intestine discord and confusion,

ITALY.

Rous, Manch Stu.—Nothing is talked of but the French targe of Louis Philippe's disenthronement; and the only domestic matter that I can send you and in the mountainous parts of Baden and Wurtemis, the new song, which is heard everywhere, in thea-A republic has been proclaimed at Constance tres, concorts, street-corners, with accompaniment

PORTUGAL. The Princes Joinville and d'Aumale arrived on the 12th at Lisbon. Portugal is quiet, but fears are entertained of a

of regenerated Italy. INNO DI GUERRA ITALIANO. Guerra! Guerra! Sull' Itala terra Di Vittoria Grandezzia il vesillo. E del'angel Di Norte lo squillo Che chi desta All insulto stranter. Guerra! Guerra! Per l'Itala terra, Per la madra

THE NEW ITALIAN MARSEILLAISE. War! War! Let the shout Ring throughout Length and breadth Of this land that is Italy's! Our flag, your dark eagle Shall flout! And death and the devil, Its fit allies! For the land of each Muse. Art, and Song; For the old Bright abode of the happy Nine Sorgiamo o redenti. Wield the wespon! Oh! nel pogno Arms spring for the strong Di liberti genti While an eak cudgel Ogna ronca .

E un acciaro guerrier. Grows upon Apennine! Via le rose! Leave to far lands The weaving of garlands. Forti Itale spose, Fur' d'infamia tessute Maids and wives Of the land they would trample E d'oltraggio. For the bright classic brows Della terra che scuote O: Rame's maiden and spouse Ti servaczio Digno serto alla Donna Freedom's head-dress E il cimier ! Is ornament ample! But if needs be, ay, well met Guerra! guerra! That brow and a helmet! Sulla' Itala terra Di Vittoria Enlisted With legions of freemen, Grandezzia il vesillo, E del' angel de morte; Palermo is won! But the deeds that were done Lo squillo. Tell the world Che ci desti What's the worth of our women III.

All' insulto stranier. Pera! pera! Foreign hordes! of your swords And vourswagger Quell' orda straniera! Che di prodi Be our land, once for ay, Disencumbered! Si brama del sangue! Il ploral del Lombardo che langue, Sia di mille Vondette il forier ! Guerra! guerra! Per l'Ita'a terra, Per la madro Sorgiamo O ! redenti. Oh nel pugno. Our fiag Di libera gente; Ogni ronca - . E un guerrier! Its fit allies! LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Long arrears Are still due to our dagger For the tears Of our brother the Lombard. War! war! let the shout Ring throughout The expanse of the land That is Italy's! Your dark eagle shall flout, And death and the devil,

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, Saturday morning, March 25th. THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. On Wednesday a great demonstration took place in the Champ de Mars when the Tree of Liberty was planted. Ledru-Rollin delivered a soul-stirring address to the assembled thousands. Commercial failures continue, and the bourgeoisie over-awed in Paris, are plotting manifestations against the Republic in some of the departments.

GERMANY. Accounts from Vienna state that the whole town for all the Austrian dominions had been proclaimed.

ITALY. INSURRECTION IN LOMBARDY.

been driven from Naples. POLAND. REVOLUTION IN CRACOW. CRACOW, March 17 .- The SILESIA GAZETTE SAYS: Our political prisoners are free. About nine this

morning immense masses of people assembled and demanded the liberation of the political prisoners. Count Daym was obliged to drive with Marshal Castiglion to the prison, and effect their desires. The people also demanded the removal of the custom lines and guard, the arming of the people, and of the burgher miliria; all of which demands will no doubt HOLLAND.

The republic has been proclaimed in Dutch Luxemburg, with the exception of the town of Luxemburg itself, which is under the cannon of the for-

Emperial Sarnanalle

THE NATIONAL LAND PLAN.

SPEECH OF F. O'CONNOR. ESQ., M.P., IN THE

move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the act of 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 27, entitled, 'An Act to Amend the Laws Relating to Friendly Societies,' said he wished to ask the right hon, gentleman the Home Secretary, whether he had any objection to the introduction of this bill?

Sir G. Gzer said, he would consent to the introduction of the bill if the hon, member would show

sufficient ground for it. introduce a new law, or to extend the present law to the prejudice of any existing companies, but on the been born could cultivate one acre to its highest ings respecting priperty of the society. part of the working classes, who had been baulked state of perfection, and the free trade school should 9. All documents are exempted from stamp duty (exof the fruits of the various measures that had been bear in mind, that one of their greatest complaints contained and company not enrolled under these Acts is passed for their benefit, he asked fer the consent of the house to the introduction of this bill. Perhaps it the house to the introduction of this bill. Perhaps it manufacturers of cotton, of wool, and of flax suffered and trouble imposed by the Joint Stock Companies Accessed for their benefit, he asked fer the consent of in an unfinished state. (Hear, hear.) Then if the within the disadvantages, expenses, and onders delay against the subdivision of allotments. (Hear, hear, him to support the proposed vote. He described to the manufacturers of cotton, of wool, and of flax suffered and trouble imposed by the Joint Stock Companies.) And now let him test the nation's cause which rendered a large standing army so necessand to the could be no just source of long to the consent of this bill in committee the house may introduce a clause of the work of the subdivision of allotments. (Hear, hear, him to support the proposed vote. He described to the manufacturers of cotton, of wool, and of flax suffered and trouble imposed by the Joint Stock Companies.) And now let him test the nation's cause which rendered a large standing army so necessand the proposed vote. The proposed vote in the could be no just source of ional state. might be imprudent to introduce a novel subject, the damage by not being able to secure the profit aris- 7 and 8 Vic., c. 10. By s. 2 of that Act, Friendly Society principle of which would require considerable developement, at that late hour of the night, and he must. therefore, claim its indulgence while he stated sufficient grounds for bringing in the bill, leaving to the house the power to deal with the details in its future stages. The first reading of the bill was looked upon rather as matter of form, and he trusted that together, cultivated so as to yield one third of what pute that the professed object of the 9th and 10th of caying trade, universal disquietude, financial conthe zeal of the advocate would not damage the in- it is capable of producing. (Hear, hear.) Well, Victoria was to extend the Friendly Societies Act, terests of his clients, as he candidly confessed his determination to leave nothing unexplained, but to develope all to the house. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to find the effect that petitions now had upon the House of Commons, as confessed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ance of this state of things, but will they also that the term 'or for any other purpose that is not ilwho, under their wholesome influence, had aban. consent to the payment of over six millions a year in legal, being in the disjunctive, and not in the copuladoned his budget; and he would remind the house that he (Mr O'Connor) had presented a petition. signed by 203,000 individuals, in favour of his motion, and that several hop, members had presented petitions from different societies of Odd Fellows, and to the protection of which societies his (Mr O'Connor's) bill would extend. (Hear, hear.) The Land Tories, Chartists and Radicals, and all who wished to nificant meanings, and that the statute inferred the tates; but they have now found, that as soon as the Europe principally to the embarrassment caused by the was ordered.—Mr F. O'Connon moved an address to Plan, which he would presently submit to the house. was of a social character, but did not at all partake steal it, but on the contrary, as he would presently of the nature of Socialism or Communism. It meant show, to open a large retail market wherein the value gal to place the industrious man in a situation to live individuality of possession and co-operation of labour of the land, to meet the necessities of the times, -(hear, hear)-and if he was asked to define the re- would be considerably enhanced in value. (Hear, sults anticipated from the Plan, his answer was-That, after a quarter of a century's continuous acres of land thereby lost £250. a year, or four per political agitation, he discovered that the working cent. upon £6,250. of his capital, while five shillings classes had been invariably used as tools to gain an acre, ten shillings an acre, or even £1. an acre results as the fruit. which, however, they never could employ his own industry, and never be idle, was lity, four of Dunmanway, two of Enniskean, and one inca, Holland, Russia, or Germany, was to Mark-lane. cause the srtisan and the ploughman had no fear of in-thorp, Sir G. Grey, Mr Cochrane, and Mr Newdegate. (Cheers, and laughter.) And that a cabbage, a vasion, no invasion need be provided against, and urged of Bellyncen. (Cheers, and laughter.) (Cheers, and laughter.) of Bellyncen. (Cheers, and laughter.) of Bellyncen. (Cheers, and laughter.) of Bellyncen. (Cheers, and laughter.) with a future big with uncertainty no rational many two of Enniskean, modern. (Cheers, and laughter.) of Bellyncen. received. (Hear, lear.) The people were always used for the benefit of those who professed to serve them, but always betrayed them. (Hear, hear.) He came, therefore, to the conclusion that from a good social state alone could a sound representative system spring. (Hear, hear.) He would about the great political triumphs of late years, and laughter from Dr three great political triumphs of late years, and show that, although beneficial social results would above that although beneficial social results.

The people were always unserded against, and urged them, that had a cabodage, a validation of the description of would show that, although beneficial social results the exchequer of the company; the purchaser was again interrupt him, but that he would asswer him, sale market. But there was one important market, were promised, yet that additional political influence. The three was one important market, and the promised yet that additional political influence. were promised, yet that additional political influence, conferred upon the leaders, was all the people gained. He would instance—firstly, Emancipation—and the learned gentleman tell him whether any portion which they now appeared to some otherwise he might place be in the learned gentleman tell him whether any portion to that he would asswer him, sate market. But their free traders expressed great if he could. And he would give him another hint, it is not a member of the company; and had refused if he could. And he would give him another hint, it is not which they now appeared to some was to suspend his opposition until he knew how the sympathy, but of which they now appeared to some was to suspend his otherwise he might place be supported by the learned gentleman tell him whether any portion that he would asswer him, sate market. But their free traders expressed great if he could. And he would give him another hint, it he nearest, for which free traders expressed great was to suspend his opposition until he knew how the sympathy, but of which free traders expressed great double the amount for his purchaser was again interrupt him, but that he would asswer him, sate market. But there was the heart was to him another him, but that he would give him another him, but that he would give him another him, but that he would asswer him, sate market. But there was the heart was the heart of the company and had refused if he could. And he would give him another him, but that he would give him another him, but the heart was the heart was the heart was the him another him, but the him which he would give him another him him and him was the heart was the him another him him which he had heart was the him anoth which, though of a religious character, promised of the profits made bymanufacturers, out of reduced great social b nefits; but which, however, was carried by political influences, brought to bear on that tection of the labourer. (Cheers and laughter.) He men in Ireland, and the result had proved to him that the labourer would go farther than the labourer would go farther th house—(hear, hear)—and resulted in the purchase would now explain the principle of his plan. Every man was born with propensities which may be rational sense, no hon. member's would go farther man was born with propensities which may be rational sense, no hon. member's would go farther man was born with propensities which may be rational sense, no hon. member's would go farther man who subscribed £2. 12s. was entitled to two nourished into vices, according to the results of the res of the people. (Hear, hear, and the intriner degradation of the people. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Next came Referm—with PEACE, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM, as its motto. (Laughter.)
Well, that was carried by political influences, created by large social expectations. Next came Free

of barrel-organ, and chorus of all ages, sexes, and crime. (Hear, hear.) Yes, but give him the means better susceptible to calculation by way of average, upon the property, the rights, or privileges of any for that long period of time which it naturally recorded by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and chorus of all ages, sexes, and crime. (Hear, hear.) Yes, but give him the means better susceptible to calculation by way of average, upon the property, the rights, or privileges of any for that long period of time which it naturally recorded by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and which it destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and which it destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and which it destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and which it destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and which it destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions, and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions are conditions and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions are conditions and the same stage of the Great Northern Reliance Destinated by a majority of 52, the numbers, 108 to 56; conditions are conditions and the same stage of the Great No conditions, and which is destined to live in the annals of employing all for their own benefit, and he would as regards any other class. (Hear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and lear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and lear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and lear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and lear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and learn hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and learn hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and learn hear.) governments. while that employment was the only one at which man could apply his own labour for his and here he would complete his answer to the hon. own benefit; in fact, the free labour field was the member for Bolton. That hon, gentleman may not mint in which the labourer could coin his sweat into be able to buy a hogshead of sugar in the wholesale exchangeable commodities, by the sale of which he market, but he would have no objection to give any could supply himself with the necessaries and even price for as much as would sweeten his tea, in the luxuries of life-as he (Mr O'Connor) contended retail market. (Laughter.) Well, when the grocer that, above all men, the labourer was entitled to had disposed of the hogshead in pounds and ounces, abundance, contentment, and plenty. (Hear, hear.) he bought anoti er hogshead in the wholesale market, He also contended that every other class of society, and so with the land. If we chose to buy in the whether commercial, trading, manufacturing, or wholesale market, to subdivide, give permanent shopkeeping, would be materially benefited, that is, titles and sell again in the wholesale market, the well-paid domestic labour-class would be better occurrence, I centend for it, is more suscepversity of Oxford in his place, as he would have ap- actuaries as the rule of their calculation. (Hear. country receive it as an excuse, that the Company which he had founded for the realisation of these ob if the genius, the enlightenment, and the sagacity of 49; and 9 and 10 Vic. c. 27: science, the cultivation of resources of the country, and the bestowal of reward for industry that thought the age, propounded any plan for the advancement of and the bestowal of reward for industry, that though there had previously existed no law to embrace such there had previously existed no law to embrace such relief and maintenance of the members in sickness, age, a society, that in such case it becomes the bounden or any other natural state or contingency, whereof the was then completely intoxicated with joy and tri- duty of the House of Commons to enact a new law occurrence is susceptible of calculation by way of average, umph; the preliminaries of a universal constitution to embrace the new project, as it had enacted laws or for any other purpose which is not illegal. One would for all the Austrian dominions had been proclaimed, for the protection of trade, for the protection of rail. for the protection of trade, for the protection of railfor all the Austrian dominions had been proclaimed, in which even the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was included.

All the Poles condemned for the conspiracy of his claim for legal protection to the Land Company, Justice Wightman, that the words other purpose which February, 1846, have been set at liberty by the King of Prussia. They were escorted in triumph through the streets of Berlin by immense masses of the provisions of the statute law; and he provisions of the impression would not be allowed to go abroad, that there was only protection in that house for the property of the rich, think that the Land Company, Justice Wagatman, that the words other purpose which is not illegal, must be taken to mean a purpose of the same kind, or 'ejusdem generis,' as those before enumerated, viz., 'relief and maintenance in sickness, and age, or other natural contingency susceptible of calculation by way of average,' and Mr T. Pratt did not appear to the rich, think that the Land Company came within such purpose, and that the same continuous c and that the spirit of the law was extended to the though its certainly borders closely upon it, being to propreservation of their properties, privileges, and institutions; while the black letter of the law was extended to the though its certainty borders closely upon it, belief, in better, the black letter of the law was extended to the though its certainty borders closely upon it, belief, in better, the bester, the best tutions; while the black letter of the law was guard against the casualties of life. The Act of W. 4. Despatches have been received in Paris, announc- had for their object protection for the pence rescued ing the important fact that Lombardy is in high insurerction. The movement commenced in Bergamo market for their savings was opened—(hear, hear)—

and 10 Vic. c. 27, s. 8, repeals so much of these sets as specifies the purposes, and by s. 1, professes to define market for their savings was opened—(hear, hear)—

more specifically the purposes for which Friendly Societies and Brescia, and ensued at Milan. The Jesuits have but, as he would presently show, the law as it new may be formed. One of these is 'For the frugal investment of the manufacture of th stood, was intended to embrace the Land Company ment of the savings of the members, for better enabling them to purchase food, firing, clothes, or other necessaries, or the tools or implements of their trade or call-

capricious construction put upon the words ing, for the education of their children or kindred, with ejusdem generis,' by Mr Justice Wightman, and a or without the assistance of charitable donations; proquibble founded upon that judgment by the vided always, that the shares in any such investment Attorney General. But to this branch of the subject he would come presently, and having disposed of the question of religion and free trade, he would now come to the question of statute law. It would be in the recollection of the house that the Gregory ance, or endowment of any other person whomsoever, and clause in the Poor Relief Bill (Ireland), declared that the full amount of the balance due, according to the that a quarter of an acre of land was sufficient for the maintenance of a labouring man and his family. Hear, hear, and a sneer from Mr Morgan John investits funds, or any part thereof, with the Commis-O'Connell.) The hon, member for Kerry cheers sioners for the reduction of the National Dest. And sneeringly, but will that cheer alter the law, and another is—'For any other purpose which shall be certified to relief who will be tell me that any man is entitled to relief who is in possession of a quarter an acre of land? (cheers) and in Scotland by the law of the contrary, every man adopted.

Attorney or Solicitor-General, and in Scotland by the long that the most could be adopted.

Attorney or Solicitor-General, and in Scotland by the long that them now consider the great his object of reduction? He did not care about the usual solicitor of the Exchanges. The usual this object of reduction? He did not care about the usual the could be contrary, every man adopted.

In the most could be adopted.

Attorney or Solicitor-General, and in Scotland by the long that them now consider the great this object of reduction? He did not care about the usual the could be adopted.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchanges. The usual this object of reduction? He did not care about the usual that the could be adopted. O'Connell.) The hon, member for Kerry cheers or perhaps he may tell me with his usual sentily Lord Advocate, and which shall be allowed by one of her mentality that that amount is intended as a lower garden. (Cheers and laughter) to be extended, provided that the amount of the sum or However, such is the law—such are its results, and value of the benefit to be assured to any member or any as such I adopt it as confirmation of the fact that this house in its wisdom has declared that a quarter of an acre of ground is ample for the sustenance of a and this facility of the fact that his limitation shall be inserted in the rules of and that this limitation shall be inserted in the rules of man and his family, and I use this argument to meet every society established for any purpose so certified and the out door opposition of the gentlemen opposite allowed, and that no such last mentioned society shall HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THURSDAY, THE of the conomical school of Manchester—(laughter) be entitled or allowed to invest its funds, or any part the of MARCH.

The office of the conomical school of Manchester—(laughter) be entitled or allowed to invest its funds, or any part thereof, with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.' soil, have spurned the idea of a man and and the living upon the produce of two, three, or even four ciety being enrolled, are—

I. The rules are binding, and may be legally enforced.

I. The rules are binding, and may be legally enforcing the distriction. FRIENDLY SOCITIES. - Mr F. O'CONNOR, in rising to soil, have spurned the idea of a man and his family

details. (Cheers.) Then the onus would lie up n the free traders to declare what was the minimum, and the onus would lie upon him (Mr O'Connor) and the working classes to secure that amount for all property. free trade party that a material item of the free trade petition, free from payment of Court or Counsel's Fees. Mr F. O'Censor then said, that he did not wish to principle was, that one could produce as much as three could consume. (Hear, hear.) And he (Mr) O'Connor) contended that no man who had ever ing from the perfection of their work, is it not selfevident that land is as much a raw material as cotton, wool, or flax, and that its imperfect manufacture is equally a loss to the manufacturer? (Cheers.) travel north, south, east, or west, and point out to out its provisions. profitably have produced at home-(hear, hear, and the law, instead of being extended, had been conand cheers)-will the landlords of this country, tracted. Now, he contended that the words 'ejusdem who should be the natural patrons of their generis, or of a similar nature, had nothing whatnatural clients, not only consent to a continu- ever to do with the case; and what he contended was, keep up an idle reserve of system-made paupers for he was met with the quitble of 'cjusdem generis,' he capitalists to fall back upon as a means of balancing would answer quibble with law, or-mind or, -any losses by reductions in wages. (Cheers.) Yes, that other purpose that is not illegal. Now he challenged government to consider, as the people had now made | mon sense of man, that the term 'or any other purpose up their minds upon the subject. Let no jacobin cry that is not illegal,' does not clearly and distinctly be raised against this plan; it embraces Whigs, show that these two terms have two distinct and sigbe independent; and their object was honourably to enrolment of any company established for purposes purchase the land in the free trade market and not to not illegal-(hear, hear)-and he was sure that the hear.) He would prove that the large farmer, who paid five shillings an acre too much for a thousand

man, by reminding him that man was commanded by political economists, that the application of lawhose dectrine was, that when one channel of in- the value of cotton-(hear, hear)-and if I am told sanction, not only the first reading of his bill, company. I am not silly enough to suppose that which had gained some little strength by same amount of property were sold, that it would

It is within the spirit and object of the Friendly Society Acts, which were intended to give facilities and advanjects, did not come within the provision of any exis-ting statute. No, he based his claim upon higher their jaint contributions for the contingencies of life. and more legitimate grounds, upon the grounds that The existing Acts are 10 Geo. 4. c. 50; 4 and 5 W. 4, c.

The object for which Friendly Societies might be formed

By 4 and 5 W. 4, s. 2, they might be formed for mutual de all legal so such a one; Lord Clarendon's is similar to it. The 9 and 10 Vic. c. 27, s. 8, repeals so much of these acts as society shall not be transferable, and that the investment of each member shall accumulate or be employed for the sole benefit of the member investing, or the husband rules of such society, to such member, shall be paid to him or her on withdrawing from the society, and that no

2. Protection is given to the members in enforcing say, whether it be two acres or ten, he had estab- their just claims, and against any fraudulent dissolution lished the principle, and let quantity be one of the of the society. 3. The property of the society is declared to be vested

in the Trustee, or Treasurer for the time being, who may sue and be sued in his own name with respect to such 4. Fraud committed with respect to property of the

6. Disputes may be settled by arbitration.
7. They have the power to invest their funds, to any amount, in Savings' Banks.

8. Members are allowed to be witnesses in all proceedties enrolled are excepted from its operation. Under that Act returns have to be continually made and registered, deeds propared and executed, and signed by at least one-fourth of the subscribers (see s. 7). In this case persons living at great distances; penalties are threat-

gentlemen of that house would not consider it illebandry to a considerable extent in his own country. Mr Morgan John O'Connell: Where ?

Mr C'Connor: Why in Ireland, of course, Mr Morgan John O'Connell: Where?

of employing all for their own benefit, and no would as regards the Land Company, than as regards any other class. (Hear, hear.) His principle was not to develope so large and so new a project, and land the same stage of the s cultivation and developement of the national re-differed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Would the all classes upon their own resources. (Loud it was that the capitalist, who speculated in labour, tended, that the proper cultivation of the soil of the meet deaths in Ireland last year, or to meet deaths that labour is the source of all wealth? Will the bastile, the market place, the pest-house, or the country should be the primary consideration with all in England within the last six months? But he philosophers deny that the first duty of a governments while that employment was the only record all secretion simply months. rules and maxims, he asserted, without fear of con- of his own industry. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) tradiction, that the trading classes of this country would rather share amongst themselves two hundred millions a year, realised out of three hundred millions a year made of the cultivation of our national resources, than receive a fraction less out of a thousand millions a year of which the preducer should have his just, his equitable, and legitimateshare. (Cheers.) Let any man who professed to doubt the value of the Small Farm system, go to Belgium; customers than a pauper colony—(hear, hear)—and tible of calculation by way of average than there the man occupying less than two acres never the shopkeepers would be the greatest gainers. He any concurrence or contingency attempted to required relief for himself or his family; there the was sorry not tosee the hon, member for the Uni- be calculated by any standard or table, adopted by usual lease was for nine years at the enormous rent of £4 and £5 an acre, yet during that period of occupealed to the religious feelings of that hon. gentle- hear, and cheers) Perhaps I may be told, however, patien the industrious man was enabled to give from his savings £200 and £300 a bundle, which is an acre to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. He bour deteriorates the value of land, and if I am met and a quarter of our measure. The soil of Belgium is would also appeal to the free trade party, a portion of with that absurdity, I shall ask if it does deteriorate not half as good as ours; the climate is not better: nor would any man tell me that the people are more dustry was closed, another was opened, as if by that the manufacturers can buy the raw material— industrious, if equal inducement to labour is afforded magic. (Laughter.) He would also appeal to the manufacture it—sell it—and buy more raw material, them. (Hear, hear.) And then our plan has this statute law, recently enacted by that house-and then I say that I can buy the land-manufacture it advantage, that every husbandman's house is placed surely, if religion, i olitical economy, and statute law -sell it—and buy more raw material, (hear, hear,) in the centre of his allotment, while the Belgian, in had all confirmed the principle he sought to establish, thus proving that the results are better susceptible the majority of cases, lives at a considerable distance hat Christian, economical, legislative assembly would of calculation than those guessed at by any other from his labour-field, the disadvantage of which he would prove thus :-he asserted that the small occubut would vie in its completion. He had quoted £5 4s. will buy four acres of land, build a house, and pant living in the centre of his alletment, would perscripture, he would now quote political economy, that give a man £30; neither am 1 silly enough to believe form more work with two wheelbarrows, and a lad when one channel was closed against industry, others that five-pence, the price of a pound of sugar, will buy fourteen years of age, than a farmer cultivating 500 were opened. This was an absurd fallacy, however, a hogshead; but I do believe and assert, that if the acres of land will perform in the same time, at an average distance from the homestead, with six men the fact of the railway mania having realisemore than had been originally given for it, in and four horses. (Hear, hear.) Now if the econocreated a temporary market for the dis- consequence of the great demand for land conse- mising of labour in the production of food was an hands from other avocations; but quent upon the increase of population and the in- item in the account of the tree trader, there it was. what he (Mr O'Connor) wished to establish was crease and improvements in machinery. (Hear There was another important feature in this plan; it the national, and not the artificial, standard for the hear.) And such was the desire to possess a free was this-that in the centre of each location there regulation of wages—(hear hear)—not only had labour-field by shopkeepers and others, who were was erected a splendid school-house, with a spacious thousands been dismissed, but the candle was burn- feeling the pressure of the times, that £60 bonus room at one end for the males, and a spacious room ing at both ends, because other countries, grown above the rent, and all liabilities, had been refused for at the other end for the females, with a respectable wise in their generation, had repudiated reliance a two-acre allotment. £100 for three acres, and and commodious house in the centre—(hear, hear)—upon England, and were manufacturing for them- £160 for four acres. (Hear, hear.) He had located and where the industrious occupants would proudly selves. (Hear, hear.) Now, add to these facts the thirty-five families in Hertfordshire, last May; forty- give their children a respectable education, indeother great fact, that machinery was being daily im- five families in Worsestershire; and would locate pendently of the government or taxation. And he proved, and that every improvement led to an exten-sive dismissal of hands, then he (Mr O'Connor) was and if honourable gentlemen will be kind enough to good was to be done by an extended system of local justified in demanding that the natural channel visit those locations, he would show them a Wilder- representation than by that system of centralisation his description could only be brought forward in a comshould be opened for the employment of all who were ness turned into a Paradise. Let him now give of which that house was the type and impersonificadisinherited from the artificial market—(hear, hear) them an analysis of the law as regards the present tion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He would now come to the question of morality; and he asserted virtue was opened to the poor there was no more virtuous class of society-(hear, hear)-but when it was closed against them they became vicious-not by nature-but by neglect. (Hear, hear.) And although many of the occupants, thrown promiscuously

> the moment the came under the influences of better feelings, based upon self-reliance to be realised magic, and he challenged comparison between those for the number of men, upon which who had been located and any other class of society. Mr Home interposed, saying that it was necessary see the emaciated slave, the pallid woman, and be put. stunted children, looking more like ghosts than speak the difference between a natural and an arti-tion that the wrong resolutions had been sent him. ficial life. That was the sanitary reform he looked let him state that he was directly employing 1000 hands, and with one exception he had never heard a sum not exceeding £523,000 be granted, when he was complaint of any of those men, nor had he, interrupted by except in one instance, seen a drunken man, and quartering of lazy, infidel, pauper Chartist robbers; breach of faith. that in every instance, as they became ibetter acsome of the malcontents wrote to Lord Beauchamp, telling him that if he would not allow me to draw sand from his estate, I could not proceed with the work, but that truly noble Englishman replied, 'I It is an admitted fact, that while all other sciences

> have been progressing with giant speed, the science of money, agriculture has been moving with limp and halt step; that the son followed in the wake of the clodpole his ancestors. No new science was introduced-no impetus was given by agriculture, until he (Mr O'Connor) had introduced the new mechanical with reference to the number of men) said that the mis genius to the assistance of agricultural science, and take had originated entirely in an error on his part. He new investions to be applied to agricultural purposes, thus making machinery man's friend instead he would now call the attention of the house to the the number of men was determined by the prerogative of objections that would be probably urged against it, and he would, firstly, instance the small holdings in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Well, he was prepared to show, that it was insecurity of tenure, and not the the cottier tenant improved his land that moment making industry a tax, and idleness a virtue. (Hear, corded without further interruption. hear.) The next objection that he anticipated was,

He would now call the attention of the landlords to ened for every omission and delay. The machinery cro- man are acquainted with the startling fact, that in and adverting to the great increase of the French navy, a startling fact, it was this—he would ask them to ated under that statute, and for the purpose of carrying England, Scotland, and Wales, we have 60,000,000 which—as France had no distant colonies or extensive him fifty or even ten acres of land in all England lying Now, from this analysis of the law, it is beyond dis- with a starying people, crowded pauper-houses, de- at the conclusion that the government would have neg- make arrangements to that effect. Lord Beaumony then, if that is an admitted fact, and if that anomaly whereas, by ajwhimsical construction of two words by money from industrial pursuits, the making good a He suggested, however, the possibility of reducing exhas compelled us to pay thirty-three millions to other a Judge, and a quibble of the Attorney-General, this deficiency in our own produce by importations from penso without impairing efficiency, pointing especially lordships to a discussion, as to the contemplated increase countries in sixteen months for corn that we might statute had been converted into a disabling statute; abroad, which might have produced at home—(hear, hear, and the law, instead of being extended, had been con- the application of domestic industry to the cultiva- African squadron, in the HOUSE OF COMMO poor rates, to give patronage to a government and to tive, gives two distinct definitions of the law; and if of the land of this country would give employment, on increasing their forces only from want of an underin the sweat of his own brow. (Hear, hear.) He was poor, were not blameless; but he hoped they would increase in the number of our sailors. no theorist upon this subject, he had tried spade hus- profit by the past, and try to wed the people to them in future. (Hear, hear.) Another flimsy objection al leader, who promised great social for two, three, or four acres, upon which a man within nine miles of Bandon, seven of Clanabe nearer a market town than the interior of American be nearer a market town than the interior of American be nearer a market town than the interior of American be nearer a market town than the interior of American be nearer a market town than the interior of American be nearer a market town than the interior of American beautiful made optimized who in the country of Cork, of the labourer, and his answer was, that all would be nearer a market town than the interior of American beautiful made optimized who in the country of Cork, of the labourer, and his answer was, that all would be nearer a market town than the interior of American beautiful made optimized who is a series of the labourer.

himself in an awkward dilemma. Mr O'Connor pro- his stomach) - he meant home comsumption. (Cheers.) Well, that was carried by political influences, created by political influences, created by large social expectations. Next came Free Trade, with its fascinating motto—IIIGH WAGES, 4x was entitled the member who subscribed £3. 4x was entitled the compants were selected from the paid up shareholders by ballot. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) From these facts, he argued that no mere political change could be beneficial to the working classes, if not accompanied by the great social principle, that every man who is selection would bring the Company within the midst of the most preficials and remunerating kind—namely, on the soil which God created, and gave to man to linear the profession of the protection of the law for the novel position of coming to the House of the under the value of the under the value of the under the company of the most saddening the control of the law for the protection of the law for the novel position of coming to the House of the under the law for the protection of the law for the number of the most in the number of the most in the number of the law for the number of the most in the number of the most in the n Ive upon in the sweat of his brow. (Hear, hear.) taken into consideration on the sun of April, and their calculation by way of average was repugnant to the and God forbid that he should live to see it—the cup of hope dashed from Labour's lip, when Labour was that enrolment would guarantee. Thanking the prove to demonstration that the contingency was prove to demonstration that the contingency was limited and great indulgence. The second reading of the prove to demonstration that the contingency was preparing to purchase its freedom without trenching house for its toleration and great indulgence. Exeter and Cowley Bridge Junction Railway Bill was

Nature's bosom to all, and by throwing the idle of up in one sentence the object that he had in view; cheers.) Would the Whigs deny their own maxim, should hire it in the free labour market, and not in ment is to cultivate the national resources nor will complish it, should be free, and the rich should be the Christian deny that the husbandman is to be the richer and the poor should be rich: idleness should first partaker? And yet, in denial of those sacred be a crime, and the labourer should reap the reward

MONDAY, MARCH 20. HOUSE OF LORDS.-The only business done by their lordships was to vote a congratulatory address to the Queen on the birth of a daughter. Viscount HARDINGE, the late governor of India, took his seat for the first time as a peer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-The bouse on the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL seconded by Sir R. PEEL, voted 2 similar address of congratulation. Mr WRIGHTSON, from the Bawdley Election Commitee, reported that Mr T. J Ireland, had not been duly returned, and that the election was void.

Lord H. VANE also, from the Dundalk committee, reported that Mr M'Tavish had not been duly elected, and that the committee had seated Mr T. M Cullagh, Mr M'Tayish's opponent in the late election, on a scrutiny. Sir W. CLAY, dissatisfied with a reply from Sir G. Grey, in reference to the state of the law on the subject of window-breaking during the late disturbances, intimated his intention of bringing in a bill for its amendment on an early day.

The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply to Mr Cowan, stated that he should as soon as the state of public husiness permitted, bring in a bill to alter the existing law which required that all the professors at the universities in Scotland should be members of the established church of that country.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr Home replied, that so long as any inquiries were pending, appointments to public situations ought to be, and would be made, subject to any provisions which parliament might make for the reduction of salaries attaching to them. But he presumed, in cases where gentlemon gave up private prohold office, that due consideration would be paid to such cases.

On the motion that the report of committee of Ways and Means on the Income Tax be received. Mr M GREGOR moved that it is just and expedient 5.h of April, 1851, the same rates of income tax. excise duties, window duties, and other assessed taxes, which shall be at the same time levied in Great Britain. Mr Gogleven interposed to order, as a metion of

mittee of the whole house.

The motion was then withdrawn, and a further diswith pride and with pleasure, that when the path to which the report was received, and a bill founded thereen was ordered to be brought in. The house then went into Committee of Supply.

Mr Ward then proposed a vote of £1,425,308 to defray the expense of employing, during the ensuing year, a naval force of 43,000 men, and in so doing entered into a together by his plan, may have been vicious lengthened defence of these estimates. He concluded individuals from oppression and bad training. yet, by aunouncing a prospective saving of £606,853 for the years 1849 and 1850, and by placing a memorandum of a resolution in the hands of the chairman in the comby self-industry, they became converted as if by mittee which referred to the wages vote, and not to one

(Hear, hear.) Then as to sanitary reform, let them the latter should be agreed to before the former could

A scene of some excitement ensued as to the usual human beings, that he (Mr O'Connor) had snatched course of proceeding, Mr Wand alleging that the numfrom the unhealthy lanes and contagious alleys, ber of men was determined by the royal prerogative, and from the pest house and the sweating shop, and the was not put as a vote in the committee; which exciteblush of healthy youth upon their faces would be ment was not lessened by the hon, gentleman's intima-As a specimen of the readiness with which Whig

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the question, 'That

Mr Hung, who objected to the question being put. It that man he discharged; and in the course of the had been understood that no money was to be voted unsummer he hoped to give employment to 10,000 til the committee had reported. He had no objection to hands. (Hear, hear.) And it was his greatest de- a vote being taken for the number of men, in order that parture of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, it is light, that however strong the prejudices of the far- the government might bring in the Mutiny Bill, but he mers and neighbours were to the plan for the did object to voting money, as it would be, in fact, a

Mr Wand said that he did not propose to take more quainted, they became warm advocates of the system. than that vote on account, but he did not know of any Hear, hear.) When he went to Worcestershire, other way in which the number of men could be brought before the committee than by voting a part of the sum required. The number of men was a question of prero-

The CHANCELLOR of the ExcHeques said, that in will not be hounded at a stranger; if the plan is bad the case of the navy there was no distinct and separate it will burn itself out, if it is good, it ought to suc- vote for the number of men, while in the case of the ceed,' (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Well, did that army the first vote in the estimates was for the number.

> form was to move for a reduction in the amount of Mr GLADSTONE referred to the resolutions of last year,

and showed that a distinct vote had been taken on the father, and the father is attached to the system of number of men, in which he was supported by Sir James GRAHAM and Mr Corry. Mr WARD (who then handed a vote to the chairman

he was now receiving communications every day of had prepared the resolution, but, by an oversight, the wrong one had been first proposed. (A laugh.) The Earl of Lincoln hoped the Secretary to the Admi. of his enemy. (Hear, hear.) Now, such were some, rally and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would now but not all, the advantages of the Land Plan; and withdraw the novel doctrine they had promulgated, that

the Crewn. (Laughter.) Mr Ward .- Oh, 72s, it was quite wrong. (Laughter.) subdivision of land, that led to Irish distress; be- the Exchequer, which, no doubt, had such an effect

At length Mr Hung moved that the number of sea-

the tyrant landlord lusted for the profit created by men, boys, and marines, which stands in the estimates his labour, and ensted him, or raised his rent-thus at 43,000 be reduced to 36,000, when the debatee pro-Sir J. GRAHAM, after defending the economical ar-

that it would lead to the squatting system. Well, rangemen's he had carried into effect when he presided his answer to that was complete and conclusive. In over the Admiralty in 1835, and noticing some points in the bill. The debate was adjourned till Wednesday his bill in committee the house may introduce a clause Mr Ward's speech, explained the reasons which induced next. power to apply the nation's wealth to the cultivation | sary to France that it could be no just source of jeaof the nation's natural resources. Population lousy to England, and which required England, on the is increasing, and emigration is advocated as a cor- other hand, to keep up an efficient navy, and after briefly rective ; but will the house longer advocate the tran- recounting the occasions of difference between the two sportation of its substantial wealth when hon, gentle- countries which had occurred within the last few years, man are acquainted with the startling fact, that in and edverting to the great increase of the French navy, acres of land in a state of sterility and barrenness, trade to protect—was purely an offensive force, arrived intimated that it was the intention of the government to vulsion. consequent upon the abstraction of our would place the country beyond the danger of invasion. tists and the Land Plan.

tion of our national resources. (Hear, bear.) Here Mr Conden denied that there was any danger to be was a dreadful lesson for the unwilling idler to apprehended, either national or dynastic, which would learn ; that three million acres of land, at three acres justify an increase of the estimates, or that any naval directly, to five millions, or nearly one-third of your standing, which would have been made long ago had population, and, indirectly, by the production of there been any real desire to reduce expenditure. He Lord PALMERSTON defended the principle on which our

was, that the locations could not always be near that of France and the other great naval Powers, and

The other speakers in favour of the number of 43,000, debate, as proposed in the estimates, were Mr Conny, Mr C. BRUCE, Mr COCHRABE, Lord SETMORE, Lord INGESTELE, Admiral Dundas, Col. TYNTE, Sir H. VEBNEY, and Mr DRUMMOND.

The committee at length divided, when Mr Hame's

amendment was defeated by a majority of 309—the num bers 347 to 38. The house baring resumed. Mr WALPOLE moved the further consideration of the Election Recognisances Bill. but the motion being strongly apposed, the hon, member withdrew it, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

Deering had not, been duly elected for that borough.

Mr MACKENZIE moved a new writ for Bewdley, but after some conversation, as to the system of treating which had prevailed, the motion was withdrawn. Mr HINDLEY gave notice of his intention to direct attention to the state of the industrious classes. Dr Bowning gave notice of a motion, the effect of

which would be to place the whole of the national income und.r the control of the House of Commons. Mr Hume gave notice that, on the, second reading of the Income Tax Bill, he would move that it be referred

to a solect committee. To a question from Mr B. Cochrane. Lord PALMERSTON said he shad received no information confirmatory of the report that it was by the desire of the Provisional Government of France that English ser,

vants were turned out of employment. In reply to Lord Duncan, Lord Morreru stated that the commissioners anpointed to superintend the building of the new Houses of Parliament wer: Lord de GREY, Mr GREENS, M.P. and Sir J. BURGOYNE.

THE EX-ROTAL FAMILY OF FRANCE IN ENGLAND. Mr F. CHARTERIS wished to ask the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, whether his attention had been drawn to a paragraph which had appeared in both the French and English papers calculated to make an unfavourable impression on the public mind,—that Lord Normanby had, by instructions from the Foreign-office, waited upon M. Lamartine to apologise for this country having afforded an asylum to the Royal family of France. He felt that it was highly advisable that the noble lord should have an opportunity of contradicting a statement which, unless contradicted, must be most prejudicial to the honour, dignity, and character of England. whose just pride it had always been to afford an asylum to unfortunate exiles from other countries.

Lord PALMERSTON -There is no foundation for any statement that any communication of the kind to which the hon, gentleman has alluded, or of any kind, has taken place between her Mejesty's government and Lord fessional pursuits, or other situations of emolument, to Normanby with regard to that Royal family of France. It is true, however, that Lord Normanby did convey in a private letter to me a statement that a good deal of misapprehension and jenlousy was likely to arise on the part of persons in Franco in regard to the reception which might be given in this country, not to the Royal Mr M GREGOR inoved that it is just and organization which might be given in this country, not to the hoyas to extend to Ireland during the two years ending the family, but to the Ministers of the late French government. I, in a private letter, desired Lord Normanby, in case any such feeling should be expressed, at once to state that the reception given to those persons was and would be the reception which, in this country, is always given to m in who, from unfortunate circumstances, are obliged to seek refuge in England-a reception of hose cussion on the income tax ensued, at the termination of sure in our dealings with the French government her Majesty's Migisters would act fairly, honourably, and openly, and under no circumstances would there be any ground for supposing that we would engage in any intrigue hostile to the government of France. (Hear, hear.)

THE DUEB AND DUCHESS DE MONTPENSIER .- Lord D. STUART wished to ask a question of the noble lord at the head of Poreign Affairs. It had been reported that some documents had come into the possession of the provisional government of France implicating the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier in some most extraordinary transactions. ('Oh, oh !') The contents of that paper had been, it was stated, communicated to her Majesty's Ministers, and that that had been the cause of the hasty departure of the Duke and Duchess from England. He wished to know whether any communication of the kind to which he had referred had been made by the provisional government; and, in the next place, whether this had been the cause, not of their having been sent out of this country, but whether their departure had taken place with reference to information of that sort? ficial life. That was the same any government could officials can vamp up a 'constitutional' argument, put the question, if there has been any doubt on the subject. No such communication has been made to her Majesty's government from the provisional of France. I have not heard that any such correspondence, or correspondence of any kind affecting the Dake and Duchess de Montpensier, has been found. I have no knowledge or belief of the kind; but at all events no communication or intimation of that kind has been made entirely the result of their own choice-(cheers)-and so far from being the consequence of any communication

> her Majesty's government that they should have stayed here, instead of going away. (Hear, hear.) REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIA. - Lord D. Stuart wished to ask the noble lord whether he had received any informaion with respect to the changes in the government of Austria. ('Oh, oh!' and a laugh.) Lord PALMERSTON: The information I have received

made by us, the house will at once see that there must

be many reasons why it would have been the desire of

s that on the 14th instant, Prince Metternich ceased to be Minister of the Emperor of Austria. Beyond that I have no information. (A laugh.) RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL, -In Suswer to Lord G.

Lord Palmenston stated that the last accounts from Lord Howden conveyed information that there was no chance of concluding a communcial or a slave treaty with the Brazilian government. It was possible that a change might take place in the disposition of the Brazilian government, but there was little hope of such a result. In fact, they were averse to any commercial treaty, and entertained a notion that Great Britain was so dependent on Brazil, that we should be forced to ac-

cede to any terms they might think proper to dictate. Mr M. MILNES brought under the consideration of the house the injuries alleged to have been suffered by Mr Rayson, an English mirchant, from the Austrian authorities at Constantinople. He was proceeding with his tatement when the house was counted at seven o'clock. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—LANDLORDS' LAWS.—Mr P. SCHOPE called the attention of the house to the destruction of several houses and the ejection of their tenants, Mr Diseaell.—Then, what became of the ingenious which took place in the county of Galway on or about argument of the right hon, gentleman the Chancellor of New Year's day last, and which occasioned the death of several of those thus maltreated. Sir G. GREY made one of the usual replies, apolo-

gising for landlords in general, no matter what their OUTGOING TENANTS .- Mr SHARNAN CRAWFORD ther moved the second reading of the Outgoing Tenants (Ire-

Mr Thelawny moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Sir W. Somerville and several other members opposed DERBY ELECTION .- Mr CHILDERS reported from the

Derby election committee, that the Right Hon. Edward Strutt and the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower were not duly elected, that the election was void, that bribery and treat ing had prevailed, but not with the cognisance of the hon, gentlemen named. The house then adjourned. THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, a conversation ensued as to bringing the Old Fellows within the operation of the 'Benefit Societies' Act.' The Marquis of LANSDOWNE The remainder of the sitting was devoted by their

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr Hums gave notice that on Tuesday next he shoul i move that the Attorney.

General be directed to prosecute Mr John Attwood for bribery and corruption committed by him in different toa family, would locate one million system-made pau- force was necessary to protect our commerce either from boroughs.—Lord Courtney reported from the Horsham pers—that is, at five to a family, the twentieth part piracy or aggression. France and England each kept Election Committee that Mr Jervis had not been duly elected, and that the election was void .- Mr MACKENZIE moved a new writ for Harwich, in the room of Mr John Attwood, whose election had been declared void, .-- Mr cheap food, and the consumption of manufactured repeated all that he said at Manchester about our fleets Blackstone moved an amendment to extend the was the question for them to consider, and for the the law officers of the Crown to prove to the plain com-(Hear, hear.) Well, but let the landlords always any right to tax the artisans to maintain so useless an creasing the number of electors for the said borough bear in mind that they looked to the Poor Law expenditure. If the rich feared invasion let them pay and the house divided, when there appeared—for the Amendment Act as the means of clearing their es- for protection. He attributed the late revolutions in motion, 164; against it 73: majority 91, and the writ tates; but they have now found, that as soon as the Europe principally the crown in reference to the case of Mr John Billon, the paupers, they send them back, to live as a bur- the best preparation against an invasion, of which no relative to the seizure of the brig Peru, through his den upon the poor rates; therefore, the landlords, one was thinking but ourselves, was to be found in an alleged instrumentality, in the harbour of New Ross, in who should have been the natural patrons of the increase in the comforts of our poor rather than in an Ireland, in the year 1822. This subject has been repeatedly brought under the notice of parliament, and naval force was maintained in a certain proportion to fate attending the motion on this occasion, it being lost the claim for further compensation rejected, a similar by a majority of 51-the numbers being: 59 to 8,was, that the locations could not always be near controverted the position of Mr Cobden that commerce Mr Baicur moved for leave to bring in a bill for the wariably made bythose who, lived upon the degradation required no protection, which, if fairly carried out, total abolition of the Game Laws. Mr Corona seconded of the labourer, and his answer was, that all would would prove that neither soldiers nor even police were the motion, which was also supported by Mr W. P. necessary. He ridiculed Mr Cobden's notion that, be- Wood, and Sir H. Werney, and opposed by Col. Sibvasion, no invasion need be provided against, and urged Mr G. Thompson, moving the adjournment of the de-PRIDAY, MARCEI 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Criminal Law Adminisration Amendment Bill, giving power of appeal from decisions of justices of the peace at quarter sessions and judges of assize upon points of law, was read a second

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The Property Tex Bill was read a second time. Mr Ballite's motion for an address to the crown,

praying her Majesty to give directions that negotiations be entered into with foreign powers to relieve this country from the engagement under which it labours, of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa, was rejected. The house discussed and voted the Ordnauce Estimates, and then adjourned.

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