They need not be charged with any crime, but they must linger in their dungeon at the will of the Autocrat. This right of Habeas Corpus, and the right of being armed, are considered the great bulwarks of the British Constitution, but both rights have been abrogated in Ireland; and perhaps your English blood, and your Irish blood, may thrill with horror, when you learn that out of 656 constitutional representatives of the people, only eight Irish Catholics and two Irish Protestants contended against, and voted against, the measure. Their rames should be chronicled; they are—Callaghan, Fox, Devereux, Scully, Greene, Reynolds, Sullivan, Fagan—Catholics; Crawford and O'Connor, Protestants. And I believe most unimpeachable character came forward most unimpeachable character came forward when I was at the Land's End when that had it not been for my resistance to the measure in the first instance, that it would have passed amid the plaudits of the House. And would be an answer to the evidence of Snooks?

The Chief Instinct would tell recommended are been arrived at the abrogation. you will scarcely be surprised at the abrogation of the constitution in Ireland, when I tell you the Jury tnat if I wasnot there, I ought to have the 'long column' must be either Mr Cousins's or the Western's advertisement or perhaps both. I that as far as an independent Member of Par- been there, that he trap was laid for me and I Mr Watson's advertisement—or, perhaps, both. I liament is concerned, it is also suspended in

My speech was called reballious and treasonable, and I believe few men would have stood public meetings, namely—the right of ex-pressing approval or dissent. But what I creased my caution. complain of is, that on Monday I received the following letter:

SIR,—For God's sake do not publish your speech in the Noethern Star, as it was delivered in the House of Commons, for if you do you are to be prosecuted as a Felon, under the new Act. (Signed,) A DETECTIVE. Now all will remember the discussion which

took place in the House of Lords, relative to the publication of speeches made in the House of Commons, when Lords Brougham and Campbell both gave it as their opinion that if words spoken in the House of Commons of a felonious nature were published, with the view of making an impression upon the public mind, that such publication would come within the meaning of the Act. For these reasons you will not read my Speech as delivered in the House of Commons, because, apart from the warning of the "Detective," I have received unequivocal assurance that the desire and the wish of the Government is, to strike a blow at Chartism by the conviction of the Chartist

This, I trust, will be an answer to some of my enthusiastic friends, who are anxious that I should be amongst them just now; and I beg of them to keep the case of poor Vernon in view, who was convicted for attending at what | Land Fund was called an illegal meeting, at which he did Expense Fund not speak, and then they will see the facility with which the minions of Government may turn a perfectly legal into an illegal meeting, | Bank and yet some of my enthusiastic friendsurged on by the taunts of Government employes -would consider that I best discharged my duty by thus hazarding my liberty, and jeopardising their cause. However, as my family and myself have been scattered over the face of the earth-some prematurely consigned to the cold grave; others having spent more than half a century in banishment, others in Van Diemen's Land and Colombia; and as I am the last and remainder of that stock in this country, and as here I have borne my fair share of persecution, it is not to be expected office. All who have not sent in written vouchers to be that I will jeopardise my liberty, and hazard a cause which is dearer to me than life itself, by being made the victim or the tool of the sus-ber, and 30th June, is added to the principal in the several accounts, in accordance with the Bank Rules, and duce a law to suppress the 'blasphemous' books, that I will jeopardise my liberty, and hazard a ceptiblility and credulity of others.

Se rank has tyranny become, that I even fear to ask a question as to the treatment that the Whig victims are now receiving, least my interference may increase the rigour to which they are subjected. But of this you may rest assured, that I am not an inattentive observer of passing events, nor shall I fail to turn them to the best account.

My enthusiastic friends, who imagine that enough never can be done for them, would have had a taste of the delights of office held under them, had they witnessed the treatment that I have more than once received in the House of Commons, in defence of their cause. And I now tell them, as I have told them before, that I would rather be found slain amongst the ranks of those contending for freedom, than living, promoted and honoured, in the ranks of the oppressor.

My own countrymen, especially those in Manchester, cannot have forgotten the years of trouble, of persecution, and of danger, that it has cost me to bring about a union of the Irish and English working classes, while now some of them, who were then opposed to that union, and resisted it, are holding back, fearful of even expressing a mild opinion. Even Irish Members in the House of Commons draw the distinction between the treatment of English and Irish prisoners, one Member having actually taunted the Government with not having pick oakum like felons.

degradation secured pre-eminence by violence only for evil. Such a parliament cannot govern. The and the preaching of revolutionary doctrines? My friends, the Government has made a dreadful onslaught upon the Press of Ireland, and I helieve you can well imagine the delight have been continuously held in London and districts and I believe you can well imagine the delight may be deem to door, the little trap in which was carefully bolted, so could afford them to victimise the only and our colleague, Mr M'Crae, has gone to Scotland, could I acknowledge myself its author. But can you may yet redeem your character. If, however, to cement the bonds of union on both sides of the you not see, O wise M.P., that in charging Mr you may yet redeem your character. If, however, to cement the bonds of union on both sides of the you not see, O wise M.P., that in charging Mr these words of warning are too late, if you are recelling charges and evidence solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in an arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large and arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large arranging their nlang, witnesses, and evidence in the road to ruin, the best for large arranging their nlang, arranging their n aware that Lord Arundel and Surrey, length. quently honour me with reading extracts from sionaries, but the state of ear finances prevent as principles which go to deny the right to any pro-Mr Drummond, and Sir Benjamin Hall, frethe Northern Star in the House of Commons; complying with the requests of our friends. Let no perty, and in the next breath you charge him words will admit of abuse, attempted to heap mud upon me for proclaiming the rights of labour. But although I have long borne these insolent taunts I am consoled by the hope of the realisation of a former prediction, when, in speaking of Ireland, I said, "Though a dark cloud has brooded over my country, yet in the cry for the Charter as will make him wonder at the winn teaching the people that the right to possess nouncement. We cannot put our hands into a fund for secret service, by which to make an impression on the 'Chronicles'—and have our office filled with official 'Dispatches;' but we cando greater things: we can move England and Scotland that this is most wholesome doctrine, and that who-greater things: we can move England and Scotland the dozing minister, one of these mornings, to such a cry for the Charter as will make him wonder at the land is naturally theirs, and that they will recover their property in the land as soon as they have acquired sufficient knowledge and strength to assert their right. For my part I declare my belief that this is most wholesome doctrine, and that who-greater things: we can move England and Scotland the dozing minister, one of these mornings, to such a cry for the Charter as will make him wonder at the cloud has broaded over my country, yet in the cry for the Charter as will make him wonder at the though you should legislate (!) for a distant horizon 1 see the dim shadow of liberty meaning of the oft-misqueted phrase—' Vox populi, years to come. and my heart gladdens." The voice of the people is the voice of Yes, I declareand my heart gladdens."

"In my atacy I exclaimed, can it be, And a voice responds, Union and Liberty."

And may that union be now so perfect as to insure the freedom of my country, is the fondest hope of my heart, and I have only to implore of the enthusiastic and brave, whilst I do not ask them to abate their ardour, not foolishly to oclock. Subject: 'Man, his social and political try to precipitate me into useless and unneces- rights.' sary danger. They may rest assured that of Tower Hamlets Victim Committee -All persons all the felons, that felon who has resisted holding books or monies on behalf of the above, must appropriation of national property, by the plunderers while my countrymen and the English Chartists know, that not only from the day I entered Parliament, but from the day I was born, I have sent aspect of the times, at the Royal United sent aspect of the times, at the Royal United sent aspect of the times, at the Royal United neither said a word, nor written a word, given a Friends, Tabernacle-walk, Hoxton, on Monday even vote, nor done a single act which has been hos- | ing at eight o'clock. tile to the interest of Ireland or to the working classes of England. And if prudence would nermit the disclosure. I could be leaded to the working classes of England. And if prudence would nermit the disclosure. I could be leaded to the working at the disclosure. I could be leaded to the working at the disclosure. I could be leaded to the working at the disclosure of the Chartist secretaries of London and district, will take place in the Assembly rooms. Dean-street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock permit the disclosure, I could submit to them THE CHARTER FOR ENGLAND AND REPEAL FOR requited labour and a bastile for the millions. some facts which I have used for the safety of IRBLAND —A public meeting will be held at the The- 'Civilisation' is a huge lic—an organised hypocrisy. others, and with which, one day, I shall arraign atre, Milton-street, on Wednesday evening next, at Banish 'civilisation.' (Hear, hear.)' Thus you others, and with which, one day, I shall arraign atre, Milton-street, on Wednesday evening next, at

William Hewitt Publisher 16 G1 Windmill St, Harmarket, Jon. question hinges on this—Can I take down my wite nesses or not?—Can I secure poid counsel or not?— Can I pay my solicitor or net?—On the counsel or not?— these questions however.

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packing juries in England, as the whole list contains a long catalogue of oppressors, whose interests are supposed to be hazarded and jeo-

pardised by the growing spirit of Democracy. sacrifice of 'the Constitution' on Saturday last, both arrested to-morrow, and arraigned before Chief Justice Wilde and a middle-class jury, and charged by Tom Snooks, a policeman or detecought to have gone into it.

will allow me, and in conclusion I have only to repeat my former pledge; that I commenced the hurricane of disapprobation with which it this movement with the people and for the was received. But that is legitimate, because people, and with them and for them I will realthough I have never interrupted any man main in it to the close, but the persecution in that House, yet I concede the same right to that every member of my family has endured, Members of Parliament that is contended for at although it has not relaxed my ardour has in-

I remain

Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

receipts of the national land COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY, 27,

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Rules ...

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS Hereafter, all Post-office orders should be made payable to Thomas Price, at the Bloomsbury Money Order-office, instead of St Martin's le-grand General Postexchanged for printed certificates, are requested to do so

T. PRICE, Manager.

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bears interest as fresh deposits.

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EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

a gigantic movement party for the Charter exist in Good God! is this a state of things to be entities country. One thing is plain—the Russell Midured, and are one set of men to be treated like thieves, whilst those who consign them to breaking up of narties is inevitable; and, therefore, the collecting and husbanding of our strength is

wisdem. During these past ten days, important meetings address. Next week we shall address our friends at

We have received numerous applications for mis-Whig servile or Tory journalist rejoice at this an

Signed on behalf of the Executive. SAMUEL KYDD.

South London Chartist Hall .- Mr Thompson will lecture on Sunday evening next, at eight

them so long would be their dearest prize, while my countrymen and the English Char-

eight o'clock. Government, and while you talk of the facility 'nesday, at eight o'clock. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

Sirs,-I perceive by the reports in the daily Now I will suppose a case. Suppose I was of you vented your spice and spleen against the

have looked down both advertisements, and I here I have said as much as the Gagging Bill deny your slanderous assertion, that a single obscene book is to be found in the list of either publisher. In Mr Watson's list I find political, theological physiological and educational works. In Mr Cousins's list I find political, theological, and medical works, with the addition of certain novels and romances. But, I repeat, neither list includes any work on which could be founded your disgraceful libel of 'obscenity.' Messrs Watson and Cousins are incapable of publishing obscene works, and, therefore, have no occasion to advertise such

less consider yourself an orthodox Christian, and present day in the following words:to Messrs Watson and Cousins. You would hardly blasphemy' is an undefined offence, which the pro- This is your picture of civilisation,' and if you Wicklow, and the Harl of Ellenborough took part, to charge upon the professors of every other reli- with me, 'PERISH such CIVILISATION!' sons, that they are not such fools as they look, and | valling the miseries of Count Ugolino. my impression is, that you are not nearly so demented as judging by your speeches some people might imagine. You know that in the enlightened assembly, of which you are a member, your fellow-legis-

lators (!)—all 'honourable' men—are ever ready to bait a Chartist; and that to set them barking and biting the 'cry' of 'blasphemy' is just as good as any and punish the authors or publishers by fine, imprisonment, torture or death - the good old way of vindicating 'the glory of Gcd.' But that you will o not do; you are wise enough to see that the good old times cannot be restored, so you vent your spleen, by meanly assailing a gentleman whom you 1 hate for his popularity—that popularity being gall and wormwood to you, and such as you, who are

detested by the great mass of the people. Excepting, perhaps, Mr Sillett's book, on farming, I am not aware that Mr O'Connor has ever recommended any book to the readers of the STAR. 1 alone am responsible for the censure or applause bestowed upon any book reviewed in the STAR. O For anything I know Mr O'Connor may never look o at the review columns, and certainly he knows nothing of the reviews until the publication of the STAR. I do not spare censure when I think cennever will, hesitate to applaud and recommend a really good and clever work, even though it should not be shaped according to the fashionable orthodoxy of the day. I am content to

Selze on Truth wherever found, On Christian or on Heathen ground,' Believing with the poet, that-

'The flower's divine wherever it grows,' nobles have stolen it from the people, and only Burns says when addressing the Deil:hold it through their ignorance." I cannot at this moment call to mind where you have found this extract, or whether there is any foundation for your imputing it to Mr O'Connor. Any way I will say that Mr O'Connor need not be ashamed of it. For my part, I should be only too happy, have contradicted a preceding charge? In one breath you charge Mr O'Connor with advocating with teaching the people that the right to possess Yes, I declare-Iecho the assertion of a great prin-

ciple, a principle founded in eternal right, that THE LAND IS THE PEOPLE'S INHERITANCE, AND THAT KINGS, AND PRIESTS, AND NO-BLES HAVE STOLEN IT FROM THE PEOPLE, AND ONLY HOLD IT THROUGH POPULAR THE C IGNORANCE!

I do not court persecution, but under any circumstances this principle I will maintain. It is not against property I war, but against the fraudulent

Towards the conclusion of your speech, you, very tenure of property, and sought to destroy so- A GENERAL MEETING of the National Land Comhon, member for Nottingham said, " For myself, I freely avow that I have no respect for society as it is at present constituted. 'Civilisation' means ill-

London: Knight and Co.

of packing juries in Ireland, you have never to HENRY DRUMMOND, M.P., AND JOSEPH are reported in the Morning Herald. If the recast a thought that there is no necessity for HUME, M.P. of a wilful perversion of facts.

In the first place you knew that Mr O'Connor

that we have no respect for society as at present con stituted. 'Civilisation' means ill-requited labour starvation, gaols and bastiles for the masses. To the millions civilisation is a huge lie, an organised hypudrisy. -Perish such civilisation.

I must now trouble you Henry Drummond, M.P., to turn to the report of your speech on Hume's Re-As to your talk about 'blasphemous books,' all form Motion, as published in the Morning Chronisensible men will value that talk at its true worth, cle of June 21st, in which you describe 'society as as the ravings of a bigot or a hypocrite. You doubt- at present constituted,' and the 'civilisation' of the

The word such is in italics in the original.

the poet, 'is my doxy, the second is another man's doxy. Your doxy is, probably, heterodoxy causes, were suffering great distress, and he believed to move that the bill be read a first meetings were also held to establish new clubs. that there was no distress which a man was capable of suffering equal in pain, both to body and mind, venture to denounce Lord Brougham as a blasphemer, yet that personage could not hesitate to
avow he has read the writings of Hume, Paine, God
of suffering equal in pain, both to body and mind,
to that of seeing his family around him starving to
through all its stages in one sitting, called attention to
the fact, that three days had not elapsed since the subability to support them had he but the means. avow he has read the writings of Hume, Paine, Godwin, Volney, Diderot, Mirabaud, Rousseau and (Hear, hear.) Many gentlemen must remember tally discussed on the motion of Lord Glengall, without Chartist victims. Eight o'cleck was the hour named Voltaire; and if Harry Brougham may read the withings of these authors, why not Harry Smith or John Jones, who have equally as good a right as his liberal lordship to 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' Some of the above-named the verted. Many gentlemen has bringing overwhelming proof as to the character and extent of that emergency under the pressure of which their several hundred persons had assembled in front of the lordships were called on to legislate. In Meath, Cork, takes the case of Count Ugolino, and there deliberal lordship to 'prove all things and hold fast that which is good.' Some of the above-named that the character and extends the character that which is good.' Some of the above-named verted. Many gentlemen had also read no doubt, the very painful accounts which were published not the acknowledged leaders of the conspiracy had gone from

£1 18 6 fessors of every religion think themselves at liberty had the heart of a man within you, you would cry

gion? Are you so ignorant as not to know that the But there is this difference between you and m stoned, as 'blasphemers?' That Luther and Calvin my own person the sufferings of the working were blasphemers to the followers of Rome? That classes; you belong to that privileged minority who sitting. Dr Kalley, a Protestant minister, was recently pro | thrive by the sufferings of the people. Is it true secuted and persecuted by the Portuguese authorities of Madeira as a 'blasphemer?' And, lastly, can you be blissfully unconscious of the fact that you are related to the Rarl of Kinnoul and the you, Henry Drummond, M.P., are a 'blasphemer' Bishop of Rochester? These are, for aught I know in the eyes of Jews, Turks, and Hindoos; and even all Christian sects but the one you associate with? I am afraid, however that I cannot credit you. I am afraid, however, that I cannot credit you tuted, and that 'civilisation,' which according to tived without a division. with mere ignorance. It is often said of certain per- your own showing, dooms the masses to horrors ri-

As to you, Joseph Hume, M.P., a few words will third time, and passed. suffice. You followed the member for West Surrey, and declared that 'the paper from which the hon. gentleman had quoted was no credit to any one. (A laugh.) * * Any paper which pandered to the passions of the multitude by propagating such doctrines fully deserved the term profligate

that had been applied to it. * * And the men who propounded such doctrines, and held out such dangerous principles to the ignorant and unthinking should be shunned by all persons, and scouted from society.' Thank you for nothing, Joseph. It is no fault of yours that the means at present employed to crush the independent Irish press have not before this time been put into requisition to destroy the only public journal in England, which such shoyhoys and political charlatans as you stand in awe of. Are you not a wretched counterfeit of a 'Reformer,' when, acknowledging as you do, that English misgovernment and Whig treachery are the prime causes of Irish disaffection, you nevertheless, with a hypocritical whine, declare yourself 'placed in the painful position of support-

to assert the principle that the land is the peo- and that the cheers will not be so 'loud' the next through the cell for the purpose of warming the ple's inheritance, and that kings, and, priests and time you address a Guildford audience. Oh !-as vagrant prisoners in winter. I remonstrated-greater

You read the Northern Star. Good. That is the one hopeful feature of your otherwise deplorable case. Read it attentively, reflect on this letter, learn to speak the truth, eschew the shocking habit of bearing false witness against your neighbour, and you may yet redeem your character. If, however, these words of warning are too late, if you are resolved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to persevere in the road to ruin, the best for-solved to reserve duty in the station-solved to reserve the metropolitan district to the various super-intendent, and listendent, and tune I can then wish you, will be—that the next with each other. But for one of the little panes of houses, and only required the word of command to election for West Surrey may leave you relities? election for West Surrey, may leave you politically, glass, the half size of one's hand, being broken in march out and protect the citizens. like Toryism, 'as dead as a door nail.'

G. Julian Harney. NORTHERN STAR Office, July 27th, 1848.

West Bromwich. — Mr Linney, of Bilston, attended a public meeting and formed a branch at this place, on Sunday evening last.

THE CHARTIST LOCALITIES and Land Branche, who have issued shares for the 'Daily Paper,' are requested to send delegates to the Dispatch Ale and Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet street, on Sunday, August 13:h, at three o'clock, to bring the paper out as soon as possible.—The Paper Committee for and demolished the police evidence. The same two the Whittington and Cat, are requested to meet on magistrates who signed the warrant, committed ME. Wednesday evening next, at eight for nine o'clock .-The members of the Land Company are requested to

Tuesday evening, August 1st. London.—A general meeting will be held on Sunday evening, July 30th, in the Temperance Hall, Blanket-row.

the Whig Government.

Now, my friends, all these things which you force from me, but make meginare ordinate meginary of the first season force from me, but make meginary ordinates and solution in the time of Geo. III. By Henry Lord Brougham, force from me, but make meginary ordinates and solution in the time of Geo. III. By Henry Lord Brougham, at Halliday's Coffee-house, Holbern-hill, on Wedday next, August 2nd.

Mr. S. Kydd will deliver his second lecture in the people prevent me being sacrificate.

Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution. In their power to say no, and it rests entirely forence in the people prevent me being sacrificates.

Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution. In their power to say no, and it rests entirely forence in the decide whether I am better in or out attend, and to bring certificates signed by the preday next, August 2nd.

There is no time to less. The whole sident of their council.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Tive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from the Eighth page.) Mr REYNOLDS thought it of little importance whether ber for Dublin (Mr Reynolds), that the passing of this measure would accelerate the Repeal of the Union, he would have voted for it.

After some further discussion Mr Osbonne withdrew

nouse resumed, and the Chairman reported.

his amendment.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, JULY 24. SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS ACT (IRE. LAND) BILL.

Mr Bernal and other members of the House of Commons brought up this bill. less consider yourself an orthodox Unristian, and present day in the first place, they must consider who were like the Pharisee, thank God you are not as other men are, but you should remember Byron's definition to an act just sent up from the other house—being an act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in certain the persons making these demands. He was sure being an act to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in certain the persons making these demands. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, before the house pro-

The bill having been read a first time, The Marquis of Lansdowne, in moving the suspen-

After a discussion in which Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of The standing orders were then suspended, and the bill was read a second time, passed though committee, was read a second time, passed though committee, was reported, read a third time, and finally passed in about men and members of the Common Council, with Mr two minutes. The Health of Towns Bill passed through Harvey, the Commissioner of the City Police, infounder of Christianity was crucified and Stephen I belong to the working classes, and have known in committee, and their lordships rose at a quarter to seven, spected upwards of 500 constables in the Artillery-

MONDAY, JULY 24th. The house then went into a committee of supply on the

army estimates, and several sums were voted.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was then read a TUESDAY, JULY 25th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house met at twelve o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by commission to the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill. The Marriage (Scotland) Bill was read a third time,

and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — THE Colonies.—Sir Wm. MOLESWORTH brought forward the following motion:
'That it is the opinion of this house that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and, that to accomplish this object and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the the administration of their local affairs.'

Mr Hurr seconded the motion.

Mr Hawes replied, and the debate was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr R. M. Fox withdrew his notion on the Parliament of Ireland. The Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn. The Sale of Beer Bill went through committee, and the house adjourned.

DR. M'DOUALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIE,—I thank you for your notice and remarks on my arrest and the condition of the prionstitution, and handing over Ireland to the rule of the sword? Both the hon. member for Nottingham and this journal have carned your hatred, by exposing the humbur of your Reform. sure called for, but on the other hand I do not, and hatred, by exposing the humbug of your Reform have been arrested at all had it not been for Robert dense mass of parsons had congregated in front of the dodge, and, therefore, you join chorus with Newton, constable of Ashton, who was uncommonly the West Surrey sage in raising a howl against annoyed at some of the Ashton lads refusing him adthe West Surrey sage in raising a nowl against the dangerous doctrines' of the Northern Star.,

On so notorious a 'brown-bread,' sham-Radical could be induced to sign the warrant, and so fearful as you, Joseph Hume, M.P., I do not think it ne- were they on the cross-examination of the 'catgetting cessary to waste further remarks. I beg to remind out of the bag' that they impartially allowed Mr most effective measures were resorted to to suppress you, Henry Drummond, M.P., that on the occasion | Roberts to question Newton as to what occurred beof your election at Guildford, on the 6th of August tween them, but, at the same time, cautioned him You, Henry Drummond, M.P., proceeded in your speech to assert, that 'the hon. member for Nottingham had in his journal advocated the principles of M. Proudhon, which went to deny the right of any property.' I shall simply reply to this, that 'you have asserted what you knew to he an outrage.'

You have asserted what you knew to he an outrage.

Of your election at Guildford, on the 6th of August tween them, but, at the same time, cauthen into answer. I was confined in an underground last, you said:—'I was born a Tory—and I stuck to Toryism till it became as dead as a door nail.' You went on to say:—'Whigism is as dead as Tory—lations, from four o'clock on Sunday morning following. The o'clock on the Monday morning following. The o'c you have asserted what you knew to be an outrage termination I join. (Loud cheers.) * * ing the particles of dust, seemed like three long thin on truth. You went on to say, "He (Mr O'Connor) There must be perfect equality for all. No one class

the small window, it would have been death to a persen so much accustomed to the free breeze of heaven great, that Superintendent Grimwood, of the E divias I have been. As it was, the enemy succeeded, for sion, found it absolutely necessary to bring out a I must certainly admit that although the mind lost powerful body of men to clear the streets, This was

square, or vice versa, or had the fire been quashed at Whitehall-place, stating that he had succeeded this place, on Sunday evening last.

County of Durham Organisation.—On Saturday, July 22nd. Mr Byrne lectured at Trindon Grange; Sunday, July 23rd, at the camp meeting, Coxhoe; Monday, July 23rd, at the camp meeting, Coxhoe; Monday, July 24th, Little Chilton Colliery; Tuesday, July 25th, Kelloe.

Greenwich District.—A special general meeting Grange in clearing the streets, and that nothing in the snape of an outbreak need be apprehended.'

After Mr W. Dixon had been moved to the chair, the meeting was addressed by Messrs Walton, M'Grath, Kydd, Davis, Thompson, and Kavanagh, and resolutions in favour of Repeal, and condemnstrated will be held on Tuesday even. turn to their wives and families. But mark this, a and the meeting dispersed. guard of two policemen was posted over their room, whilet they remained, lest they should come Friday morning.

again to my cell, and say 'all was d—d tyranny.'

The trial you have reported, but you have not been informed that my witnesses broke down, confuted, magistrates who signed the warrant, committed ME. barracks, commencing at eight o'cleck. Not another magistrate would have anything to do Henry Drummond, M.P., said:—'The hon. memattend a general meeting, on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and buring their cards and books.

With 1t. There was a blockled block and coat, and such a steend a general meeting, on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday.

In the steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday.

In the steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a steend a general meeting on Tuesday.

In the steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench, who wore a red coat, and such a general meeting on Tuesday.

In the steend a general meeting on Tuesday, August 1st, idiotic being on the bench a general meeting of the general meeting of the general meeting on the bench a general meeting of the genera the root from whence he sprang.

I will defend every inch of ground at Liverpool assizes, provided those localities which have no pri- Company will meet in future at J. Farrell's Temsoner to defend, will supply Mr Roberts and myself perance Hotel, 62, Richmond-row, opposite Comus-MARYLEB NR.—A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, July 30th, at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, at eight o'clock.

Mr S. Kypp will deliver his second lecture in the Hall of the Literary and Scientific Institution.

Maryleb NR.—A lecture will be delivered on with the means, Ashton will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Farrell has removed.

Loughborough.—A Midland Counties delegate witnesses must all be paid. The question then is, will be very expensive—for solicitor, counsel, and with the means, Ashton will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Farrell has removed.

Loughborough.—A Midland Counties delegate witnesses must all be paid. They will be held on Sunday, August 6th, at the will the people prevent me being sacrificed? They have it in their power to say no, and it rests entirely forenoon. Delegates from each locality are invited to mith them to deside whether I are better in or out attend, and to bring certificates signed by the pre-

METROPOLITAN MEETINGS, AND GO-VERNMENT PREPARATIONS.

ast, at the Milton-street Theatre, City, in support of the Irish League. At the commencement every part of the house was crammed, and severa hundred persons who were unable to gain admission, continued to congregate in front of the theatre. The Times states that 'this gave some alarm to the neigh-Sirs,—I perceive by the reports in the uany journals, that on the occasion of the Parliamentary sacrifice of 'the Constitution' on Saturday last, both of you vented your spite and spleen against the honourable member for Nottingham, by falsely and not have seen that Address until the STAR of July Sthwas published, and very likely even then did not have seen that Address until the STAR of July Sthwas published, and very likely even then did not his journal, 'a long column of advertisements of the parties responsible for that Address, it being them to the readers of this paper.

To this accusation, I answer that Mr O'Connor, and were of the Parliamentary sacrifice of 'the Morthern Star, is a constant or proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the serve police belonging to the city force were or exercise of the bill, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the belli, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the serve police belonging to the city force were or exercise of the bill, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the serve police belonging to the city force were or exercise of the bill, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the seven of the serve police belonging to the city force were or exercise of the bill, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the serve police belonging to the city force were or exercise of the bill, that if it was proposed to pass it for seven of the seven belong of the city force were also ordered in reserve, and may replicate the constitution of the constitution of that the proceedings of that evening would not have seen that Address, it being the constitution of that the constitution of that the proceedings of that evening would are the constitution of the c land' and signed 'G. Julian Harney, Secretary.' I leave the public to pronounce judgment on your conduct in asserting that 'the hon. member for Nottingham, said, &c., &c.' The hon. member did not say, &c., and is not answerable for the sentiments you have ascribed to him. Those sentiments are mine, and the words are mine, and I glory in avowing them.

Here is a correct copy of the passage you have misquoted:—

'We (the Fraternal Democrats) frankly avow the formula of the bill or its political existing the provisions of the bill or its political existing them.

Several officers of the F division in plain those gentlemes who were in the minority not to trouble hon. members by voting again on the question. (Cheers. Though he entertained great respect for the hon. member say he was not propared to go with him at present in any attempted in a plain though he entertained great respect for the hon. members say, &c., and is not answerable for the sentiments are mine, and is not answerable for the sentiments are mine, and I glory in avowing them.

Here is a correct copy of the passage you have misquoted:—

'We (the Fraternal Democrats) frankly avow bere for Dublin (Mr Reynolds), that the passing of this berefor Dublin (Mr Reynolds), that the passing of this was present. The chair was government report respect for the hon. members not to the communication was to be conveyed to Mr Superintendent Pearce, who would forward the intelligence to the Commissioners at Whitehall-place. In fact, the precautions taken by the government were of such a character that if the least attempt to keep; and he called upon other hon. members not to insist upon another vote. (Cheers.)

Mr O'Connor said if he had agreed with the hon. members are to the communication was to be conveyed to Mr Superintendent Pearce, who would forward the intelligence to the Commissioners at Whitehall-place. In fact, the precautions taken by the government were of such a character that if the least attempt to keep; and he called upon other hon. members not to insi failed. Mr Bond Hughes, the government report r, was present. The chair was occupied by E. Kenealy, Esq barrister, the counsel for the patriot Looney.
Resolutions calling on Irishmen to unite for the attainment of their national rights, and in approval The Bill then went through committee, after which the of the club system for the effecting an organisation The Beport was then brought up and received.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, imme. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Kenny, Ryan, diately after which the house adjourned at a quarter to A. M. O'Connell, Barry, Maher, Shaw, and O'Cavanagh. Cheers were given for the Charter, Repeal, and groans for Lord John Russell; when this enthusiastic meeting quietly dispersed. The police remained on duty in the neighourhood until a late hour, but their services were not required. THE IRISH LEAGUE.

P.S.—All aid and assistance to be forwarded to William Aitken, schoolmaster, Ashton under Lyre,

Lancashire.—The assizes begin on the 17th of

THE IRISH REPEALERS.

A great meeting was held on Tuesday evening

August, at Liverpool.

Enthusiastic meetings have been held by the John Mitchel, the Davis, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Robert Emmett and the Brian Born Clubs, and a

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS. A public meeting of the Chartists was held in the City Theatre, Milton-street, Cripplegate, for the purpose, of bringing before the legislature and the authors have extorted the lavish praise of the exChancellor. If Lord Brougham may eulogise Voltaire as worthy of 'a lasting debt of gratitude,'*
surely the Northern Star may advertige the great Frenchman's works. Do you, a member of Parliament, stand in need of being taught that

Parliament accounts which where published not town, and county to county, for the purpose of town to town, and county to county, for the purpose of the acknowledgedleaders of the conspiracy had gone from town to town, and county to county, for the purpose of the acknowledgedleaders of the conspiracy had gone from town to town, and county to county, for the purpose of the acknowledgedleaders of the conspiracy had gone from town to town, and county to county, for the purpose of the acknowledgedleaders of the county, for the purpose of the acknowledgedleaders their services should be required. The men were placed under the direction of Mr Inspector Darby. During the afternoon the Lord Mayor, several alder-

highly delighted with their military move-The latter body was under the command of Mr Superintendent Williamson, of the T, or Hammersmith division. The whole of the fire brigade were also on duty, and communication was kept up between Mr Eogo, the chief officer of the N district, and the city police authorities, in case circumstances should arise to call ferth the interference of that body. A considerable number of the city and metropolitan police were also stationed in various parts of the theatre, in plain clothes, to take cognisance of the proceedings, and report the same to the government. Mr Denis Dwaine was called to the chair, who read letters from Messrs Jones, Williams, and Sharp complaining of their 'felon' treatment in prison, which caused great sensation. A resolution, expressive of sympathy with the prisoners, and of bringing their treatment under the notice of the government, and also a petition founded on the spirit of the resolution were unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by Messre Beezer, Merriman, Shaw, and Simmonds. We are gratified to learn that after defraying expenses there remains £ 6 for the wives and families of the victims. The police, both city and metropolitan, remained on duty until an early hour the next morning, but no riot or disturbance of the peace

was attempted. IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A public meeting to consider the proceedings of government towards this unhappy country was held dense mass of persons had congregated in front of the building, and in the space of a few minutes after the doors were thrown open the institution became filled, literally speaking, to suffocation. The pushing and squeezing to obtain a seat, or even standing room, for some time before the chair was excessive. The any attempt at rioting or disturbing the public peace. The police of the E, D, F, and G divisions were in reserve at their several station houses. A considertransported some of the Chartist prisoners, while those prisoners are now suffering punishment worse than death or transportation. They are upon prison fare, on the silent system, and in the felton's dress, and, until I was aware of the fact, they were compelled to the fact, they were compelled to aware of the fact, they were compelled to the fact, they were asserted wnat you knew to ear outrage to the fact the fact the fact of the fact the Police Commissioners for obtaining information if extra assistance should be required. Men in priheat was applied until the pipes became too hot for vate clothes were so distributed about that it required O wad ye tak a thought an' men! the touch of any hand, save that of an iron or copper smelter. I stripped, coat, waistcoat, and intelligence could have been conveyed simultaneously specially trowsers. I fe t sufficated but I saw that over the metropolitan district to the various superthe men were placed on reserve duty in the station-

'The crowd outside the place of meeting was so little of its elasticity the body was most weefully de- a work of no little difficulty, but it was accomplished with the greatest forbearance on the part of the su-Had the trap door been opened a stream of air perintendent and his men. At ten o'clock Mr Grimwould have flowed from thence to the small broken | wood sent a special messenger to the Commissioners

of the above district will be held on Tuesday evening, August 1st, at the Draid's Arms, Straight's Mouth, for the forwarding the organisation of the district.

Creased. I ordered them home, as all was, and would all was, and would all was, and would all the acts of government towards Ireland, were ing the same, whilst in the presence of my friend unanimously adopted. After a vote of thanks to district.

Aitken, before a magistrate, they was allowed to related the meeting dispersed. The police were in attendance until one o'clock on

KNIGHT-BRIDGE.-A meeting will be held on Sunday evening, at the Star Coffee house, opposite the J. H. Shepherd will address a meeting at the

with it. There was a bloated blockhead, a half Albion, corner of Willmot-street, Betheal-green, on who violated all the rules and regulations of the service, as well as the manners and conduct of a gentles of the National Land Company will meet at their very tenure of property, and sought to destroy so the reasonal Land Company will be held in the Wilberforce Rooms, on man. Who he is, I should be glad to know, especially room, 87, Church-gate, on Tuesday night next, at half past seven.
LIVERPOOL.—The Chartist Association and Land

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of ac its suffering, placed kimself under the treatment of that cuninant surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the came Abernethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by themhealed by its application, and since its in-roduction, the same of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing ramedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish

their names.

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

e.* Be sure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, is. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

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

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

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

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, No. 31, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 28.9d. box cures the

most obdurate corns.

Ask for 'Paul's Every Man's Friend.'

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respect Aberneiny's the Comment, radis corn Plaster, and Aberlein's ribs Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:—

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Eishopsgate-street Without; Eade, 59, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

retail by all respectable Chemists and heatener renders in Bondon.

Country Agents.—Meyler and Son. Herard Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew, Brighton; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Harper, Free Press Office, Cheltenham; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Dorchester; Scawis, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; Berry, Halifax; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Hudderefield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminator; Baines and monds, Dorchester; Scawis, Darham; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Berry, Halifax; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Kidneys — that he had placed the man for Kewsonie, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool; Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, Sutten. Review Office, Nottingham; Fletcher, Norfolk News Office, Norwich; Mennie, Plymouth; Clark, Pilor without any good resulting from the treatment; the man Sutten. Review Office, Nottingham; Fletcher, Norfolk News Office, Norwich; Mennie, Plymouth; Clark, Pilot Office, Preston; Heckley, Patney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mercory Office, then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much Sheffield; Watton, Chaonicle Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamford; Sims, Slockport; Vint and Carr. Hanald Office, Sunderland; Sannders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwell, Wakefield; Sharpe, ADVERTISER Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Haunder and Co., Wolverhampton ; Deighten, Worcester ; Mabson, Yarmouth ; Bolton, Blansbard and Co., York ; John King, Bridgend ; Bullard, Cowbridge ; Evans, Carmarthen ; Williams, Swansea ; Raines, Edinburgh ; Allan, Greenock; Marshall, Beliast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom.

the work.

quantities in one for 33s.

Price 11s. and 33s, per bottle.

sandays from eleven to one.

nstances, on causes resulting from physical imperfec-

shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation

of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infeli-

atou: and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of

ife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary number on the system. Its action is purely balsamic!

its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner-ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, currenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses,

and been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of eases. To those persons who are prevented energy the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from senereal contamination, and is recommended for any of

the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such ascruptions

of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive,

and its beneficial influence on the system is underliable.

Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-

street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.12s., and

the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee,

PERKY'S PERIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhea

cleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price

2s. 2d. 4a. 5d., and 11s per box.

Consultation fee, if by letter, 1L—Patients are re

quested to be as minute as possible in the description of

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street

London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE!

CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA (INDIGES.

DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD.

and feel refreshed from it. My appetite is much better. I shall continue the Food and think it will restore me to

health again. I heartily thank you for your kind atten-

3, Sydney terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1817 .-

dear sir, very truly. (Rev.) Charles Kerr (of Great Har-

wood). - A Mons. Du Earry.

9, Antiqua-street, Edinburch, F. b. 3, 1848.—I am happy to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable

Stirling Jan 31, 1848. - Dear Sir, - The Revalenta Ara-

High street, Maryport, Cumberland, May 18, 1848 .-

o'ca has been of immense service to me.-William

benefit from the use of it.-Arthur Macarthur.

Stewart.

arnley Tyas, Yorkshire.)

a saving instead of causing an expense.)

The II. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive



THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of his siedcine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundreds had soon to acknowledge that Park's Life Pills had acts that were continually brought before the public at once removed any prejudice which some may have icit; the continual good which resulted from their use spread their ame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quantities shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England-Universal Good. The sale of Pars's Life Pills amounts to upwards of on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the horse weakly more than allother patent medicines of the throat, torsils, and uvula; threatened destruction

put together. This simple fact needs no partner comment; t tells plainly that the pills of Old Parris The Best Medi-The following, with many others, have been recently r

Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Circu-Gentlemen, -Euclosed is a statement made to me in which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5t. person, by a female who requests that her case may be for a pack it.

made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive PERKY.

benefit as she has done, through the use of PARE's LIFE

'I had been afflicted with a severe weakness, so much as to ultimately prevent me walking across the floor of the house. I applied to a medical man for his advice, but his skill proved to be all in vain. At last I was recommended by a person who had taken Park's Life Pills to give them a trial. I did so, and before I took the whole of the first box, found myself greatly improved; I continued the use of them for six weeks, and am now stronger and feel better than I have been for years past; and while I live I shall bless the name of you and your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. By applying to me, I have the liberty to refer any one to her at her residence. I remain, Gentleman, your obedient servant, W. WHITE .- Circacester, May 9th, 1847.

Windsor; J. P. Stillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND. From Mr BYERS, Agent for Devonport. The following letter, just received by the respected Proprietor of the Devosport Independent newspaper, clearly demonstrates the general utility of this muchprized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received TION) the main causes of Biliousness, Nervousness rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Liver Complaints, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Head rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Liver Complaints, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Head Testimonials are printed and may be had, gratis, or all and Ears. Pains in almost every part of the Body, Heart.

ents:—
Gentlemen,—You will deubtless be glad to hear of the opularity of Para's Life l'Ills in this neighbourhood, and also of the consequent daily increasing demand for them. We hear of their great efficacy from all classes,

| durn, Low Spirits, Spasms, Spleen, &c., effectually BE-MOVED from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by

| DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA and from persons of all ages; from officers in the Sava and Muitary Service, artisans, gentlemen in the government establishments, agriculturists, miners, lab urers, omestic servants, &c. The best proof of their success s that we have issued from our establishment here 1752 boxes, various sizes, during the past quarter; and every post brings fresh orders from the neighbouring towns and villages. We are obliged to keep several gross on hand to meet the extraordinary demand. Many persons have expressed their gratitude after recovery, but for some reasons they feel a delicacy in having their cases and names published. Should this letter be deemed useful, it is at your service for the public good .- I am, gentle men, yours, &c., W. Bress.

None are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE BILLS,' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each tox; also on the RUBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Pieet-street, London,' on the Directions.

Sold in bores as 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

The extensive practice of tion, and shall take every opportunity of recommending this excellent Food to any one that may be suffering from the same complaint, &c.—I remain, Sir, your heir work, entitled, the 'Silent FRIEND,'cone han obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been of Harborough's. and twenty-nye thousand copies and high reputs of their 5. Holborn, London, 22nd Dec. 1847.—Dear Sir.—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived sume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arathe Work and names of the Medicines. The public is bereby crutioned 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 consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Criord-street, London.

TWENTY-FIF THE EDITION.

Industrial of the Medicines. The public is been subject during that be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Criord-street, London.

TWENTY-FIF THE EDITION.

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TWENTY-FIF THE EDITION.

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Market place, Manchester.
Partike First
s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and

rion 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 tions, &c.—John Mackay. by the chain of conne ting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, emptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrl.wa, glect, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this

ranse. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the rus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself n one of the torms already mentioned, and entail disease n its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these discases and their consequences is ten-dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot all in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravisgs.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life.

Part the Fifth Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-tions of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority o

been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced the most salutary change in her syst.m. &c.—James Porter.
St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1818.—The Revalenta Arabica Food has done me a most considerable deal of good .- 0. Reeve. AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

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FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIS,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them. the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great morey.

(Signad) WILLIAM GAEDNER.

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

To Professor Holloway.
Sig,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was com-pletely restored to his bealth by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.
(Signed) J. R. HEYDON,

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2ud, 1817.

To Professor Holloway.

Sib.—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that she had the greatest difficulty or breathing if she cook a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total less of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; the commenced taking your pills about six months since and I am happy to inform you about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.

(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE. A CURE OF ASTIMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Benumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.
Sia,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, deted Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st Pebruary, 1845:-To Professor Holloway.

Str,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility nding me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the saras time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in

	tollowing complaint	s.—
Bilious Complaints	Female Irregu-	Scrofula, or King
Ague	larities	Evil
Asthma	Fits	Sore Throats
Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Sym
Bowel Complaints	Headache	toms
Colies	Indigestion	Tic Douloreux
Constipation of	Inflammation	Tumours
the Bowela	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affe
Debility	Lumbago	tions
Dropsy	Piles	Worms, all kine
Dysentery	Rhematism	Weakness, from
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	whatever cau
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	&v &c.
~ 11		~~

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, Lendon, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 5d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

(The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or distend, a weak stomach, and a three penny meal of which A WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND, IN saves four times the value in other Food; hence effecting MANCHESTER_COMMITTAL OF THE

MURDERER. Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate General in Great Britain. — London, the 2nd of December, 1847. — The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs Du One of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders that it has ever been our duty to record, was Antoine and the Eaubourg St Marcel. Barry and Co., that the powders (the Revalenta Arabica) perpetrated in Manchester, early on Tuesday they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Emmorning. The locality of the daring outrage was were found documents inculpatory of themselves and peror, have, by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace. Friday-street, Lever-street, near Stevenson's .: quare, others, were arrested in the Banlieu. Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, and the unfortunate victim was a young woman June, 19th, 1848.—Sir,—I have taken the Revalenta Food for the last ten days, and beg to tender you my most grateful thanks for your kind advice; the benefit I

have derived in so short a time is very far beyond my ex-pectations: the pain at the pit of the stomach quite left me after taking your food three days, and the effect on the bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much less pain in my head, back and legs. I sleep much better her first husband is now undergoing sentence of trans- or whilst they were carrying ammunition to the inportation for some crime committed in Manchester. surgents. Adamson had also been married before; and his The reapers in the neighbourhood of Paris have former wife and family are now living in Hulme. found some dead bodies, supposed to be those of in-Singularly exough, it is said, that each knew of the surgents who died of their wounds after taking refuge other's marriage before they became united; and in the corn. notwithstanding that they lived in a state of apparent comfort for some time; but, naturally enough, occasional private disturbances arose, which ter-minated about two months ago in the woman returning to live at her father's house in Oldhamstand, took a ledging in Grey's court, Lamb lane, Salford. Three or four weeks ago, he visited his wife at her father's. He removed a b x from thence, and appeared to be on good terms with her. From that time until Tuesday morning, it was not known prospect of health now opened before me. I therefore thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this inthat he had ever seen her. She was employed as a reeler in the Hanover Mills, at Bank Top, and was valuable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice given me as to diet. &c.-(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of proceeding to her work at half past five o'clock on Tuesday morning, when her husband, Adamson, met her in Lever-street, and, it is said, requested Gentlemen, - I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has angry words arose, and Adamson threatened to shoot lerived a very great benefit from its use; distressing her, when she ran up Friday-street, and was pursymptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the sued by her infatuated husband, who produced a beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with of his wife, he took a celiberate aim at her head confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure The pistel, however, snapped, and a number of peoin so doing whenever an opportunity offers .- I am, Genple who had been attracted by the woman's cries for elp. ran to her assistance, but before they could 3, Sidney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Jinuary 9th, 1818.

—.......The patient is above fifty years of age, of a full habit of body. Previous to her commencing its use she render any aid the pistol was again cocked, and the contents lodged in the unfortunate woman's head. The pistol was loaded with a ball, which went right through her head. The policeman on duty in Friday-street seized hold of the man immediately, and except that it did not pit on pressure, but was a firm had him taken to the police station; and the woman clastic swalling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta was taken to the infirmary, where she died in the course of half an hour. The circumstance created became universally soft and pliable, and every unplea-sant feeling in this respect was removed.....J. Shorland, s dedicated to the cons detailon of the Anatomy and Physicions of the organs which are directly or indirectly en i the greatest excitement in the ne gabourhood, and Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by ever includence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man the baneful consequences of this indulgence of the system. From the first of the entire of the entire of the entire of the entire of the murder of the system, produced on Friday:— The duration of the passions and by the practice of the shows clearly the man this wife by a former marriage, and two children, re. Austrians entered Ferrara on the 14th of July, to right of locomotion. We have protested against the number of five thousand. They occupied the perpetual allegiance to tyranny and insolence. Our months ago a young female, named Elizabeth Edeformed that he visited her a few weeks ago, and principal posts of the town, and levied a war contriwhen some of the deceased's relatives came there to bution on the inhabitants. The Pope protested -The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a make inquiry into his conduct, he took down a gun against the occuration, and the Chamber of Deputions, &c.—John Mackay.
Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22. 1248.— I found it to be a and threatened to shoot them. The police, however, ties unanimously voted the project of a league of all interfered, and prevented any serious consequence. the states of Italy against Austria. simple, though very efficacions and pleasant food, doing this said, that this is not the only instance in which good to my own and others' functional disorders. Yours, the interference of the police has been negaging to

> take his trial for wilful murder. ASSASSINATION AT GREENOCF. On Thursday | people. 72. 1.ceds-street, Liverpool, Feb. 7th, 1848.—Thanks to Mr John Kerr Gray, the town clerk of Greenock, the Revalenta Food, I have been entirely relieved in a very short time from the most distressing symptoms of was shot in the open street by John Thompson, Indigestion. Low Spirits, Despondency, &c., and which auctioneer, of that town. Mr Gray had left his down the street, Thompson came out of a court close High street, Maryport, Cumberland, May 18, 1848.—
> Gentlemen,—It is now three weeks since I tried your by, and drawing a large horse pistol fired it into his bour of Naples.
>
> Revalenta Arabica, and I am happy to say that it has bleast. Fortunately the ball, which was a very large RUSS had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c. one, did not strike any vital part, and was extracted -Anthony Kitchen Wymondham, Norfolk, May 10, 1818.—Gentlemen,—I in the afternoon without much difficulty. He is Athol-street, Perth, May and, 1818 — Some time has now attention to what they looked on as an adle threat. teen years), for whom I procured your Arabica Food has in the place of Lord George Bentinck.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

STATE OF PARTIES. The correspondent of the Times says, to judge by the language of those of the Assembly who have still the hardihood to avow themselves partisans, advocates, and supporters of schemes of universal pillage they do not yet add the words universal massacre-the party is yet formidable.—The good sense or the clear-signtedness of the majority of the Assembly. who see spoliation and slaughter, the fire brand and the guillotine, in the perspective of all the measures recommended or contemplated by Citizen Proudhon and his associates seem likely, to prevail, however, and may yet save France. It would be consolatory could the conduct of M. Proudhon and the other Communists in the Assembly be deemed incontestably the result of de pair; but wild and rambling as are his speeches, there is in them a consistent atrocity that argues the existence of a system, and suggest fears that another conflict in the streets is

VERY GOOD. It appears that before surrendering their arms some of the disaffected of the National Guards have rendered them useless. The report of Lieutenant Battaillard, one of the offcers appointed to examine the muskets which have been collected from the National Guards who have been disarmed in Paris. states that several of those muskets have been rendered unfit for service by being bored in the barrel in the part covered by the stock of the gun.

inevitable.

M. Dorkes, one of the members of the National Assembly, who, it will be remembered, was wounded at one of the barricades during the insurrection, died on Thursday week last of his wounds. He is the fourth member of the National Assembly who has fallen a victim of this insurrection. All the detached forts in the neighbourhood of Paris, in which state prisoners are at present confined, are being placed in a condition to sustain a

STATE OF PARIS. (From the correspondent of John Bull.)

siege. The embrasures are mounted with cannon.

such order as reigned at Warsaw once. Melancholy be made. beyond description is the look of this glittering city beneath our feet, threatening daily to pour forth its war for a series of years.'
torrents of devastating lava. The first act of this horrible drama is hardly brought to a close, when a new and bloody interlude is preparing. Whether amount large enough to cause some trouble in its I know not; the French press is so completely gagged that a true exposition of it would immediately entail not a prosecution, but a preventive ar-Even the secrecy of private correspondence is violuted to such a degree, that no one can venture to under this apparent lull Paris is again on the eve of down upon us with threatening step, with murder, of the success of the revolutionists.

An address has been issued by ganieing an explosion with which even the military dictatorship will be unable to cope.

Already General Cavaignac, with his mere military courage, proves unequal to the occasion. His dread of assassination is such that he hardly ventures to admit any one to an audience, lest a murderous dagger should cut short his life. The General deplores the victory he has gained, and the violent measures of reaction into which he has been pushed by the coterie under whose fatal influence he is acting. A man of upright character, but undecided in his political views, he undertook the war against the barricades with martial zeal, and caused the cannon to bravery; but in the progress of his victory he fell meetings that had been held before, and of which so under the influence of personal passions, and became my thanking you before this time for your politenes | the unresisting tool of mon whose only desire was to gratify their inveterate hatred by striking their enemies.

(From the Daily News.)

trines, symbols, and phrases of democracy are held up to ridicule.

M. Colfavre, a lawyer, the supposed editor of the PERE DECHENE previous to the insurrection of June, was arrested on Friday.

in the civil hospitals of Paris, in the evening of the 21st, was 797. Nine had died on that day. Paris was visited by a tremendous storm of thun-

der and lightning on Sunday night and Monday morning. At the opening of the sitting of the National Assembly, on Monday, Citizen Marrast, the new president, on taking the chair delivered a suitable

speech. Dornes, who has just died of the wounds received in

the insurrection of June. Cit zon Dornes was a member of the Assembly. Louis Napoleon has resigned the seat to which he was elected by the inbabitants of Corsica.

MORE ARRESTS. On Saturday night about thirty persons were arrested at Clicby, and on Saturday morning some persons were also arrested in the Faubourg St On Monday 134 insurgents, on many of whom

Several axamining magistrates went on Monday to named Diana Clark, who, some three years ago, the prison Saint Lazare, where there are about 460 was married to a man named William Adamson. insurgents who have not been interrogated. In this For some time they lived together in Newton street, bumber are sick trisoners who have been sent from but never appeared to be very comfortable. The the forts de l'Estand Romainville, and also upwards woman, it seems, had been previouly married, and of 200 women who were taken on the barricades,

Tuesday. The discussion in the Assembly to-day was upon the proposed law of the clubs. The Assembly appeared to take little interest in the general discussion, the greater part of the articles having been successively voted. The 13th article road, and at the same time Adamson, we under- only, which subjects every club to be licensed by the municipal authorities, occasioned a lively dis-

The clubs of Lyons have been closed by order of the authorities of that city.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Queen of Spain has miscarried. Of course!

The Austrian papers publish an account of the total failure of the counter revolution which a certain Colonel Solomon attempted at Bucharest. Solomon himself fell into the hands of the people, who would have torn him to pieces, but for the presence of mind small pocket pistol, and, standing within a few feet of some young men, who conducted him to a dungeon; when interrogated he confessed that he was in the pay of Russia.

THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY.

PESTH, JULY 15. An estafette which has arrived here has brought the intelligence of a successful Uhlans, Blomberg, was the hero of the day. The insurgents had sixty killed and wounded, and twentyone prisoners have been taken; among them was their chief, Stanimirovita, two pieces of cannon, and two colours. The Hungarians have had only two killed and three wounded.

The Paris papers of Saturday contain the follow.

ITALY.

The Turin journals of the 21st announce a victory the interference of the police has been necessary to obtained at Governolo by General Bava over two deprive this man of fire arms. He was a ribbon thousand Austrians, from whom he has taken a weaver, but has not been at work for some time, standard, two cannons, and five hundred prisoners. The prisoner was then committed to the assizes to The PIEDMONTESE GAZZTIE, of the 20th, announces that the Piedmontese troops arrived at Venice on the 14th, and were received with loud cheers by the

A despatch from Paris contains news from Naples to the 17th, which states that the immediate inva- as well as of Ireland. Let us swear, then, by that and about the insertion of the tongue, and after re- double allegiance of undying love, and unextine peated trials, on the morning of the first day, to her solved upon. The embarkation of the troops was guishable hatred, to free our native land from her astenishment she prenounced the word. Mari' (the for two years had resisted the most active treatment, &c. office at about 4 o'clock, when, as he was walking fixed for the 20 h. The despatch further states that oppressors. vessels for the transport had been seized in the ha:-

RUSSIA .- THE CHOLERA.

cases had been known to have occurred.

INDIA. CONSPIRACY AT LAHORE TO MURDER THE BRITISH. Accounts from Hong Kong to the 24th of May, Bombay, the 2nd, Calcutta the 3rd, and Madras the 10th of June have been received. The news from the Punjaub is of a most serious nature; no less than the discovery of a conspiracy at Lahore, originating with the agents of the Rance, having for its diers at that station, to be effected with the complicity of our own native troops. The plot was discovered in time to avert its frightful consequences, and some of the originators had already paid the penalties. The latest advices from Lahore were to the 22nd May, at which date all was quiet; but the utmost precaution was taken to maintain the peace of the capital. A large magazine of arms in the city, furnished of old by Runjeet Singh, has been undermined by order of the resident, and blown up, as the posulace had begun to help themselves from that repository. The strictest garrison duty was being maintained, and every officer had been called in from the districts.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the Cambria, Captain Harrison, we are in pogsession of advices from New York to the 11th, Boston to the 12th, and Halifax to the 14th instant

respectively.

The official proclamation of peace had been published at Washington. The President, in his message to Congress, announcing the ratification, recom-mends the appropriation of twenty millions to fulfil the treaty stipulations, to be paid in four annual instalments; provision for the appointment of surveyors of the boundary line; for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to decide on the claims of United States citizens against Mexico; the immediate establishment of a territorial government over California and New Mexico, and the extension of laws over the same; the regulation of commerce on the coast by law; liberal grants of public land to July 19 .- Order has reigned in Paris this week; settlers; and, finally, that no increase in the army

That part of the message which states that indemwith its deserted shops, its 50,000 soldiers encamped nity had been secured by the acquisition of territory, on straw in the streets,—its loaded cannon ready to and that the brilliant exploits of the army were a fire, -its night-signals and nightly assassinations, - guarantee for security, was received with laughter. and the inexpressible consternation of all its inhabi- as was also that portion of it which says, 'we shall

> The debt of the country, at the close of the war, we are now told, is only 65,000,000 dollars, an

payment. Our intelligence from Mexico is important. Paredes was in full rebellion against the government. On the 15th of June he entered the city of Guanarest, and the suspension of the indiscreet journal. justo at the head of about 400 men, and made him self master of the military stores in the city. The entrust the whole truth respecting men and things to the pages of a letter. Be assured, however, that the pages of a letter. Be assured, however, that Paredes, are believed to be acting in concert with him. The States Congress of Guanajuato was ima general confidence, freedom, arts, mediately dissolved, the lawful government displaced, and industry are destroyed; misery comes striding and the country is evidently alarmed at the prospect

An address has been issued by the rebels, protesting in strong language against the treaty with the United States.

We have the most deplorable accounts of robberie upon the highways in all parts of Mexico. American deserters join the professional ladrones of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruzacts of violence are constantly committed almost with impunity. MEETINGS IN FAVOUR OF IRELAND.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) however, eliciting a single sound from either. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.—The Irish and Mitchel | CLERKENWELL-GREEN.—On Monday night, bemeetings still continue, but, as the speeches and tween 7 and 8 o'clock, the inhabitants of Clerkenproceedings are now generally the mere echoes of the bear to dwell upon them at length, unless where some new point or feature has been developed. This how. ever has been the case at Williamsburgh, New York. of the Marseillaise are now never heard. In the land to be an independent nation. Mr Mooney said, theatres of the capital burlettas are produced and that no man was to eign that document unless he land'-meaning the Irish Brigade. The same would cross the border. (Tremendous cheers) I observe that there have been Mitchel meetings at Boston, Charleston, and Pittsburgh.

(From the New York Tribune, July 11.) IRISH REPUBLICAN UNION.

A mass meeting of this Association was held last two Members of Congress.

At the call of the meeting, the chair was taken by W. E. Robinson, Esq., Thomas Hates acting as

Chinese, the Japanese may have bad governments. yet not so bad as the British government, for there the husbandman there lies down and dies upon the very soil which oppression has robbed of its fruits. His wife perishes by his side. The infant on her breast tries to draw sustenance from that fountain of ife which nature has provided for it. But desolat is at present a poor woman in the Bolton workhouse. ing famine has sealed them all for its victims-child, who left her home about a fortnight ago, and had an mother, and sire—in one black burial blent. Coffinless they are covered beneath Irish earth, or are left unburied, to be torn and devoured by dogs and birds of prey. Now I appeal not to Irishmen, to Americans, to Frenchmen, to Germans-I ask is there anything human, with human impulses, human sympathies, that will not cry out indignantly against the to this unparelleled degradation? For seven centuries has Ireland groaned beneath an oppression worse, far worse, than Egyptian bondage. The glory of her former days-her Patricks and her Columbas coming in marked contrast with the degradation—the Cromwells and Castlereaghs of her later history. Shall this state of things last? Should not the moral sentiment of the world be declared against it. But it may be asked, what can we do for her? I reply,

so long blighted, with the withering of their presence, that 'Gem of Ocean,' we owe the perpetual allegiance of eternal hatred. We have no enmities for the English people-we would rather hail them as

Mr Robinson took his seat amid prolonged applaus 3.

Irish Republican Union, addressed to the friends of In St Petersburgh, on the 7th of July, there were Ireland throughout the United States, from which ('O Mary, I can speak'). 'I no rumour spread turough Wymondham, Norfolk, May 10, 1848.—Gentlemen,—I in the attenuous much much and the cholera, to these 1,017 were upon the Revalenta Arabica Food, I am much better, he had fired the pistol, walked coolly away, and was died; on the 8th there were 3 790 sick, 853 were at quarters and friends among the people for those who her upon the recovery. She has continued to enjoy that presions the only four or five days. I can be upon the recovery. She has continued to enjoy that presions are upon the recovery. She has continued to enjoy that presions are upon the recovery. She has continued to enjoy that presions are upon the recovery. She has continued to enjoy that presions are upon the recovery. although I have taken it only four or five days. I can allow the had a better effect upon the stomach almost immediately apprehended, when he made no attempt to deny what he dad done, saying, he had of one physician and four surgeons, but none of them have been able to do so much for me as has been done in so taked during the day—574 died, 172 recovered. On may follow. We are sending more, and shall not taked during the day—574 died, 172 recovered. On may follow. We are sending more, and shall not taked during the day—574 died; on the 8th there were 3,817 patients in the hospitals of the 9th there were 3,817 patients in the hospitals of the protocol field with the people for those who di 219 had recovered, and 396 had died; the number rapidity of the lightning's flash-will 'eat the pensant A site has been taken, at Galway, for one of the

Letters from Riga state that the cholera had Coccer in elequent and able addresses, which elicited broken out there also; and down to the 16th, 200 frequent outborsts of applause from the audience.

Subscriptions were then handed in, and, with According to accounts from Sweden we learn that three cheers for the liberty of Ireland, the meeting the cholera has broken out in the province of Finland. adjourned. A meeting is to be held by the Association this evening in Jersey City.

(From the New York Tribune.)

THE LONDON TIMES AND IRELAND. Our readers will find in our columns to-day a long article from the Times, in which it tries to reply to our statement of the grievances of Ireland. It is written in a style somewhat more moderate than is the wont of the Tory giant of England when abusing object the massacre of the European officers and sol- Ireland. It has only replied to a part of our state. ment, but promises to take it up again. We have not seen its second article, but when we find it we shall give it a place. We have not room for a reply to-day, but shall

take some other opportunity of sustaining our posi-

tions and commenting on the startling confessions

which the Times makes even in its own defence.

What utter nonsense is it to see a paper of the character of the Times attributing the woes of Ireland to 'the dispensations of Providence' !- Was it Providence that made the English law by which it was not murder to shoot or kill a mere Irishman? Was it Providence that made it 'felony' for the priests of the people's religion to teach the elements of even temporal knowledge to the young of their churches Was it Providence that wrought the desolations of Cromwell and William, and consessated the property of the rightful owners to the vagabond army of the English, whose progress over the land was marked by rivers of patriot blood, and mountains of unburied bones? Is it Providence that even now propagates the 'clearance system,' by which peasants are driven from their crumbling huts to die in the ditch, that room may be made for breeding pheasants and hunting deer for the sport of the heartless landlord? Was it Providence that executed Emmett, murdered Fitzgerald, transported John Mitchel-in fine, persecuted to death and transportation those who loved their country, that the renegade who betraved her might light his way to power and place by a brand caught from the flames which consumed her prosperity? Shame-shame upon those who attribute to a just Providence crimes and cruelties perpetrated by themselves; so horrible in their planning, so fiendish in their execution, so mournful in their effects, as to 'make even angels weep.

THE LATE REVOLT IN NEWGATE. - FLOGGING OF THE RING-LEADERS .- On Saturday between the tants. The truth is, that an open crater still yawns probably be saved the necessity for another foreign hours of nine and two, the officials connected with Newgate were busily engaged in removing the whole of the convicts who were convicted at the late sesssions of the Central Criminal Court and sentenced to be transported, being a fortnight previous to the usual period. Amongst those so sent away were 12 convicts who produced the revolt in Newgate on Wednesday last. After the convicts had been overcome and doubled-ironed on Thursday, Mr Alderman Gibbs visited Newgate, when the whole of the proceedings were brought before him, and a long investigation took place, which ended in two of the convicts being found to be the ringleaders of the outbreak; and Mr Alderman Gibbs having the authority, ordered the two ringleaders to receive three dozen lashes each, to be carried into effect on the following morning. Accordingly, at 7 o' clock, the usual preparations were made, and although it was intimated to the party that some of them would undergo severe corporal punishment they commenced singing the well-known chorus, 'Britons never will be Slaves.' This they sung until their two companions were led out to receive punishment at the hands of Calcraft, the executioner, who administered three dozen lashes to each, without,

well-green and the immediate neighbourhood were placed in a state of considerable alarm in consequence of a number of persons having collected on the Green. Some policemen of the G division had previously arrived there, to be prepared in case of where 'a monster meeting of the Irish Republican any meeting; but, notwithstanding they were seen, Union, was hel in the open fields a few days since. while there were others in plain clothes, after a The spirit of reaction is apparent everywhere in A declaration of independence for Ireland' was consultation, it is supposed, a person, who seemed Paris, but still more so in the provinces. The pa- read and adopted, according to which 'every man in to be of some respectability, took up a position triotic cries in favour of the Republic, and the hymn | Ireland shall be the owner of a piece of land; Ire- adjoining the lamp-post in the centre of Clerkenwellgreen. As he showed a disposition to make a speech, received with shouts of applause, in which the doc- was po board the ship that was to carry him to Ire- a crowd of persons in a few minutes collected round him. Upon his beginning to deliver his address, a speaker also said :- We will assail Canada, India, policeman went up to him for the purpose of en-Ireland, at once; even the city of London, where we deavouring to induce him to go away, but without have half a million of Irishmen, shall be burnt about effect, when a few stones were flung at the police, the villains that seized John Mitchel," &c., &c. Mr and, as there was evidently a determination to offer According to the returns published by the Moni-True, the number of wounded of June still remaining told he should be arrested. If he were 50,000 men of the Colinician in the Resistance in the Colinician in the Resistance in the of the G division in the Bagnigge-wells-road. In the meanwhile the mob, which had collected to between 300 and 400 persons, were addressed by the speaker, who observed that the people had been petitioning the House of Commons, and that it was of no longer any use to petition that body. While evening at the Shakspeare Hotel. About eight arguing upon the rights of the people, and the ado'clock a procession arrived, attended by music, and vantages of republican institutions, Inspector Julian General Cavaignae announced a project of a grant | the large Hall was quickly crowded to its utmost | arrived, having with him a force of about 20 men of a pension of 3000 fr. to the mother of Citizen capacity. Among those present we noticed one or with three sergeants, upon whom being seen a great number of the crowd went away. Above 200 however, remained round the speaker, who continued his speech until the police got up to him. The inspector attempted to persuade him to discontinue Mr Robinson, on taking the chair, said, we are, most of us, Irishmen—and what has the land of our his conduct, but he insisted on his right to do so love not suffered? She has been slandered, even by As he continued, Mr Julian was compelled to take her oppressors, and our country has been thrown in him into custody. He was promptly conveyed to our teeth as a disgrace. Poor Ireland! she is the the station-house by five policemen, followed by an viotim of the worst government on the face of the immense crowd. There he was charged with earth. Mexico has a bad government, yet the people riotous conduct. He gave the name of John Sayer do not die there of starvation, as in Ireland. The Orr, No. 23, St John's square. He stated that he was a licensed preacher, but would not give the the son of toil, after planting the seed and watering authority by which he was licensed to preach. He it with his tears, and reaping it in the sweat of his also informed the inspector that he had some probrow, is not obliged to yield it up to be carried from perty to live upon. The accused had been deliverhis sight, while he is compelled to lie down himself ing pamphlets under the following title, of which and die for want of food. God has blessed Ireland it is believed he is the author :- The Signs of with a luxuriant soil, and has eaused the earth to the Times, as expressed in the House of Commons yield plenty even for her crowded population; but on the 16th of April and the 12th of June, 1848. Inspector Julian remained with his men on Clerken-

well-green to a late hour.

SINGUBAR ADVENTURE OF A LUNATIC.—There

amusing adventure. She is the wife of a gardener named Steward, residing in Kearsley, and she left her home on Thursday fortnight, unobserved by any of the family, in order to visit Lady Ellesmere, before whom she wished to lay some petition or complaint. At the railway station at Clifden the continuance of a government which reduces a people carriage of Jacob Fletcher, Esq., of Peel-hall, was in waiting for a French gentleman, who was coming on a visit to Mr Fletcher. The gentleman in question arrived in the same train as the poor lunatic, and being rather peculiarly dressed Mr Fletcher's servants appear to have taken her for a friend or companion of the foreign visitor. She marched forward from the railway to Mr Fletcher's carriage, followed by the Frenchman. When the gentleman what can we not do? We have spoken for her. We got into the carriage, he bowed to her with Parisian have laboured for her. We have prayed for her. We politeness, under the impression that she was one have done all but die for her; and that we are ready to do—that we can do—that, if necessary, we will do. Peel Hall. When the carriage arrived at Mr Flet. 'Who would not die to save her and think his lot divine?' She is our mother—the blood that is in our veins are hers, and there is not a drop of it in our hearts that we will not cheerfully give her when she prevented either from asking for an explanation. At action having been fought between the troops and the needs it. Our blood, our bodies, our hearts, our length the party sat down to an elegant repast, insurgents near Werschetz. The colonel of the souls, all! all! are hers. She has only to draw on when the conduct of the lunatic became so marked sight, and her draft shall not be dishonoured. Eng | and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his friend land raises the foolish objection that we have no looked at each other in mute astonishment. An right to sympathise with Ireland, as we are citizens explanation ensued. The Brench gentleman declared of another nation. Now mark the hypocrisy of this declaration. At the very moment she makes, this claim, her laws, as expounded in the latest eases, proclaim that we cannot shake off our allegiance to her. She has not even yet acknowledged the existing the was too fond of her new quarters, and obtence of the Naturalisation Laws of the United stinately refused to move. A policeman, however, protests and remonstrances have been of no avail. wards, residing at No. 1-1. Cyfarthfa-row, wasseverely She claims that we owe perpetual allegiance to the attacked with fever, by the u.fl. ence of which she land where we were born. As she is obstinate, then was deprived of the power of utterance. She reby it so, we owe the land of our birth—the sweet covered her health, and resumed her work as a samp-Green Isle of the ocean—we owe her the perpetual stress, but was not able to produce a single sound allegiance of love. To the heartless tyrants who have for the spa e of four months. After resorting, in vain, to va ious kinds of medicines, she was directed by the advice of a lady-who had been in a similar state for twelve months—to boil two ounces of red mustard brothers; our hatred is for the government—that de- reduced to a pint and a half, and to take a wine glass seeds and a horse raidish, in a quart of old ale, until stroying demon, which has feasted on the groans, and of this decoction every morning. For the first four bathed itself in the tears of the people of England days she felt, at times, excruciating pain in the throat name of her cousin). Stupified and trembing with feelings intermingled with joy and fear, at the lovely sound of her own voice, it was some time before she Thomas Mooney, Esq. then read a report of the recovered her self-possession, when at length she exclaimed in Welsh, 'O Mari, yr wyf yn gallael llefanu,'

of sick on the 12th was 4,006. Altogether, from soldiers, f Ireland with the science and determination most extensive barracks in Ireland, and which is Athol-street, Perth, May and, 1818—Some time has now Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, there had been an invalid for thir-leading who had been an invalid for thir-leading to accommond to the Jockey Club, there had been 13 802 cases of cholera; recovered, ing the report, made some eloquent remarks. He and two el infantry. The site is now the read to Way followed by Messrs Thomas Flynn and W. J. Gort.

Poetrp.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The wind that shakes the trembling leaf. Gives health and vigour to the stem; The reign of tyrants must be brief. And right the crushed, shall come again. The thunder cloud, with darkened look. May hang suspended for a time : The lightning's flash, who would not brook, And after meet the bright soushine. So freedom's onward course may seem To wear the low'ring aspect dim. But be prepar'd to help the stream, And on the tide to sink or swim, The glorious day shall soon appear, When liberty with magic spell, Shall shake the earth-made lords with fear, And strike the bloody tyrants' knell. Ye toiling myriads, know your pow'r!

The spirit of the times with might, Calls on unceasing for each slave, To strike with energy for right, And win the laurels of the brave. K. W. M.

Arise from 'neath the oppressors' heel;

Assert your birthright from this hour.

And labour for the common weal,

HUZZA FOR THE RULE OF THE WHIGS! Air-' Old Rosin the Beau.'

As matters now stand in this ill-fated realm, When old comrades will give us the slip. We are strangely compelled to put men at the helm, To prevent them from scuttling the ship. Only think, for a moment, if Russell were out, How wild he'd be running his rigs! About popular rights he would make such a rout-'Tis lucky we're ruled by the Whigs.

The Church - can you doubt what her danger Mould be Were the Tories at present in power! Lord John, or his friends, we should certainly see Attacking her posts every hour. But as long as the Bishops may help out his lease. He won't injure a hair of their wigs. Nay, he even proposes their list to increase-

Sa huzza for the rule of the Whigs! If Grey were at large, how he'd lay down the law On the cures he for Ireland had found: And swear that he never would rest till he saw Her Establishment razed to the ground. But Grey, while in office, sits muffied and mum, Like a small bird asleep in the twigs; And Ward, in the Commens, is equally dumb-So huzza for the rule of the Whigs! If any of us had made war on Repeal With the weapons that Clarendon tries. What shricks of indignant invective from Shiel At the wrongs of Old Erin would rise,

By millions of noisy Milesians back'd.

then-

From the peer to the peasant that digs-

How would Monaghan murmur that juries were pack'd-So huzza for the rule of the Whigs! On Aliens and Chartists to hear them declaim. You'd think Castlereagh come from the dead, Though the mixture of metaphors isn't the same, And the courage and coolness are fled. But the Waigs are becoming respectable men As any that ever kept gigs, They are practising now all they preached against

So huzza for the rule of the Whigs! Go on, my good lads-never think of retreat, Though anney'd by a squib or a squirt : You're fulfilling the fate such impostors should meet, And eating your bushel of dirt. Then swellow it fest, for your hour may not last, We shall soon, if it pleases the pigs, Give your places to men of a different cast, And get rid of the rule of the Whigs! -Blackwood's Magazine.

Reviews.

ANALOGIES AND CONTRASTS; OR, COM-PARATIVE SKETCHES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By the author of 'Revelations of Russia.' London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimerstreet, Cavendish square. We feel great pleasure in welcoming a new work

from the author of the 'Revelations of Russia.' His sound principles, cosmopolitan sympathies, and, above all, his earnest regard for truth, make him a

This book, which almost in every page predicts the Revolution of February last, was, as we know, in frem the grave,' or other extraordinary power, supernatural or natural, to predict that Louis Philippe's system of corruption, craft, and lies, must, some day revolution of February, it would have been considered s remarkable production, and must have excited a thusiasm and noisy earnestness of the French! degree of interest scarcely inferior to that excited by the author's 'Revelations of Russia.' As it is, this work possesses no slight value, showing

as it does, what was the damnable system of government established by Louis Philippe, and what is the

condition of the great mass of the French people. this work is appropriated to showing the resemblances or contrasts of England and France, in their political institutions, social condition, material and points of contrast are pretty generally understood; but it will astonish many of the English readers of neighbours resemble themselves, notwithstanding ages of contention and national [some have asserted, natural,] enmity. Another portion is devoted to personal sketches of Louis Philippe, and the celebrities of France, both 'dynastic' and revolutionary. The foreign policy of France (under Louis Philippe) occupies some chapters, and includes certain striking revelations of the Spanish marriages. One object of the author, predominant throughout this work, is the promotion of fraternal relations between France and England, as the great pledge for the advancement of all nations; an object which must command the good wishes of all true friends to progress. A theory somewhat novel, but to our thinking perfeetly sound, is broached by our author, to the effect that the social comfort and happiness of the people depends everywhere upon their political freedem: that men consume more varied and better food, live longer, and enjoy in a higher degree the advantages of civilisation, in proportion to their command over the government. It has been said, that the vices or virtues of a state are the effects of its legislation; to the same cause our author traces the miserable or comfortable condition of the mass of the people, in the several states of Europe and America. We postpone the author's 'Introduction,' written since the Revolution of February; we shall revert to it when we have done with the bulk of the work. He is well acquainted with the French people, having, both as an equestrian and pedestrian, travelled through and meen the greater part of France. He made one journey, the length of five hundred miles, on foot. He has been a traveller by the diligence and other modes of conveyance, and has made not less than twenty distinct visits to that country. He has kept company with the aristocrat, the bourgeois, the artisan, the peasant, the soldier, the smuggler, and the chamois hunter. He has been favoured with the friendship or acquaintance of the Orleanist, the Legitimist, the Republican, the bigot, the infidel, the speculator, and the Com unist. He has been present at marriages, christenings, and burials; he has seen all classes live, and many Frenchmen die.

Two nations, says our author, play in our own times a greater part in the old world than the Greeks or Romans in the world of antiquity. Page upon page follows in proof of this assertion. We quote the MODERN PROGRESS.

from the extension of the press, the establishment of banks from the extension of being a mouchard or lady is the wife of the merciful and impartial Lord banks—'rom the invention of the rail, the steam-boat, spy upon his fellows. the cotton m II, and the electric telegraph down to the daguerro pp, and the painless operation-nineteenconstitute the sum of setual civilisation, are due to the after being eighteen hours on foot, I crept into the oven elsewhere. Earl Spracer, Lord Chamberlain, £2.000 and a more mischievous one was never uttered in

old world, France is only second to Great Britain in the extent of i's commercial navy, of its foreign cammerce, of its manufactures, in the quality of food censumed by its population, &c., &c. Our author

The French is the only extensive race besides the them with fixed bayonets towards the village. Angio Saxon, which has achieved responsible govern-

The national mind of France, as evinced in its litera- | through you.' ture—that necessary result either of its aptitude or of English) can be placed before it,

France, therefore, either in intellect or education, and I believed." in the author's belief in both, must be ranked with Great Britais, at the head of all other nations. EDUCATI .N.

Though there really may exist a greater amount of through the body. utter ignorance in France than is to be found in certain 'Try,' said I. 'No sooner said than done. Taking Chamberlain, enjoys a salary of £400 per annum. absolute states, the is still, in the aggregate possession of his companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me The situation is, at present, held by Mr John Mits a higher order of least the states of the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits a higher order of least the states of the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits a higher order of least the states of the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits a higher order of least the states of the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits and the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present, held by Mr John Mits at the situation is at present at the situation is at the situation a higher order of knowledge, far in the advance of those countries, which in the general diffusion of its medicerity, may claim over her the same superiority which

France is furthermore distinguished from all other rope with which he had bound my arms. You know, sir, continental states by the impartial administration of the that in the royal guard I had learned the use of the steel. law, which—openly marketable in the east of Europe—is We did not fight long I promise you. Once, twice, excepting Prussia, and despite the sulf-landatory dictum levelled his musket, but the wounded man called shame of its sovereign, in his speech at the opening of the Diet. France, therefore, taken as a state, and the French people as a community, can only be likened to the empire and people of Great Britain, in the superiority of their position (relative to the remainder of Europe) in point of wealth, power, and intelligence.

PEANCE AND ENGLAND COMPARID. France exceeds in most things all the great European powers combined; but when we contrast France with Great Britain, we find her as f.r behind Great Britain as she is in advance of other Continental states.

Thus France exceeds the three powers in the extent of her trade. Great Britain in her commerce doubles France.

France doubles the three powers in the extent of her navy. Great Britain more than trebles France. In the extent of its middle class, France exceeds the Continent: France has 1,164,000 subjects enjoying an income abeve £21. Great Britain has more than two millions and a quarter enjoying upwards of £40, annu-

In the quantity of food consumed by its population. France averages double the quantity of wheat and double the quantity of sugar consumed by the population of the absolutely governed states : in France 351 pounds of wheat, and 6 to 71 pounds of sugar are consumed per only Great Britain, 446 pounds per head of wheat) and 19 pounds of sugar, are consumed.

During 1847, £68 000 000 have been raised in France. The revenue of Russia, Prussia and Austria, whose subjects are still more severely taxed in proportion to their ability to pay, is collectively £18,000,000. The United Kingdom levies only fifty millions of taxes; but as its income is computed at 550 millions, and that of France at 320 millions of pounds sterling, it is obvious that Great Britain could without greater pressure raise double the present revenue of France. It should have been stated, however, that many subjects of local or special texation in England are in France discharged by the Government: were everything brought to a comparative account, it would be found, we think, that England pays the mest,*]

It is also worthy remark, that in Russia more than a third of the whole revenue is derived from the brandy farms; which, when the low price at which it is sold, the profits of the brandy farmers, and the produce of illicit distillation are tak n into account, suppose the consumption of a prodigious quantity of ardent spirits.

If we turn next to Prussia, attempted to be imposed on us as a specimen of model administration, we find twenty-four pints of distilled liquor the share of each individual; whilst in Ireland, the land of whiskey, the average -nine before Pather Matthew's reign-is since only about seven ; and in the United Kingdom, including London with its gin palaces, something under six and a Western and constitutional from the absolutely governed acts, is confined to the cities. states of the Centre and of the East, we shall find that our British exports to Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, vidual, whilst for Central and Eastern Europe only one some months before the late revolution. shilling and eightpence,

To the Russian empire our exports are eightpence and s fraction for each inhabitant.

The distinctions of individual character between the Englishman and the Frenchman though considerable, are yet less than divide the English from all other continentals.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PEOPLE. Fire and water-light and darkness-black and white -bave so long been held as less antithetical than French and English character, that we are apt to allow these profound analogies to escape us, whilst tempted to assign an undue weight to trivial contradictions. Many foreigners, it is true, are less unlike us in externals, but had acquired. on mature investigation none will be found mere to resemble us in essentials than the French. The Dutchman's phiegm, the German's meditativeness, the Spaniard's gravity, the Turk's seduteness, appears at first The poor and ignorant cultivator furnished with a vote taking into account the 'tottle of the whole'—have of men playing at legislation, and proving at every vivacious levity of the Frenchman.

Yet is this frivolity of form exponent of more real frivolity? Far from it. In the serious energy of his the Frenchman alone bears any likeness to the Briton. The German's tendency to barren speculation, the Spa. niard's stolid conceit, the Turk's barbaric pride, the Duchman's contractive egotism, are more fitted to denote a want of maturity in the national mind, and indicative of less real gravity than the clamorous viva. city exhibits with which the French pursue important objects. The Spaniard and the Moslemin solemnly trifle away existence over the cigaretto or chibouqe. safe guide, a trusty adviser, and 'best possible in- The German muses away its most intellectual pertion in gratifying a sensation by the cultivation of harmony, or in wearing an entangled web of words in a pedantic attempt to generalise and classify. The more practical course of preparation many months before that Hollander-covetous of his riches and jealous of his catastrophe. It is true it needed 'no ghost come liberties, but regarding wealth as an end and only comprehending freedom in its personal application-restricts his activity within the most selfish limits. But can it be said-if we judge by results, the truest of all testsor other, perish of its own rottenness. Still had this that the grave demeanour of any of these nations essenwork been published, as it was in the press, before the tially as much assimilates to the energetic seriousness of an average trooper's horse, yet with time, eir, these very the population of these islands, even as the volatile en-

The French and English people, though in nothing more distinct than in their religions, are still both alike, inaccessible to plausibility in religion. All the graces of a Krudener, and all the genius of a Mitzkiavitch, would not in this direction be more effective than the vulgar energy of an illiterate, or the vehemence of an As the title betokers, a considerable portion of insane impostor; because the national lucidity of intellect discerns at once that no effort of reason can ever actounding,—the arful mystery of first causes. Hence intellectual power, and national characteristics. The the resolute rejection of that which never can be proven from intermixture with facts of which the demonstration lies within human compass, by both people, and the this work to learn how very much their French coincident liability of the few amongst the Anglo-Saxon race to accept religious theories the most extravagant,

Our author maintains that the chivalrous spirit more extensively pervades the French and English excellent institution. If any one doubts the 'wisthan other people, excepting, perhaps, the Swedish and Norwegians; this spirit-one of the most pow- doubts. From the time of Nimron to Saul (appointed erful levers which ever moved humanity-is inherited in France and England, no less by the lowly

than by the exalted. CHIVALBY OF THE PRENCHMAN. However rude, victous and brutalised that 'proletaire' phant and in rage, - by a day of anarchy for by an appeal to his chivalric or patriotic feeling. Three the presence of mind to place it under the safeguard of ceives a Frenchman ought to act. Amidst the weariness redeems this degradation. The convict boasts of his fool !

case seemed hopeless as the soldiers drove me before

of Great Britain. Taken as a whole—scientific, imaginative, and learned—what literature (setting aside the not both together have mastered me now, if it had not complete armour, and armed with a bow and arrows.

English) can be placed before it. been for that woman's treachery, -for so at that moment a sword, and the mace of office ' We have no room You are a braggart, replied the corporal, and I have the Presence, the State Pages, Page of the Chambers

a great mind if you repeat your words to put a sword the Post Laureate, &c. We may state that the into your hand, and take you over again or run you Examiner of Plays, that is, the Censor of the Stage

* We have adopted this remark from a review in the jects may be attended to by the medical officers of A great Poor Law Unions, it will be some satisfaction to such troyed. PECTATOR.

the Chinese might reasonably arrogate above them- through the head if I attempted to escape, and then parties to learn that, in that respect, her Majesty is handing it to me, he drew his own and loosed the well. notoriously liable to influence in its central states, not thrice, and I ran him through the arm. The other Surgeons a Surgeon accoucheur, a Surgeon to the upon him-that it was an affair of honour. 'Then he shall fight me now.'

Pooh!' said the corporal, ' he would spir you like a quail, let him give back your sword and be off with him. One half hour he shall have, and then we'll hunt him to the death.' Bon voyage, my friends,' said I. and ten minutes

after I was safe in the tall broom. Our author gives some amusing illustrations of English chivalry, as illustrated by the deeds of cab men and other similar characters, for which we must

refer the reader to the work itself. Commenting on the abominations of the passport system, our author tells a story of a traveller sent sixteen miles, on foot, in the custody of a corporal's guard, because his eyebrows were not as described in the passport-blue. Passing over the particulars of this story we select another equally good.

PASSPORTS. A spinster lady, applying for her pasport, and disposed to be facetious, remarks aloud to her companion that the functionary before them reminded her of the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.

This observation, if apt, is in this respect inopportune that it is perfectly understood by the employe, who not head. In the United Kingdom 256 pounds (and taking only has studied the English language, but being a zealous partizan of the romantic (as distinguished from the classic) drams, is deeply read in Shakespeare, and feels in no wise flattered by the comparison the fair stranger has instituted. But the means of retribution are in his hands, in the shape of a pen and a printed form, which, after police inquirles as to the lady's name, age, destination, &c., he proceeds to fil up until he comes to the signalement or personal description, often considerately left in blank in a female's passport. Here, and £700 a year! The salary of Chief Equerry and in characters as dark as Guyot's encre de la petite vertu could make them, he inscribes his revenge.

To the horror of the lady who had been so satirical on the outraged employe, she found when the document was handed to her, that he had thus depicted her. Hair, false; forehead, low; eyebrows, dyed; eyes, small, greenish; nose, flat (nez epate) and complexion tanned (teint basane).

Her sge, which had been set down as she had given it, thirty-five years, was accompanied by the remark looks fifty-three.' And werse than all, this libel which the victim was bound herself to exhibit throughout France-like all libels (at least according to the view taken by the British law of these matters) was heightened in malignity by the fact that its truth was undeniable.

Our author maintains, that though modern Gaul scarcely deserves the title of 'Belle France' it is still the finest country of the European continent. In the number of sheep and cattle, which is a source of concondition of its people a striking inequality exists siderable profit. His Royal Highness is also Ranger between its town and rural population. The real half. If we draw a line through Europe, separating the | French people—the people which thinks, feels, and | In the following extract we are made to comprehend

why universal suffrage has resulted in the election and France, notwithstanding the illiberal tariffs of of the present rascally Assembly. It must be borne France and Spain, average three shillings for each indi. in mind that the following passages were written

Mr Smythe, in his historic sketches, gives a characteristic dialogue between an ultra-liberal deputy and an Euglish Radical, in which the former is utterly astounded to hear his English heat advocating universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and liberty of instruction, which in France, the most thorough going partisans of the old Bourbon monarchy would so eagerly accept.

In point of fact, the legitimists, who in the columns of the GAZETTE DE FRANCE and the QUOTIDIENNE (before the fusion of the royalist organs) called with apparent inconsistency for measures seemingly so liberal-and the liberals of all shades of opinion repudiating them-acted on an identical conviction, that of the ignorance and unfitness of the majority to preserve even the liberties it

parties, would even now in France rapidly conduce to of cheese-paring, candle-scraping, pinc the restoration of absolutism and of church-domination. would resign it through bigotry or indiff rence directly, afforded great satisfaction to that warm-hearted phior by the intermedium of his wife, into the hands of the curate, government functionary, mayor, or of the wealthiest man in his village. For one vote gained to pursuits, and in their practical and expressive character, the liberal cause in the towns, three might be lest in the country; and when it is considered that the two succes. that the English people pay £ 385,000 yearly for the not because there has been no time for discussion, sive constitutional governments which France has had, have found means (by the application to its forms of that system of centralisation bequenthed to them by the Empire,) not only to arrest in a great measure the progress of r. form, but often to encroach upon its conquests; it at the mercy of the crown when armed with such an ac- | BURKE, thatcession of its strength.

According to our author, the natives of Britanny are renowned for their stupidity. A sergeant of the ornament of the State and the Court.' French Army thus describes them.—

When these Bretons arrive as conscripts the first thing done is to burn their clothes, cut close their hair, and soak them for whole hours in soap and water; after some weeks we succeed in teaching them to distinguish the right leg from the left, and by dint of care, we develope their intelligence at length to the level of that of men make the best, steadiest, and stanchest men in the whole army, excepting the inhabitants of the Ardeche.' This review will be continued in the STAR of Saturday next.

Sketches of Her Majesty's Household. London: W.

Strange, 21, Paternoster-row. This elegant li'tle book contains full particulars of the offices which constitute the royal establishlect discerns at once that no that of reason can ever solve, or render through any conceivable hypothesis less ment, the salaries attached to the various appointment, or render through any conceivable hypothesis less ments, the amount of pensions upon retirement, or superannuation, &c., &c. Professedly this book forms, and, indeed, is-' A Guide to Situations in the Sovereign's Domestic Establishment; but is also something more—a guide to the people in their search after the truth respecting the fripperies and follies of monarchy, and the cost of those trappings to the community. Monarchy is no doubt a very wise and government, and the order of society. Mr Scrope dom' or the 'excellence,' history will dispel those King of the Jews under rather peculiar circumstances,-vide 1 SAMUEL, chaps. viii., ix., x.,) from the time of Saul to Herod, from the time of Tiberius to the bastard Norman William, and from his time to that of the bastard-begetter, 'Fum the Fourth, may seem, whose vindictive envy of all above him is all history proclaims the wisdom and the virtue of stamped in the habitual expression of his countenance, kings. The humanity, chastity, sagacity, and he is still capable, if you appeal to his honour, of the moderation of kings all men acknowledge; and the utmost magnanimity. In the very midst of rlot and ex- happiness of the nations over which they have ruled. citement, when compensating himself-armed, trium never knowing want, war or slavery, sufficiently testifies to the 'wisdom' of those remote 'ancestors' years of undoubted misery and supposed oppres- who first abdicated their own sovereignty to make sion, not one but a hundred instances are on record way for the majesty of kings! Still, with all our adof his generosity to a fallen foe and his abstinence from miration for royalty, and our special veneration for tempting appropriation. That soldier whose tempera- the Queen of these realms, it strikes us that monarment the strife heats into blood thirstiness, in whom the chy would lose nothing of veritable majesty, and our traditions of French armies inspire the thirst for plunder, veneration would not be at all weakened, if instead and whose natural impetuosity unfits him for prolonged of nearly £400,000 being yearly expended upon the endurance or exertion, is yet seen merciful in the battle sovereign; a decent allowance—say something like and on the breach, strictly honest in his charge, and the American President's salary-were voted anpatient when suffering privation and fatigue. But with | nually by the Parliament, and what is now lavished both the soldier and the artisan these qualities are elicited upon the drones of the court employed in raising the people from equalid misery, to comfortable, well-re times out of five your life and property is safe if you have | quited labour. We cannot see that 'Bedchamber Vomen, 'Lords in Waiting,' 'Gentlemen of the his bonour. When meditating violence or spoliation ad- Privy Chamber,' Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy dress him in his character of Frenchman and the chances | Chamber, ' Grooms of the Privy Chamber, ' King's are that he will forego his purpose to act as he con- of Arms and Heralde.' Pages of the Back Stairs, The Gentlemen of the Wine Cellar,' 'The Herediand hunger of the march, in the winter's snow or the tary Grand Falconer,' and some scores of similar editors, and promise well for the future of this periodesert's sand, the invocation of honour, of patriotism and officials are necessary for the comfort or dignity of the dical. We wish ' The English Patriot and Irish glory, arrests his marmurs and supplies the place of monarch, or at all calculated to strengthen that at-Repealer' every success. It ought to sell fifty thouwarmth, shade, water, bread and sinew. The very ex- tachment to the monarchy which, un loubtedly—we sand copies in Lancashire alone. More power to ye, pression of the drunken operative or soldier, when reel- have the declaration of noble lords and M. P.'s for it boys! ing in the kennel he strikes his breast and hiccups out | -throbs in the breast of every 'free-born Briton !' Je suis Fr-r r-rancais!' is but the groterque expression | The court jester has been long banished from the preof a characteristic which universally pervades and elevates his people. Even in the prison and the bagnio, main? Or if Wondsworm is a necessary appendage, amongst those whose hand is against society, and why should S * * * * * * * be dewhom society has stricken, crime and its consequent dis. frauded of his due? A shocking bad Parliamen-

grace have rarely wholly smothered the feeling which tary buffoon, might make a very respectable court nationality, he shows a rough good faith to his comrades, In this book, John Bull may learn how the money and though he is insensible to the mark of the hot-iron goes. Take a few items:-The Baroness Lehzen code Napoleon, free trade, and anti-slavery agitation— which brands him with his shame, he feels and resents £400 a year. Lady Wild £1,000 a year. This Chief Justice WILDE, who enjoys a salary of £8 000 their violent declamation against Ministers. YENDEAN STORY.

A VENDEAN STORY.

Yearly, and who is also enjoying the prayers of the I happened yesterday to meet with the Times of 20th Feb., 1844, in which there is a full report of wives and children of certain victims of Whiggery. de la Penissiere,' said the informant of the writer. 'that at present located in Westmineter Bridewell and the speech of Mr Macaulay on the state of Ireland, of a metairie (farm house) in which the farmer's wife yearly. Lord Edward Gronge Fitzallan Howard, Parliament. It well deserves perusal, as it shows in France resembles Great Britain in the extent and concentration of its population, and shares with Great Britain (in a lesser degree) the advantage of having her frontier puarded by natural defences. In the old world, France is only second to Great Britain in screamed to loud on perceiving me as to attract their at num each. Eight Grooms in Waiting, consisting of tention. Before I knew where I was I felt myself 'Baroneta' and 'Honourables,' (!) £335 12s. 6d. per dragged out by the legs, disarmed and bound. There annum each. The Master of the Ceremonies £300 were but two women and aboy upon the farm, and my per annum. Four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy ligions; was it possible in this trial between races, case seemed hopeless as the soldiers drove me before Chamber, each £200 yearly. Passing over a host of the likem with fixed bayonets towards the village:

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, Grooms of the Brigand! said one, a corporal—not so fast; if you Privy Chamber, Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary.

I am. Sir. your most chadient corporal. attempt to swerve right or left, I'll send a charge of lead and Grooms of the Great Chamber, we notice 'Eight Sergeants at-Arms, whose duties, at the time of their Blanc bec, (greenhorn)' I replied, 'I am no more a in titution by Richard I., were to 'capture any t air its cultivation, or of both—can alone compete with that brigand than yourself. I was a soldier and I saw blood tors about the Court, and other great offenders. to notice the Pages of the Back Stairs, the Pages of

CHELL KEMBLE. However poorly her Majesty's sub-

pretty well attended to. The Royal Medical Esta blishment consists of Two Physicians in Ordinary, five Physicians Extraordinary, two Physician-accoucheurs, a Physician to the Household, two Sargeant of Commons on Monday last, and informed that Surgeons, a Surgeon accoucheur, a Surgeon to the English Ministers could not get on for want of a Household, four Surgeons Extraordinary, two Apothecaries to the Person, three Apothecaries to the Person three A Household, two Apothecaries Extraordinary, two and complaints which he heard on all sides were so Surgeon Dentists, a Dentist to the Household, an many evidences of approval and support. The moment Lord John Russell, on the day referred to, acsides two Apothecaries to her Majesty in the Isle of Wight! We shall leave the Master of the Tennis Court, the Keeper of the Swans, and her Majesty's Bands of Music, and come at once to the Lord Steward's Department. The present Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue, receives £2,000 per annum. Lord ARTHUR MARGUS HILL, Treasurer of the Household £904 per annum. The Comptroller of the Household, £904 yearly. Colonel Bowles, Master of the Household, £1.158 per annum. There are a host of Clerks of the Kitchen; the present Clerk Comptrol'er, who was formerly a fortman to Lord Ux-BRIDGE, receives £700 a year. The number of cooks, and, as Jack would call them, 'cook's mates,' almost defy enumeration. The Chief Cook receives £700 a-year. The Gentleman of the Wine and Beer Cellars (saying nothing about Y. omen (!) and Groom (!) vernment, because, if you upset it, there are no set receives £500 a-year. Leaving unnoticed a host of subordinates, we come to the Master of the Horse Tae present 'Master' is the Duke of Norfolk, who enjoys a salary of £2,500 a year. 'The privilege of having the use of a Coachman, four Footmen, and half a-dczen Grooms, belonging to the Sovereign, and paid for out of the Civil List, has always been enjoyed, and never waived by a Master of the Horse. When the Duke of Montagu held the appointment, be rather exceeded the prescribed number. He had four Footmen, whose salaries were £53 per annum each; one Coachman at £65; one Stable-helper at proposition immediately afterwards, upon the ground £30; and six Grooms, at £60 a year each; thus saving, in wages to his servants, no less than between £600 Clerk-Marshal, is £1,000 a-year. The four Equerries in Ordinary receive £750 a-year each. Earl GRANVILLE, the Master of the Buck Hounds, receives anyodds, the sojourner at Hanwell against the Minis-£1 700 a-year. The office of Hereditary Grand Fal-

omer is filled by the Duke of St Alban's at a salary of £1 200 a year; 'but, as her Majesty possesses not a single hawk, the Dako's knowledge of falconry has and British West Indian Muscovado at 13, per cwt., never yet been called into requisition. We may, therefore, term the appointment a perfect sinecure.' We must refer the reader to the work itself for information respecting the Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard, &c. Prince Albert is cannot fail in time to become clear enough to the Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. 'There are no duties to be performed, and the office is, consequently, a sinecure, with a salary of £1,120 a-year.'
Prince Albert is also Ranger of the Home Park at Windsor, with a salary of £500 a-year, and the privilege of turning out to graze in the Park, a certain

of the Great Park, with extensive and profitable privileges. It is generally known that the sum allowed to her Majesby for her private use (' Privy Purse,') is £ 60,000 a year. The Keeper of Her Majesty's signing a few checks, occasionally, upon Messrs Coutts, her Majesty's bankers,) is Mr George Ep-WARD Anson, formerly private secretary to PRINCE ALBERT; he han a salary of £2 000 a year, with lodgings in Windser Cast'e; and holds, in addition, the situation of Treasurer to his Royal Highness

Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Hon. Mrs market.

Anson is one of the Bedchamber Women, a sinecure. That office, with a salary of £300 a year. It is only fair to state, that the extravagant salaries we have enumerated, attached to offices which, in many instances, are perfect sineoures, strikingly contrast with the shabby salaries paid to the foot-Household, who, since the present sovereign as-Universal soffrage, it is believed by the intelligent of all cended the throne, have been subjected to a system thinks he has nothing to learn. But what study which if not inspired by brown bread Joseph, must-

> lanthropist, and gigantic reformer! of this book, but the book itself must be read by all ample opportunity for his purpose. He withdraws who wish to know how the money goes; how it is the consideration of this question at the last hour, support of their Chief Magistrate, whilst the Americans only pay £ 6,000 a year for theirs!

The monarchy is no doubt the most valuable of our institutions, and her present Majesty the best pos sible sovereign; still there are few who reading this may be judged in how far the national liberties would be work will hesitate to come to the conclusion with

> 'We have expensive formalities-solemn plausibilities—which tend rather to the disgrace than the

On the best form of Relief to the Able-bodied Poor. By G. Poulett Scrope, M. P., F.R.S. London: J. Ridgway, Piccadilly. Mr Scrope professes to be an advocate of the

Rights of Industry,' but of these rights he has but very crude and imperfect notions. His 'best form of Relief' is but a tinkering of the present system, and contemplates no method of abolishing pauperism. It is true he advocates the cultivation of waste lands, but only as a means of obtaining some raturn for the outlay in the shape of relief. He seems to have no idea of transforming wretched paupars into independent yeomen; yet, with the command of the poor rates, we would undertake that transformation. We agree with Mr Scrope as to the folly of putting unemployed men into uniforms, or setting them to work at the unproductive labour of which we have recently seen examples in France, Prussia, and Ireland; and we also agree with him, that it will be time enough to think of colonisation after we have fully developed the resources of the national territory, but not before. But we respectfully submit to Mr Scrope that he has not solved the problem of how to reconcile the rights of industry with the claims of capital, the stability of

must try again. Signs of the Times, or the Signal Rocket; dedicated to Lord John Russell. By a Poor Shoemaker. Hammersmith: W. Tuck, Dorville's row.

A Christian address, which we are afraid Lord JOHN RUSSELL is not Christian enough to profit by. The English Patriot and Irish Repealer. No. I. Manchester: J. Leach, 73, Rechdale-road. This is the first number of a new weekly penny political paper, edited, as we understand, by our old and staunch democratic friends, Gro White, John West, and James Leach, assisted by the well known Irish Repealer, GEO, ARCHDEACON. Any publication edited by working men, and devoted to the interests of their order, always has our best wishes. It, however, too often happens that the conductors of such publications fall into one of two errors; they either mistake coarseness and violence for strength, or fall into the still worse delusion of attempting by maudin wordmongering to imitate the 'refinement' of the 'higher orders.' We are happy to say that both these faults have been avoided in the publication before us, in which strength of argument is combined with eloquence of language-not wanting a spice of witwhilst certainly there is no approach to that maudlin balderdash in which certain would be 'respectable' politicians are apt to indulge. The 'Opening Ad dress, and the articles on the 'Rights of Labour,'
'The Reign of Terror,' 'The Mysteries of Govern-ment,' 'Organisation,' &c., &c., are worthy of the

WHIGS IN OFFICE AND OUT OF OFFICE.

TO JOHN BULL. Sir,-It is I believe the general opinion of

Conservatives, that in the present state of Ireland, it is fortunate the Whigs are in power; because, I happened yesterday to meet with the Times of

passage applied to O'Connell's trial. Mr M. asks-' Was it possible on this trial between re-

ROYAL ARSENAL WOOLWICH .- Daily complaints are made by visitors, who wend their way from the great metropolis to Woolwich to visit the Royal Arsenal, but which, owing to the order of the authorities of the Royal Artillery, is kept closed against them. The Royal arsenal was closed during the late Chartist riots ostensibly to prevent any coup de main on the part of those agitators, and since that time has been kept closed. Hundreds of who holds his appointment in the gift of the Lord persons are daily refused admittance-Sunday Paper. in Lubin, Poland, 150 villages have had all their THE UNOPPOSED INCAPABLES.

(From the John Bull.)

If an Ethiopian had been dropped in the House quainted hon. gentlemen with his intentions for the short remainder of the session, he certainly received opposition enough to make a government for life, if opposition be indeed essential to ministerial stability and strength. The plain truth is, that your incompetent and slothful boy gets on neither with flogging nor by gentle pattings on the head. Force has no more effect upon him than upon the donkey; persuation not half so much. The sight of a carrot has been known to work wonders upon the brute. No prospect of provender, however extensive and tempt- and virtuous people, in easy circumstances, without ing, has ever been known to put elasticity into the and virtuous people, in easy thousand ing, has ever been known to put elasticity into the an extreme inequality of property; a people, having going Whig.

There is a vague but a very amusing belief affoat, that it is impossible to do without the present goof men able to take the vacant places. Before such a conviction takes permanent hold of the public mind, we should like to know if any dozen average clerks have been tried; if the man who pulls the wires of the fantoccini has been applied to; if the best patients of any lunatic asylum have had a fair chance of competition? We undertake that the hon. member for Macclesfield shall furnish us, at an hour's notice, with a Chancellor of the Exchequer, able, at least, to propose an increase of the Income proposition immediately afterwards, upon the ground that no deficiency exists at all. We are ourselves prepared to make puppets which shall answer the string as effectually as Lord Morpeth replied to the demands made upon him from all quarters in the matter of the Sanitory Bill; and we will back, at ter, who, only a day or two ago, authorised the Custom House, without knowing it, to admit Dutch refined sugar at 24s. 8d. per cwt. instead of at 63s., instead of at 153. 9d. Will anybedy take the bet Will her gracious Majesty suffer the experiment to be tried One thing is very evident—at least to us, and it

public at large. If the affairs of the country can be satisfactorily managed by the present administration, then Mr Cobden and Mr Hume are not so wrong after all when they complain of the heavy salaries of our namerous officials. Take the Chancellor of the Exchequer from Downing street; deposit him in Cornhill, and see if you can get a guinea a-week for him at any respectable retail house, supposing that he finds himself.' Is Lord Morpeth so knowing in his sanitary doings that any nightman would be disposed to take him on even at a gift? It is rather hard to make the country pay so dearly for its luxuries. Men of great families and of high descent become fright-Privy Purse (whose duties comprise little more than fully expensive commodities, if we are to pay them six or seven thousand a year only to laugh at them. There is not a man, be he of what party he may, in the House of Commons, who is not, at this moment. chuckling or sighing at the incapacity of our rulers. If incapacity in these piping times is all we need for Prince Albert; Treasurer and Cofferer to the Prince free trade, get it at the lowest figure, buy it, as carrying on the government, then, in the name of of Wales; and is also one of the yeuthful Prince's you do your corn and sugar, in the very cheapest

That we shall do any better next session than we have done this, it is ridiculous to suppose. Ministers are not going to school in the interim. Sir Charles Wood does not meditate a course of lessons on the rule of three direct; Lord Grey and Mr Hawes bave no intention of devoting themselves to moral philo men, coachmen, and 'inferior servants' ef the Royal sophy and the science of ethics. Lord Palmerston is proverbially incorrigible, and the Premier, of course, and what improvement could alter the cruel necessi ties of the case? What instruction can avail a set turn that they are not in earnest? Had Lord John Russell meant at the commencement of the session Our readers will now have an idea of the contents | to bring the Navigation Laws to the test, he had but because he has a painful consciousness that a settlement of the business would in some sort be a settlement of the Ministry, including himself. To do anything that may weaken the divisions of the Conservative party—that may possibly take former friends and present foes back from antagonism to close alliance is to risk place and power, loved and cherished by the spirit of Whizgery beyond all qualities, human or divine. The rule applies to every ministerial movement. The question is not what will serve the country, not what is it right between man and man to do, but what will serve the government, and what it is expedient between that government and its miserable necessities to attempt to

If the people of England are satisfied with these most inefficient gentlemen, we have no right to complain, but, being taxpayers as well as our neighbours. it is undoubtedly competent for us to protest against a wanton waste of public money. If noodles answer the country's purpose, let us pay noodle price. It is monstrous to be told in the same breath that men are fit to govern the empire who are not qualified to keep a chandler's shop; and that men not qualified to keep a chandler's shop, are to be remunerated most munificently for their flagrant inability.

THE IRISH PEOPLE VERSUS THE ENGLISH PRESS-GANG.

In an article in the ATLAS of Sunday last, on Ireland, there is quoted, from a publication entitled The Irish Movements; or Hints to Patriots and Pikemen,' the following extract, with the additional

Does England imagine that an integrity of the kingdom is necessary! She can effect it, she should effect it, and she must effect it. Has she the means to main. tain the union and suppress sedition? Ay; and abundant ones, if she only please to employ them. A ton or two of gunpowder and a coil of rope will do the job, All required is to take the bull by the horn. No more temperising; and whether the delinquent append to his barrister's gown-whether he be a sucking traitor, or a halt not between the 'the lion of the fold of Judah,' or the holy man of Strokestown, who complimented poor Major Mahon from the altar. If a briefless member of the bar, like Mr Dohency, one whose forensic existence was unknown to Justice Lefroy-should he still continue troublesome, send him to join Mr Mitchel in Bermuda. It is marvellous how pleasant it is for old acquaintances to meet in a new country. If a patriotic rifle club wish to try their hands, let them, in heaven's name, have a shy with a company of the line, or a troop of cavalry, Practical instruction is worth a thousand theories, balf-a-dezen of the knaves-the leaders, of course-who will come back; elderly gentlemen and ladies slumber weapon, and giving a short notice for eternity to these unfortunate unionists; trade in Ireland (almost now a forlorn hope) may revive a little, homicide will decrease. and cursing from the altar must decline.

There is, in fact, nothing else for us. We have the army and the law-we have the musket and the We have tried long enough the soothing system. It won't do. We may appeal to Irish reason. There is no such thing. We may appeal to Irish gratitude. There is no such thing. There is nothing intelligible and there is nothing respectable to be found in Irish 'patriotism.' It means nothing but violence; it feels nothing but fury. It has no brain to reason with; it has no heart to touch. We may talk of good sense and good feeling; but if they ever probably have acted as they did in 1844, when the | 'Erin's honour and Erin's pride,' which have a poettrial of the late Daniel O'Connell was the subject of | ical reputation, but which, in reality, have long since without stint and without remorse.

(From the Examiner.) The Times well describes the present posture of Young Ireland as 'rebellion well in hand,' rebellion on its haunches, rebellion gathered up, and ready for vain to talk of the effects of the climate. And, after all, a spring. Hamstring it. Disable it in its sinews. his strongest censures are directed against measures | Cripple it for ever. The leaders are few-leave them | which the Moore have maintained their fair complexion less. Their purposes are avowed—the alternative is in Africa.—Ethnological Journal. the field or the gaol; and committed as they are, they must be driven to the one unless the government mercifully bands them to the other.

slumber he was ever known to take.'

thumb. The medical witnesses at the inquest were he could oblige him. 'In nothing, Sire,' replied the of opinion that the sting had caused death by produc- comedian, 'but that your Majesty will never condegrowing crops destroyed by a recent hurricane. of opinion that the sting had caused death by productions comedian, but that your majory with a comedian with a comedian comedian, but the comedian comedian comedian. the action of the heart.

Jacks and Fancies.

" We ci. ll the choicest."

DE POTISM.—The world is now old, and may profit by the lessons of experience. She has decisively declared, that despotism is the grand source of human misfortune, the Pandora's box, out of which every ourse has issued, and carcely left hope behind. Des potism, in its extreme, is fatal to buman happiness and, in all its modifications, injurious. The spirit of it ought therefore to be suppressed on the first and slightest appearance. It should be the endeavour of every good man, as far as his abilities will extend, to extirpate all arbitrary government from the globe. It should be swept from the earth, or trampled under foot from China to Peru. But no power is capable of crushing the Hydra, less than the herculean arm of a whole people.—Knox.

WEALTH OF A STATE.—The true wealth of a state

means and leisure for mixing with labour, pleasurable recreation; and with private industry, Olympic celebrations, exciting all the qualities that dignify and adorn humanity, and that elevate the character ORIGINALITY -If we study great men we shall find

they were not so much distinguished by originality as by range or extent of thought. If we require of them that absolute originality which consists in weaving, like the spider, their web from their own bowels, we shall not succeed in obtaining it. No great man was original. Least of all does originality consist in unlikeness to other men. A great man is a centre of things-seeing the wants of other men, and sharing their desires-adds also strength of arm to come at their point. The greatest genius is the most indebted man-the greatest poet is a man in unison with his time and country. The great man does not wake up and say, I will square the circleransack botany and discover another food for man-I have a new architecture in my mind-I will foresee a new organic power. No! He is forced on by the genius of his contemporaries. He stands where all the eyes of man lock, and their hands all point in the direction in which he should go. He finds the materials ready to his hand—they have sunk the hills and bridged the rivers for his road. Men, poets, women, have all worked for him, and he has entered into their labours. Great general power, we might almost say, consists in not being original at the hab to the greatest extent receptive -- Pur area.

A SUMMER'S EVENING SHOWDE. BY J. C. PRINCE;

It was a summer's eventide, Soft, sweet, and slient, warm and brith. And all the glorious landscape wide, The lowly thorn, the tree of pride, The grass blades marshall'd side by side, Wore, thicker than the fields of night, Innumerable drops of light, Shed from a passing cloud and dun, That journey'd towards the sinking sun, On the upper wind's impatient wing, And blush'd as it drew near the presence of its

king.

That brilliant baptism and brief, Flung from the font of summer skies, Came with a fresh and full relief To all the countless shapes and dyes That sprang from earth's prolific veins, And drank the rich congenial rains. For all the languid leaves and flowers. In tangled brakes and cultured bowers. In level fields and hollow dells, By wood-side walks and mossy wells :-The fair and mapy-folded rose Reclining in a proud repose, The limber bine and stubbern brier, The wallflower's mass of cloudy fire; The clover fill'd with honey dew-Things of familiar form and hue-Sent such a gust of incense up From bell and boss, from crown and cup, As seem'd to burden all the air With nature's breath of silent prayer, And sent that joyous draught of rain In sublimated aweets back to the skies again!

A Werd to the Rulers of Ireland .- The whole art of preventing a revolution, consists simply in rendering the people happy. A happy people will never rebel, even if millions of authors endeavour to excite them. I challenge any person to show me a single example in history, of a happy people rebelling.—Kotzebue's 'Travels in Italy.'

UNION, OUR ONLY RESOURCE.-Let the oppressed become as united and intelligent as their oppressors are, and they will receive their redemption without erime or bloodshed; but if they will be such fools as to imagine that kings or individual rulers are the cause of their slavery, there is no salvation for them. The real tyrants of all countries are those who would live without work, and accumulate fortunes out of other people's labour. The only remedy against them is to substitute for the present institutions others of a just and beneficent character. It is plain that such institutions must emanate from the

whole people. VABIETIES OF COMPLEXION IN THE HUMAN BACES. Southern Africa presents us with many striking illustrations of the fallacy of the theory of climate. We shall content ourselves with citing two of the most remarkable, viz .- those presented by the physical peculiarities of the Hottentots and Bosjesmans. These two races have been considered as one, but only by those who believe in the great modifying power of circumstances, They are evidently distinct. The Bosjesmans are pigmies ; the Hottentots, where pure, tall and large. Persons of intermediate stature are, of course, met with, because two races so much alike in most respects, residing near each other, must necessarily have intermerried in the course of ages; but there is no conceivable reason why, except as distinct races, the one should be active, restless, comparatively brave, and of a stature seldom exceeding four feet nine inches, while the other is tall, large, timid, and excessively sluggish. In most other respects their organisation is similar, and they comment. Whether extract or comment exhibits the differ from all other portions of mankind in the nature of greatest atrocity we leave our readers to deter- the hair, and in two remarkable peculiarities in the female structure. They are in the midst of races widely differing from them : Negroes on the one hand, and Caf. fres on the other-bo:h black, while the Hottentets and Bosjesmans are simply of a light yellowish brown. How can these facts be accounted for except as differences of race? In central Africa, we find a further remarkable illustration, in the case of the pigmy tribe called Doko, lately made known to Europe by the travels of Major Harris. This tribe is living to the south-west

patronymics an M.P., wear a surplice, or swagger in a of Abyssinia, about three degrees north of the equator, They do not exceed feur feet in height, their complexion matured remnant of '98-deal with him and them with is a dark clive, their hair is not woolly, and in the festern impartiality. If a clerical example must be made, males reaches to the shoulders. They have thick pouting lips, diminutive eyes, and flat noses; the men have no beards, and they go perfectly naked. Their nails never pared, grow on their hands and feet like eagle's talons and are employed in digging for ants. They have no kings, no laws, no arts, nor arms; possess neither flocks nor herds, are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely upon fruits, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, ants, and honey.' All these things they eat raw, for they are ignorant of the use of fire. Now, why are these people so different from all other races of men? Why are they not as black as the Negroes? Why have Shoot half-a-bundred of the fools who stand, and hang they not woolly hair? Why are they pigmies, while all the races around them are tall and strong? They are will run away. Confidence will return; landowners not a mere collection of outcasts, reduced thus low in the scale of humanity by disease or other accidents, but without the apparition of Meagher of the sword standing a numerous people of one distinct type, perfectly healthy, at their bed sides, with Old Bell the Cat's two-handed and as complete and consistent in their range as any other race whatever. It they were once otherwise, what circumstances can have reduced them thus low? Their climate has no conceivable disadvantage which is not shared by a thousand other climates, yet they stand alone and distinct from all other races of men. Let us now return to the continent of Asia. In India we find a very mixed population, and colour varies greatly, even from an European fairness to the jet black of the Negro, for this region has repeatedly been the theatre of northern invasions. There are the strongest reasons for believing that most, at least, of its aboriginal races were perfectly black, but of Caucasian forms, and individuals so distinguished may still be met with, especially in the southern provinces. The fact that the natives of the south are generally the darkest, has been assumed as had they been in opposition, they would most existed in Ireland they are now utterly extinct, like an evidence of the effects of temperature; but a glance at the map will show that the northern provinces must have been infinitely more exposed to the incursions of been buried; unless it be honour to shoot men in the the fair races than the southern extremity, and their dark, and pride to receive all possible obligations population is, of course, far more mixed. We have already alluded to the Robillas, an Afghan tribe, settled during the long period of 600 years in one of the hottest regions of India, and which, nevertheless, still preserve their ancient peculiarities of fair hair and fair come

> what is 600 years when compared to the period during LIBERTY IN RUSSIA .-- It is not unusual for the Emperor to stop and address a person in the street; but the luckless individual has little to boast of in so flattering a distinction; in a moment he is arrested 'It is marvellous,' remarks the Medical Times, charged with the offence of having addressed the to what extent the maniac will remain in a waking state without any apparent injury. A man never slept, and yet he enjoyed good health, living till his of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a kind of dezing for about a constant of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful that the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful that the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful that the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful that the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful that the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: quarter of an hour once a day, which was all the influence can alone terminate. This occurred to a celebrated French actor who, having been ill, and THE LEIGH PERRAGE CASE. - Barnett, the prin- unable to perform some time in consequence, was cipal witness in the late charge of murder against accosted by the Emperor, who inquired after his Lord Leigh, at Warwick, died about fifteen miles health, and urged him to resume his theatrical funcfrom Manchester, on Sunday. The cause of death tions as soon as possible. The unfortunate actor was inflammation, produced by drinking intoxicating was immediately arrested, and had some trouble in getting liberated. The circumstance reached the An elderly woman has lost her life at Bradfield St ears of the Emperer, who, wishing to make him George, in Suffolk, from the sting of a bee in her some reparation, desired to know in what manner

> > Russia, by E. P. Thompson,

plexion, simply because they take a price in marrying

within their own race. If this be matter of fact, it is

ONE COTTAGE FARM of FOUR ACRES TO BE SOLD with Immediate Possession. Apily to Mr Alsore, Red Hall, Lincoln.

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POLITICS FOR WORKERS.

Price One Penny. THE REASONS WAY JOHN DOBSON, THE WEAVER, HAD TO SEND HIS CHILD TO BED WITHOUT SUPPER.

A TRACT FOR THE TIMES. London: W. Strange, Paternoster-row; A. Heywood, Manchester; D. Green, Leeds; R. Brook, Buxton-road, Huddersfield; and all Booksellers.

On the first Saturday in August will be published No. 1 (to be continued fortnightly, price one penny) of THE CHARTIST. This journal will fearlessly assert the Right of the People to the Franchise—the justice and expediency of a Repeal of the Union between England which Ernest Jones intended to deliver in the and Ireland—the claims of Labour against the monopoists of the Land Currency—the rights of Woman, and spoken.

other kindred subjects.

The literary departments will be occupied by honest and able hands. Arrangements are already made with Josiah J. Merriman (author of Evadne, a lyric romance); Charles Utting (of the People's Press;) Miss Tyndal, and w. A. Nugent.
Lendon: S. G. Collius, 39, Holywell-street, of whom
may also be had—
Trial and Portrait of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, in a
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IRELAND.

A FALSE ALARY.-REPORTED COMMENCE. MENT OF INSURRECTION.

(From the Fourth Edition of the Morning Chronicle of Thursday, July 27th.)

Defeat and dizaffiction of the troops.

The whole of the South of Ireland is in rebellion.

The station at Thurles is on fire; the rails for

At Clonmel the fighting is dreadful, the people

The military at Carrick have shown disaffection. At Kilkenny the contest is proceeding, and here

the mob are also said to be successful. No news from Waterford or Cork. CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORTED INSURRECTION. FRIDAY, July 28 -Ali the merning papers an-

Liverpool correspondent of the Morning Chronicle. · As some desire may exist to know how the news in bix o'clock, a gentleman, who landed by the mail steamer, purporting to be a Queen's messenger, put be an irresistible rampart against the physical

correspondent, sent a letter stating that the news despotism. But although Daniel O'Connell had arrived at the Castle, Doblin, after the mail for denounced physical force, where was the man Kingston was off, and was sent after by a special who more lustily contended against the supengine express, and at the time it was sent off, the news was not known in Dublin, save by the au herities and the centleman who sent the letter. The Queen's messenger was reported to have set off by the six, a.m. express train for London.

Dublis, July 26 -The government have determixed upon a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movement are to betaken up. It is said that four clerks have been occupied in making cut the warrants, which awaited the arrival of the act authorising the Lord-Lieute. nant to take the necessary steps.

In an Extraordinary G.z. tto of 26th July, a pro-

clamation appears suppressing the clubs.

Mr Smith O'Brien and several other leaders, now organising the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to-night; and, if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-

The accounts from the south this morning are 101lly meet alarming.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

ARREST OF PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ. (From the Morning Herald.)

agent for the Charlists, was arrested to-day on a charge of felony. In his house were found 1,300 gun and blunderbuss stocks in the rough state: he says and blunderbuss stocks in the rough state: he says of two countries, and reverses, according to an eight persons charged with riot, &c., for trial clent custom and nolicy, the Government will at the present (York) assizes. The alleged its own commutatively temperate and miles the first reading, and even John O'Con-more deadly feeling of alienation between the defendants have been tried.

We understand that there are, in all, fifty-nell admitted that the case presented by Sir two countries, which must ensue from any eight persons charged with riot, &c., for trial its own commutatively temperate and miles to defendants have been tried.

We understand that there are, in all, fifty-nell admitted that the case presented by Sir two countries, which must ensue from any actual collision, entirely to the policy pursued its own commutatively temperate and miles to defendants have been tried.

We understand that there are, in all, fifty-nell admitted that the case presented by Sir two countries, which must ensue from any actual collision, entirely to the policy pursued he has had them upwards of two years in his posses. The alleged its own comparatively temperate and mild by the Ministers now in power. It is the spectors and a constable of police-they were members of one of the lately dissolved clubs.

ARRESTS IN DR GHEDA.

prisoners gave their names as M'Kenny, O'Kerke, lution of leaders the action is confirmed." Hayes, Lee, and Faby, and stated that they resided in Clontarf.

leaders were last night sent down to the south. broughout the south of Ireland.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA. This day is published, price One Shilling.

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO NEW SOUTH WALES PROPER, AUSTRALIA FELIX, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA. By J. C. Byrne, Esq., Author of Twelve Years' Wanderings in the British colonies.' Effingham Wilson, Commercial and Colonial bookseller and stationer, 11, Royal Exchange.

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A FOUR ACRE farm at Bromsgrove. — THREE
FOUR ACRE farms at Minster Lovel, all of
which are cropped. — A FOUR ACRE farm at Snig's
End, cropped. — A TWO ACRE farm at Minster
Lovel. — A TWO ACRE farm at Snig's End,
cropped.—A THREE ACRE farm at Minster Lovel. All

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BY ERNEST JONES. This letter contains the substance of the address which Ernest Jones intended to deliver in the

Also, price Threepence, A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF ERNEST JONES AND THE OTHER CHARTIST LEADERS.

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Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. London: A Heywood, Manchester: and all Book. sellers in Town and Country.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

Such were the moral force words under which Lord John Russell would now make it appear that Mr O'Connell had marshalled the mind of Ireland, and, although we are by no means inclined to taunt the dead with the frequent use of the above impressive phrase, yet we are not prepared to charge his living followers with any criminality which may result from strict obeof that gentleman, notwithstanding that, albuilding, they were nevertheless scattered siastic, oppressed, and starving people. We more physical force than any monarch could of an Irish peasant with the strength of the A special engine has just arrived in Dublin, from peasantry of other nations; nor can we forget touch-hole of the cannon of the Volunteers; men to be armed, and that to deprive them of arrived in masses. The Diblin club leaders are rights,"-a declaration which in our souls we there, the troops were speedily overpowered. Many believe he would have realised and fulfilled, had he witnessed the last two years' desolation and have been driven back, and their quarters to which his country has been reduced by Whig treachery and despetic tyranny. And had Daniel O'Connell lived, we feel convinced that he would have joined the violent in the last extremity, rather than consent to the decimation of his country by starvation, and the abronounce that the reported insurrection in the south gation of the constitution as the means of inefire and is a hear. The following is from the suring the passive obedience of a starving

O'Connell's policy was to gather up the question arrived, we may observe, that, shortly after mind of Ireland into one volition, which would into the hands of one of the cabmen two parcels, force of the enemy. He apprehended more one to your correspondents, and one to the correspondent of the Times, which he ordered to have detween Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics, graph, and a writer, whose name is known to your than he did from the united strength of English pression of public opinion? Did he not resist all statutary enactments, and defy all royal proclamations? And thus, though opposed to is general policy, we rescue his memory from the stain which the Prime Minister of England would now stamp upon it, by attempting to illustrate what his feelings would be under existing circumstances, by allusion to what they

were under a different state of things. The man who stands within twelve yards of the loaded pistol of a bully, hired to assassinate drives them to frenzy and despair. Hence we sent from Dublin to arrest him. him, and whose hand was steady enough to find that an attempt has been made to include avenge the contemplated assassination, could Liverpool and Manchester in the unconstitunot have been a coward; and, therefore, it is tional proposition of the Prime Minister. But an injustice to attempt any solution of what as it is the resolve of the powerful terrorists to his course might now be by what his course had strike a deadly blow at Chartism and Repeal, formerly been. But we turn from the dead gathered from a starving people, of his words in 1845. He said in Conciliation Hall, "THAT England THE DAY MIGHT COME WHEN

ravaulse, square in the very best portion of the estate, nicely laid out, sowed, and planted, with top and ground crope, consisting of Trattary outs, potatoes, onions, and was dragged, like a felon, from the dock law of the hulk, and is now paying the penalty of Hawthorn Dean and Ripstone pippins in full bearing. 103, gooseberry trees, 207 currant trees,—red, white, and cappages, caulifingers, broccoli, peas, beans, &c., 104
Hawthorn Dean and Ripstone pippins in full bearing 1.3, gooseberry trees, 207 currant trees, -red, white, and bear fruit until October.

For terms, apply to Mr G. Richardson, on the spot, or to Mr E. Stallwood, 2, Little Yale-place, Hammersmith road, (pre paid) enclosing a stamp for reply.

and was dragged, like a felon, from the dock alien landlords, the authority of their middle certain not only to be suited to the purpose in view, but also to be framed in such a practical and business-like shape as fully to answer trates, party judges, packed juries, ruthless police, unscrupulous detectives, and prostitute police, unscrupulous detectives, and more, at present unknown, did unparties to urge him on or to insure his protection, party judges, packed juries, ruthless charged, that he, "with one R. W., and divers tical and business-like shape as fully to answer these objects; besides this, the country at large police, unscrupulous detectives, and prostitute detectives, and prostitute police, unscrupulous detectives, and prostitute police, unscruption and business-like shape as fully to answer tical and business-like shape as fully to answer tical and business-like shape as fully to the revil-disposed persons, to the number of these objects; besides this, the country at large where the purpose of extended to the purpose of the purpose of extended to the purpose of the purpose o the frenzy, the madness, and the enthusiasm large to be packed, shall be derived, the Government and Constitution of this practical statesman; while, at the same time, of the Irish people is now to be ascribed. English Minister who instered revolution to the Government and Constitution of this practical statesman; while, at the same time, They are not purchasable—they are a nation secure power will be found as the criminal, and realm—and did, by loud and seditious Parliament knowing that they must either pass of indomitable heroes; grateful for little—the will be justly chargeable with the deplorable speeches, exclamations, and cries, and by extended the measures or find another Minister, go will be found as the criminal, and realm—and did, by loud and seditious the measures or find another Minister, go will be found as the criminal, and realm—and did, by loud and seditious the measures or find another Minister, go of indomitable neroes; grateful for little— ne will be justly of hibiting divers flags and banners of a seditious willingly and in a workmanlike spirit to work the s we fear the point of forgiveness has been bition. passed. And although the proposition of the Prime Minister to abrogate the constitution, may be received with a howl of faction, in which the yell of the degenerate Irish drowned the Saxon cheer, yet we would ask that Prime Minister to pause, we would ask Parliament, in its presumed strength, to reflect upon what the consequence must be, if the leaders of a determined, maddened, and enthusiastic Mr H. Rankine, Mr A. Walker, and J. Cumpeople are snatched from amongst them in ming, with some others, were arrested, on violation of the Constitution.

strength for one moment imagine that this dresses delivered on those occasions of an exwar of sister against sister, as they are called, citing description. The houses of those indican be profitably maintained in the present viduals have been searched, and documents of state of Europe? Do they imagine that they can revive the mad nationality inspired by Pitt—when all were ready to give the last farthing TO KEEP BONEY OUT. No—those liberated on bail. A great demonstration of were days of mere agricultural blindness, when sympathy with the offenders is talked of by the the breeches pocket was a good substitute for Chartists." brains; but these are times when the active genius pauses, and asks what is to be the retion. War levied against the people of Ire-Is it to be a probable war with America, the extended to Scotland!

Not improbable loss of Canada, the destruction What are the people of a home market which by kindness and jus tions are scoffed at, their meetings prevented tice may be made lucrative and profitable? or by force, their footsteps tracked, and their played by the Attorney-General and the Crown nothing of meanness or selfish calculation is it the weakening of the English Crown and words watched by Iscariot-detectives, and their counsel in the recent trial at the Old Bailey, about them—but their allies were of a more Government, at a period when legitimacy all advocates by the help of "Trial by Jury" over the world is falling before the mind's thrown into dungeons.

Belgium, as a province of Holland, through serve but for instruments of some new tyranny, pauperism, became a sting in the side of the That every day starts up to onslave us deeper. fierce volcano"-we ask, under such circum- the law of the naked sword. stances, is it possible to preserve a restrictive Monarchy and Oligarchical Institutions in this country? It is well for the Prime Minister and the Parliament to say, be tranquil and men of both countries, give your sympathy and your grievances shall be redressed, but for hours! eight and forty years the same cuckoo cry has burgh.

argument that the people were satisfied; and some of the pledged Repealers in the House of say you to that, Englishmen? Commons, would lead their dupes to believe that there was neither dissatisfaction nor disaffection amongst the Irish people, while we find them thirsting for Irish blood, while the transactions upon 'Change are mainly regulated by the hope or despair of its being shed. dience to his teaching. We shall not chronicle upon eight millions after forty-eight years of against Mr Keilson is of being secretary of a any of the closet and Conciliation-hall sayings experience, which was only successful upon club for "illegal purposes." four millions without that experience. And, though delivered within the four walls of that if the demand for Repeal of the Union shall be changed to a demand for a total separation, abroad; but we may, in justice to those who the Oligarchy of England, and they alone, will LIVERPOOL, Thursday Merning.—The following in- are now suffering, or are about to suffer, recall be chargeable with the result. Lord Althorp we, nevertheless, find that the assumed duty have shown disaffection towards the Governcommand; and where he contrasted the strength of Parliament is to resist that will by the ment. abrogation of the Constitution. And we now tell the Noble Lord, the Prime Minister, that four miles this side of Taurles (eighty two miles in the significant allusion to the motto under the the Constitution proclaims the right of free-portant intelligence; on the contrary, in both

> The Press may luxuriate in the hope that O'Brien and Meagher have absconded, and that thus the Irish Confederation has been dissolved. Such is, no doubt, the fond anticipation of those who would produce despair through treachery, but whatever the result of the conflict may be, we hazard an assurance that, whether the gaol or the grave shall be their lot, they will not dishonour their names by flight. The English Government would make it appear that Ireland is a portion of England, whereas England is much more a portion of Ireland. Her manufacturing towns | England and Scotland! are crowded with the disinherited, the expatriare absent from the scene of national excite- the object they had in view.

If the parent is present with a suffering child, fortitude and hope is sustained by the immediate knowledge of every change and crisis; but if he is absent, and relies upon the on a trumped-up charge of "Felony," or, as post or the electric spark when he cannot see the sufferer, the excitement is greater, and the We reserve comment. It is reported in some despotic a nature? agony more poignant, increased by doubt. So of the papers that Mr Smith O'Brien is at the it is with the absent Irish; they take rumour head of ten thousand armed men in Tipperary. for fact, and want of accurate information A large force of police and military has been and as there are emissaries abroad who thrive father to the living son, and we remind the by falsehood, and live upon blood, we would "Tanist," and the heir apparent to the rent caution our Irish brethren against their ma-

forgiving; but, as far as England is concerned, his own weakness, his own treachery and am-

PERSECUTION IN SCOTLAND. ARREST OF EDINBURGH CHARTISTS.

papers of Thursday evening :-"EDINBURGH, Wednesday .- This afternoon, charges of a general character, comprising at-Does the most confiding in governmental tendance at illegal public meetings, and ad-

turn for our submission to further taxation? land-terror established in England-and now

What are the people to do? Their peti-

"The laws (corrupted to their ends that make them),

mother country; while Belgium, as a free state, The middle classes are being armed with still holds her own though surrounded by a deadly weapons to use against the people. O'Connor, "Can the Government of England, the cutlass, and practising military evolutions, of the trials! with America within fourteen days' sail, France in addition to which the police of Liverpool all but touching our shores—Prussia demand-ing Republican Institutions as the means of is being formed in the neighbourhood of Liverpreserving its monarchy—Italy throwing off pool, and everywhere the signs abound of a the Austrian voke, and the mind of Ireland one determination to rule the working classes by

"How long! Oh! God, how long?" Chartists of Scotland and England, working men of both countries, give your sympathy and

Friday Morning. We have just received a letter from Edin-Ireland has had Coercion Bills, Martial burgh stating that Mr Robert Cranston is Law, and Suspension of the Habeas Corpus included in the above arrests; and, further, Act, "usque ad nauseam," and the temporary that the publishing office of the "North lull, created by terror, has been used as an British Express" has been shut up by "the authorities," and all the property connected

MORE ARRESTS IN SCOTLAND.

SATURDAY MORNING. A letter received this morning from a friend at Greenock informs us that Messrs Robert Burrell and Andrew Keilson, of that But, we tell the Prime Minister of England, town, and Mr James Smith, of Glasgow, were that although his predecessors subjugated Ire- arrested very early on Thursday morning. land by force and fraud in 1800, that it would The charge against Messrs Burrell and Smith be worse than madness to try an experiment is that of "treasonable correspondence;" that

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the other hand, the Evening Papers of

excitement in the City, and occasioned a fall in the Funds from 86% to 85\f.

Sun," it appears that some apprehension of a run for gold" is entertained in the city.

The "Standard" thinks the accounts from Ireland exaggerated, but adds, "still there can be no doubt of the explosion of the rebellion." According to the "Standard," the moneymongers in the city are calling for measures "to silence the firebrand demagogues," in

Friday Morning.

ARREST OF P. O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

Saturday Morning. Mr O'Higgins, the able and patriotic advocate of his country's rights, has been arrested some of the papers have it, "High Treason!"

> THE MARTYRS. RALLY TO THE RESCUE!

The sacrifice of the Bradford and Bingley victims has commenced. In another column towards the close of that Session, Sir a. reel there is but one step more to absolute desponding the effects of foreign taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the victims has commenced. In another column revolutions,—her Exchequer nearly bankrupt, of May. Those already tried have, with one sanction of the Whig Peers, including those courts-martial. THE OPPRESSORS OF HIS COUN- her trade paralysed, and her manufactures all exception, been found Guilty. The sentences who now sit upon the Ministerial Bench. On We repeat that we owe this disgraceful and LIVERPOOL, FEIDAY—Your Dublin correspondent writes last night that Mr Patrick O'Higgins, an agent for the Charlists, was arrested to day on a

(From the Moraing Chronicle)

Warrants for the arrest of several of the insurgent eaders were last night sent down to the south.

There is a severe run upon the Banks for gold as clutched what is called prudence supplied.

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There is a severe run upon the Banks for gold and goaded to banish this destructive superiority from the leave of effice—there cannot be the slightest as count when the mark read a severe cannot be the slight to be fore the read as clutched with which he took the following specimens:

The following specimens is the following specimens is the following specimens:

The following specimens is the following specimens is the foll was clutched what is called prudence supplied uphold its authority as long as a foot of resting and hearing of divers liego subjects of our jects. However much any party may differ time, and passed in about two minutes; with

will have done half so much to damage "our racter. We take the following from the London

to sympathise with Ernest Jones and his fellow to power. victims, and for the purpose of obtaining some | Whatever may be thought of the bitter and they are subjected. The Daily News has the were induced to vote with the Whigs on that assurance to state that "the moderation dis- occasion they were at least natural, and had harshness towards the defendants: and the office. members of the Chartist body were satisfied of They succeeded in their endeavour; but on the perfect fairness of all that took place." what terms did Lord J. Russell become the Pre Here are a precious string of lies-the greatest mier of Great Britain and Ireland? He dis-

this week the funds are very little improved, Minister. although the trials are now going on.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Whig policy towards Ireland has at length attained an appropriate con-We give in another column a statement of summation. Based upon hypocrisy, and car- a far-sighted and determined minister would telligence was received (per special engine) last attention to the open-air avowals of the national declared his opinion in the House of Com- the reported commencement of the Insurrec- ried on in fraud, it has ended in open and un- have said: "I am willing to relieve and assist evening, by Mr Conway, editor of the Dublin Even teacher; avowals made to millions of enthumons in 1834, that, if a majority of the Irish tion in Ireland, in which it is stated, that the disguised despotism. Last Saturday will be an you to the utmost that the means at my dispeople should demand a Repeal of the Union, whole of the South is in open rebellion; that historical day in the annals of that party, of posal will enable me, but it must be under HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

Due is, Wednesday. — Commencement of the Mullaghmast and the Hill of Tara, where the grant it. However, although the will of the were, at one fell swoop, and in one short sitting.

Therew. C'ormel, and Kilkenny in arms.

Statuting people. We people should demand a Repeal of the Onlon, fighting has taken place at Thurles, Clonmel, and of the country, whose liberties such arrangements as will be mutually beneated were, at one fell swoop, and in one short sitting, liberator declared, that he was surrounded by wictorious. It is also reported, that the troops swept away. The Government that in two liberators are also reported, that the troops swept away. The Government that in two liberators are also reported and Kilkenny in arms. Thursday contain no confirmation of this im- liament; but, unfortunately, it is only for ciety in Ireland, or the wide-spread destitu-Houses of Parliament Members of the Govern- One sitting of seven hours is sufficient to sus- ness of all classes under these afflictions, could The station at Thurles is on fire; the rails for and to the declaration of the departed chief- those arms reduces them to slavery; and we ment, in reply to questions addressed to them, pend the Constitution: a session of seven not have existed. We must, therefore, proceed

the moment true or false—has caused great vernment in this suspension of one of the the soil and labour of Ireland in future." great constitutional rights of the subject, Such might, and would, have been the ated, and the exiled, hunted from their native lumn that the announced insurrection is a the servants of the Crown have, constitution. It will be seen by later news in another co-sors, and which she constitution the distance. land by the cruel Landlord, or the griping false report. All accounts, however, agree ally speaking, no alternative but to take every Is it any wonder, then, the leaders and the property of the desolution Middleman, or the re- false report. All accounts, however, agree ally speaking, no alternative but to take every Is it any wonder, then, the leaders and the property of the prop

proposed to effect it by that means. The question remains—who is to blame for the these remedies? disaffection having grown so general ?—the The consequence has been, that instead of

the present Ministry to power.

attempt to eke supplies from the timid, by offences embrace all the forms of "seditious character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career We are aware of the narrow limits within parading the phantom of disaffection; and ere speeches, of illegal meetings, of riot, of respectively begun in false pretences, and every step of which the "Gagging Bill" confines our pen, long we shall have the Chancellor of the Exand, mayhap, the exhibition of the moral force the Government for its progentian and the bains trained and drilled and of aiding and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and the lains trained and drilled and of aiding and trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding and are lains trained and drilled and of aiding are lains trained and drilled and of aiding are lains trained and drilled and of aiding are lains trained and are lains trained are lains On Thursday, about three o' lock, Mr P. Marron, leader, in his own mirror, may be the foreeditor of the Dacched Argus, Mr P. Hart, and Mr
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editor of the Dacched Argus, Mr P. editor of the Dacghed Argus, Mr P. Hart, and Mr Stephen Drew, were arrested on a charge of training and drilling, and brought before Captain Derianny, leader, in his own mirror, may be the north of the middle classes for their sisting, and abetting an unlawful assembly of and drilling, and brought before Captain Derianny, leader, in his own mirror, may be the north of the middle classes for their sisting, and abetting an unlawful assembly of loyalty, which will end in an appeal to their persons in their being trained and drilled to life we understand the policy of Sir R. Peel on Whether the extreme measure now resorted that occasion rightly it was his object to not the processor of the loyalty and because of the Government, with reference loyalty, which will end in an appeal to their persons in their being trained and drilled to life was the middle object to its Irish policy.

Whether the extreme measure now resorted that occasion rightly it was his object to not the principles of the Government, with reference loyalty, which will end in an appeal to their persons in their being trained and drilled to loss the middle object to not the principles of the Government, with reference loyalty, which will end in an appeal to their persons in their being trained and drilled to loss the middle object to its Irish policy.

Whether the extreme measure now resorted and drilling, and brought before Captain Derianny, legal to write in 1848 what the moral force and drilling, and brought before Captain Derianny, legal to write in 1848 what the moral force of military movements." Of the that occasion rightly, it was his object to put to will prevent bloodshed or insurrection, as the stipendiary magistrate, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in possessing magistrate, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in possessing magistrate, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in possessing magistrate, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in possessing magistrate, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Tholsel. After a leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in the Ireland declared, amid cheers, and it is the Ireland declared, am lengthened investigation Mr Drew was dismissed. 1845! "There is no greater injustice than but Messrs Marron and Hart were held to bail to the attempt to drive a responsible leader from but Messrs Marron and Hart were held to bail to the attempt to drive a responsible leader from based and loyalty the talistocal man based and loyalty the talis the attempt to drive a responsible leader from man. So that in the exact proportion in which these persecuted men have been already two from obtaining possession of arms; and, having people of Ireland have got a new article of This morning, at two o'cleck, a car, containing five every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patron-every specula This morning, at two o'clock, a car, containing five persons, was stopped at the Blanchards own turnpike enthusiastic, but that leader who abandons the brated "poor man's friend." But let not the noble brated "poor man's friend." Busfeild Fer- proposed and coming a containing five every speculative dogma of the rectains and a secured the state against the contingen- accusation against the British Legislature and lord lay the flattering unction to his soul, that brated "poor man's friend." Busfeild Fer- proposed and coming for Repeal or gate by Constable John Blayney and another of the grant of the position around which he has rallied his obeline and another of the proposed and carried a series of remedial Separation. The Parliament that finds so gate by Constable John Blayney and another of the position around which he has ramed in some position around which has ramed in some position around which he has ramed in some position around which has ramed in some position around which he has ramed in some position around which he has ramed in some position around which he police at that station; and on examining the car dient followers, commits an act of the most streams of the forms of state of things in that country. Presuming that finds none in passing remedial measures, the forms of state of things in that country. Presuming that finds none in passing coercive and cruel ones. monds, and two pike heads, with a very large the mind is formed—by the enthusiasm of that pent up rancour engendered by an alien the committals do honour to the ingenuity of such was his intention—a presumption fully We shall never forget the scene in the House the mind is formed—by the enthusiasm of leaders the energy is quickened—by the resolution of leaders the action is confirmed."

Intion of leaders the action is confirmed. We have it upon the highest authority that a tyrannous ascendancy which has been as inwe have it upon the highest authority that a tyrannous ascendancy which has been as insive character of the net provided for the enby his memorable declaration with reference to agreed to, after a very short conversation on We have it upon the nignest authority that a strainform and weakening to the English Crown, trapment and sacrifice of their proscribed Irish policy in the speech with which he took the first reading of the Bill, it was read a

O'CONNORVILLE, NEAR RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS. he place of what was tendered as allegiance, and ground remains. But we tell the oppressor, Sovereign Lady the Queen Victoria, uttered, from the politics or the policy of the late Pressure of Disposed OF, Richardson's Three Acre Mitchel the brave, the uncompromising, and that the authority of Government, the desolations words of and contribute the brave, the uncompromising, and that the authority of Government of the politics or the tection; but, on the contrary, it is to the viola- day of terror shall have passed away, and when the day of terror shall have passed away, and when the purpose of exciting the liege subjects of our withdrawn, postponed, or botched; and, as a transfer of the posted shall be delivered that the unbiassed verdict of a national jury, too purpose of exciting the liege subjects of our withdrawn, postponed, or botched; and, as a tion of those pledges given to the reion that the unbusiasm large to be packed, shall be delivered, the Lady the Queen to hatred, and hostility to consequence, they have confidence in him as a character, cause great terror and alarm to We repeat, therefore, that if Peel had succeeded divers peaceable and liege subjects of our in getting his Arms Act, and by that means Lady the Queen, her Crown, and dignity." preserving a tolerable amount of quiet in Ire-Let the Just-asses of England only continue land, we might fairly have expected a really this game a little longer, and not all that the remedial and practical policy from him, of a most furious Republicans ever said or did, comprehensive and immediately practical cha-

> Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Government, But what were the facts? When the Bill Crown, and dignity," as will be done by these was first introduced into the House of Comofficious, meddling, persecuting, "vindicators mons, the great Free Trade measure of the Premier was still before Parliament, and any hostile We commend to the attention of our readers move on the part of the Whigs might have daletter from Dr M'Douall, describing the par- maged the chances of its passing the Lords ticulars of his recent arrest and committal for | They wished it to be passed, because they knew trial. The treatment of that gentleman while they could not, if in office, do so themselves: in detention at Ashton, will excite the loathing, whereas, that matter once settled, they saw the disgust, and burning indignation of all true men. path to the resumption of power and patronage The cowardly torturers appear to have tried open to them. They therefore waited until upon their victim a combination of the cruelties the seal of the Queen's authority was finally of the Inquisition, with the horrors of the cele- affixed to the bill repealing the Corn Laws, brated Black Hole. Curses loud and deep and then united with the alienated section of from the masses, will reward their cold-blooded the Protectionist party in defeating Peel on the Arms Act, with the express view of forcing Meetings have been holden in the metropolis him out of office and securing their own return

> mitigation of the cruel punishment to which revengeful feelings by which the Protectionists was exemplary: care was in general taken not sordid stamp—they were actuated only by the to strain the law, or to act with unnecessary desire to clutch at the loaves and fishes of

lie being the libel on the London Chartists, tinctly declared that the time for governing Republic. Or, in the emphatic words of Mr The police of London are learning the use of that they were satisfied of the perfect fairness Ireland by coercion had gone by for ever. He enumerated the long and melancholy catalogue Mr Jones was last week rescued from oakum of coercive measures which had been enacted picking by the payment of 11., which relieves since the year of the Union-all of which had him for one month from this disgusting toil, utterly and entirely failed to produce the in-Mr O'Connor has this day (Thursday) paid 41, tended effect, and upon that historical review proto exempt Vernon, Fussell, Sharp, and claimed the natural and rational induction-that Williams, from the same slavery for the en- in future these modes of endeavouring to suppress discontent and disaffection should be aban-With pain and shame we must now direct the doned, and a conciliatory policy adopted, based attention of the Chartist body to the humilia- upon the principle of removing the evils which ting fact, that scarcely any funds have been pro- generated both. He proclaimed that he was vided for the defence of the Yorkshire victims. willing to accept the government of the country Up to last Saturday, the West Riding treasurer on these terms, and was prepared with a broad had in hand not more than a shilling a head for and comprehensive policy. Parliament took each of the unfortunate men, and we fear that him at his word, and he became Prime

What are the results? Where are the indi-Dr M'Douall's letter speaks for itself. He cations of that broad and comprehensive remewill defend every inch of ground-if supported dial policy which was to lay the foundation of by the people. Is Dr M'Douall to be sacrificed? a new and prosperous state of things in Ireeven now the prostitute Press of England, and therewith taken forcible possession of! What He requires money to pay his solicitor, fee land? In every respect Lord John Russell counsel, and take his witnesses to Liverpool. has falsified his pledges, and acted diametri-Men of England, we appeal to you to do your cally opposite to what he declared he would do. duty, and aid the Doctor in his struggle with The terrible famine, and its consequent suffering, in 1847, which virtually threw both land-The families, too, of the London victims de- lord, tenant, and labourer into the power of mand your earnest sympathy, expressed not by the Government, would have been seized by a words, but by deeds. He who at this time bold and judicious minister as a providential withholds his assistance-according to his auxiliary of the most powerful character, to means—is a traitor to the Chartist cause, and enable him to cut the Gordian knot of diffithe most culpable of the enemies of the Chartist culties, which other previous ministers had mainly attempted to untie. In the midst of that dreadful crisis which, in effect, reduced society to its original elements in Irelandproduced general disorganisation, and threw all classes helplessly on the sustaining energies

of the Executive and people of this country, years has not been able to construct or carry crisis in the history of the nation shall not reone remedial measure for Ireland, can be vigo- cur again. It is clear that some radical error rous enough when it pleases, and so can Par- lies at the root of the organisation of somischief when they rouse themselves to action. I tion, disease, and death, and the utter helplessand to the declaration of the departed cineration of the constitution of the constitutio

> which distinguish a free country from one un- course of an enlightened and practical From the tone of this (Thursday) evening's der despotic rule, it is necessary to recal to Minister, under the circumstances which then recollection a few leading facts. It may be occurred, but Lord John Russell is neither true, that looking at the present condition of an enlightened nor a practical Minister. The Ireland from the same point of view as Parlia- opportunity slipped through his fingers unimment and the Executive Ministry, that they have proved; the only use he made of it was to no alternative but to resort to this extreme squander ten millions sterling in one year, in a measure. In the face of an open and avowed way, which, while it involved a total loss to this armed preparation for insurrection, with the country, produced in Ireland only a deeper object of wresting from the dominion of the feeling of humiliation and alienation than had Queen an important portion of the empire, to formerly existed. Its real grievances remained the rule of which she succeeded her predeces- untouched, and the hopes of substantial ame-It will be seen by later news in another co- sors, and which she swore to maintain intact, lioration and improvement faded further into

lentless Official: and those who understand that a struggle is inevitable. The author or possible measure to prevent or repress that people of Ireland should have grown desperate, the feelings which possess man in social life, authors of the hoax did their work cleverly, armed insurrection, and prevent that seve- and resolved to let their country's salvation will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who who who will understand the feelings of those who who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who who will understand the feelings of those who will understand the feelings of the feelings of the feelings who will understand the feelings of the feelings who was incompetent to his task, and of a le-All this may be, admitted as abstractedly gislature which was either ignorant of the retrue; but it does not in the slightest degree medies required, or whose personal interests improve the position of the present Ministry. were directly opposed to the introduction of

> armed preparations so formidable as to call for the Arms Bill of Peel, in 1846, we have had a measures of so severe, unconstitutional, and Coercion Bill passed in the extra session before Christmas 1847; the Gagging Act, before In replying to that question we need not Easter 1848; and that proving altogether intravel back into the long records of Ireland's capable of putting down the natural, indignamisgovernment. It is unnecessary to disinter tion with which Irishmen regard the Governfrom the tomb of past centuries, the injuries ment of this country, Lord John has now which have been inflicted upon her by systematic tyranny and misrule; it is even, for an forth the Lord Lieutenant has the power, immediate answer to the question, not needed without any proof of guilt, without any forthat we go beyond 1846, and the accession of mality of examination or trial, to seize upon every man or woman in Ireland he pleases, It will be remembered by our readers that, and to shut them up in jail until March next. towards the close of that Session, Sir R. Peel There is but one step more to absolute despo-

a clerity and a unanimity that was truly edi- TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND | I think there was a slight difference between a balance of £21,310?—That beginning to the end perhaps £60,000? How much good; they were got in some cases in a superior mane scribed. You will also bear in mind that at could not help feeling that we were present at the commencement of proceedings, the end of which it was difficult to foretel or forsee. There was, however, too much reason to fear that we were sowing the wind and must expect to reap the whirlwind.

Mr Keogh's motion on the subject of the recent trials in Ireland, and the manner in which the Jury was packed in order to procure the conviction of Mr Mitchel, led to a characteristic scene. Parliamentary "rows" are quite common affairs with a Whig Cabinet. It would almost seem that, conscious of their inability to say or do anything in a proper and statesmanlike manner, their only resourse is to fly into a passion with any one who touches them on the sore place, or who even so much as points his finger thereto. In this instance Mr Keogh raised a legitimate question, and treated it in a manner thoroughly in accordance with the forms of Parliament. He kept to his subject strictly (a great merit now-adays) and in the course of his really able, eloquent, and spirit-stirring speech, did not utter an irrelevant sentence. He contrasted -as he had a right to do-the conduct of every man of the present Government on former occasions, when they were in opposition, and their professions, as well as the arowed principles of their party, with reference to the administration of justice, and the composition of juries in political cases, with their own conduct, now that they have the power of ordering all these matters. He reviewed most truthfully, and, therefore, most disagreeably to Whig ears, the nolicy of the Ministry towards Ireland; and, in return for discharging this necessary duty, Sir G. Grey jumped up and made a personal attack on the hon. Member, which was most discreditable to any man pretending to be a gentleman, and certainly most disgraceful as coming from a high Minister of the Crown, who more than any other Member of Parliament disgraceful partiality than that gentleman has more information that you required than I did?—

On the Crown, who more disgraceful partiality than that gentleman has more information that you required than I did?—

On the Crown, who more disgraceful partiality than that gentleman has more information that you required than I did?—

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On the Crown who was a supplication of the I and I did?—

On the Crown who was a supplication of the I and I did?—

On the Crown who was a suppl is bound to observe the conventional courtesies of society. He began by charging Mr Keogh with having had a good opinion of Repeal, of O'Connell, and Lord Melbourne's Government, which he called a "paternal" one, some eight years ago. Poor fellow! he was only in his teens when he committed these mistakes, and may be pardoned the sins of youth and inexperience. With respect to the my own expense, considering them the best wittwo latter-namely, O'Connell and Melbourne and Whigs generally—he may fairly say thathis eves have been opened to their characters in the years that have since elapsed; one must live to learn. But this was not the most discreditable part of Sir G. Grey's attack. He insinuated that Mr Keogh had given the Government is concerned, but what does Sir G. Grey mean by the insinuation as to the Election Com- of course, entered upon his duty with suspimittee? Are we to understand distinctly what parties, that Government have it in their power so to form these Committees, as to render the throwing out of an inconvenient opponent, and the seating of an obsequious supporter, a matter of certainty? If so, we can congratulate Sir G. Grev as little upon his discretion as his temper. Such things, he may depend upon it, are better are concerned. The people's interest in the matter is another thing. With respect to the subject of the debate, the Home Secretary's own statement fully bears out the allegations and basely packed, for the express purpose of procuring a verdict against him, and there is the Treasury and law offices, cannot disguise me as to myself."

Several other important topics have been merely for the principle it affirms. Practically, it is to be feared that it will be almost dered legal, should this bill pass into a law, Gretna Green, and other less celebrated places prove, are extensively taken advantage of. Mr C. Buller, the new President of the Poor-law Board, has brought in a batch of bills to amend | death. the administrative operation of the Poor-law.

But I think I may now boastfully assert, that I can lay such a balance sheet before the The charges which he thus proposes to make general, are the cost of the Union Officers, the Clerk, the Medical men, the Master of the Workhouse, and generally what are termed establishment charges. Secondly, the support of vagrants; and, thirdly, the maintenance of what are called speech, the Right Hon. Gentleman dealt out rather unpalatable to Mr Cornewall Lewis, of the accountant:who sat near him on the Treasury Bench. On Wednesday, the O'Connell farce of a motion on Repeal was played out by the discharge of the motion. Justice was done to the moral courage and determination evinced by Mr O'Connor in bringing the question forward at an early period of the Session, and the way in than I now think was necessary, however, you went which he fairly tested the feeling of the House back to O'Connorville from the very beginning?—I upon it, was praised by Sir B. Hall, as afford-did. ing an honourable contrast to the sneaking policy of the Young "Liberator!" The management of our Colonial empire formed the subject of an admirable speech by Sir W. Molesworth, which, together with the lame reply of Mr Hawes, will furnish ample matter

Among the bills which have been introduced and read a first time, we may notice one for facility in my power to enable you to make an abstract account of the several estates?—Yes. preventing night work by journeymen bakers in the metropolis. The bill prohibits any master baker to employ his men in the manufacture of any kind of bread between the of not more than forty shillings, or imprisonfor not more than a month, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five that was taken from that statement and my balancepounds, or imprisonment for not more than sheet !- None. three months. The second reading of the bill stands for next Wednesday, when we trust is the large balance?—Yes. that the manifest evils of the practice which it Yes. is intended to prevent, will secure sufficient support to ensure its passing into law. It is to be paid in the overseer's book by him, and that wholly unnecessary for the accommodation of which appeared in my balance sheet?-None. the public, is not required by the respectable masters, and is only perpetuated by a minority we went through them, you have subjected them to of poor and selfish employers, who care not the most critical examination, you having been fifwhat evil they inflict on society at large, so you having come to a rough estimate, leaving to a that they can grow speedily rich.

To Readers & Correspondents.

22 Press of matter has compelled us to withhold the Defence Fund list this week. We are sorry to state that the sum received by Mr Rider, since our last, amounts only to £14 and a few shillings. J. SMART, Aberdeen.—Press of matter compels the postionement of your letter. It shall appear in our next.

My FRIENDS,

I dare say that it will not require much eloquence to convince you of the state of excitement that I was in for some time previous to the 10th of April, till Chartism, upon that day, proclaimed its triumph over despotism; and yet, great as that excitement naturally was, when a single incautious step upon my part might have led to the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and jeopardised the cause of Chartism; nevertheless, I assure you, that all that was down for fly hire and so on, and nothing carrying on the affairs of the company, I could quite you find them !—The houses were of a very superior that excitement was as nothing compared with was charged except what there was a receipt for; understand that Mr O'Connor, from the great inte- character, in my opinion; probably a little too much the state of madness I have been in since the charged as wages?—Nothing was rest he takes in the matter, might advance money so; they are in fact too good for a four acre farm. Committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the National Land Company.

To have jeopardised a political movement by rashness or folly might be set down to enthusiasm, or want of judgment; but to rob the poor—or the bare suspicion of it—would be a crime, nay, a sin, which repentance could never

You are aware of the ferocious manner that I have been attacked by every newspaper in farthing ?-Yes. England, with the exception of the "Times," the "Post," the "Herald," and the "Wakefield Journal;" and you are aware how those uncontradicted slanders must have militated against my character as a gentleman, and one believe I satisfied you as far as it was in the power elected to represent your order in Par-

I was aware that these representations had no great weight with those who have long known me, and faithfully confided in me; but Did I submit every man to you, carpenter. over-you are aware that thousands who read the seers, and all fer the most rigid examination? accusation never saw the defence; and this is the Press mode of destroying a gentleman's character.

When that Committee was appointed, the

Judge Advocate of England, with a salary of 2,000l. a year, was elected as the Chairman; and I now unhesitatingly declare, that Judge Jefferies never evinced a more reckless or evinced as Chairman of the Land Committee. He appeared to hold a brief, in which the evidence of every witness was detailed, and he would only allow such witnesses to be examined as he presumed would damage the sistance. Company. And, as I told you before, although I brought an Occupant from O'Connorville, went through the bankers' books, which I have in and three Occupants from Gloucestershire, at nesses, as being longest located, yet they went as they came; the Chairman would not allow them to be examined, although one would counts kept better. naturally presume that they were the very

witnesses who ought to be examined. The first question gone into was the application of the funds; the hope and the object Teason to suppose that he would be a supporter being at once to damn the Plan by damning the any doubt that a large sum of money is due to me? of it, while he had an election petition hanging over his head, but that since that was withdrawn, he had gone over to the Conservative side, because no place was given him. Mr Keogh's instant and indignant repudiation of this charge, may settle the matter of the conservative of the conservative charge may settle the matter of the conservative of the conservative charge may settle the matter of the conservative of the conservative charge may settle the matter of the conservative charge may be conservative charge of the conservative charge may be conservative charge of the conservative charge may be conservative charge of the conservative charge of the conservative charge may be conservative charge of the conservative charge may be conserved to the conservative charge of the conservative cha this charge may settle the matter so far as he is I was an insolvent, but as if I was a fraudulent insolvent. This gentleman, as a matter cion, as he, like the Committee, from report, were not; I have not seen any of those balance figures, is so often whispered out of doors by other entertained serious doubts as to the integrity sheets. of the management. For more than three weeks this investigation lasted, and you can mean the balance sheets of Mr O'Connor's accounts, well imagine the difficult position in which I as well as the balance sheets of the National Land was placed.

nothing to do but to attend to his books, saying — From whence could arise your difficulty if Knight?—I have not seen any of them. I think I hear some banker's clerk, who has left in the shade, as far as the "Government" you had kept proper accounts?" My answer is-"That, multifarious as the work is, it would be impossible to keep more honest accounts, although they may be somewhat puzzling to a O'Connor's. I asked for the originals of the two preregular accountant, who is only accustomed to of Mr Mitchel at the trial. It was carefully a certain description of accounts; and still more difficult, when I inform you that there is counts were published in the Northern Star; cf not one word of mine written in any book conan end of the matter. All the official conventionalisms and phrases coined in the Mint of prove as creditable to those employed under from the commencement of the affairs of the Company

The accountant has now made his report, tell you that he went over the accounts from discussed during the week, to which we can, at the first day the operations were commenced present, merely advert, reserving comment at O'Connorville, down to Saturday, the 15th until a future opportunity. The Encumbered of July. And, as a set of hired scribblers have Estates (Ireland) Bill has passed the third attempted to arraign my balance sheets as reading in the Commons, but so emasculated fraudulent, it may be some satisfaction to the that, like the Irish Poor-law, it is valuable Members to know, that the accountant compared the balance sheets with the original documents and receipts from which they were nugatory as a remedy for the evils it is in- taken, and that there was not a difference of tended to meet. An important change in the two shillings. And while I am prepared to law of marriage in Scotland has passed the admit that the accounts have not been what a Lords. In future no marriages will be consi- merchant would term strictly kept, yet my only wonder is, that, having furnished those except where parties have resided in the pa- balance sheets after the strictest investigation nal books. rish fourteen days and given that notice. At by seven auditors for each, that I had retained present, no notice or preliminary formalities receipts for sums as low as 2s. 6d. I was satisare required, thus offering facilities for clan- fied, and you were satisfied, with a faithful destine marriages, which the far-famed expenditure of your monies; but if I had not been able equally to satisfy Parliament and the country, I feel thoroughly convinced that the Land Company would have been my

assessing certain charges, which he is of opi- world, as neither individual or corporation has ference, and that those accounts had been produced. nion ought to be borne equally by the whole ever before submitted; for, you must bear the safe. Am I to understand that there are idiots who call union—by an equitable rate on the property fact in mind, that, with scarcely an exception, of each rate-payer. At present, they fall most directors, managers, committeemen, and lawunequally on certain parishes and classes vers, eke a livelihood out of their confiding but gullable dupes; but because they are not tinged with the odium of Chartism, but be- taken produced. Did you go over the original docu- classes; and the reason I am hated is because I long to some recognised faction, they pass un scathed, and are considered devilish clever

With so much of a preface, I shall now proceed to lay before you the evidence of the ac- | had been audited by the auditors of the company and | a reduction of wages, and the destitution of | the irremovable poor. In the course of his countant, as submitted to the Committee, and then it will be for you to judge whether or not speech, the Eight Hon. Gentleman dealt out I have established this Land Plan for your which the balance sheet is made up, and that they Poor Law, which must, we imagine, have been benefit or my own. Here follows the evidence were signed by the auditors, Messrs Cuffay and

> Mr WILLIAM HENRY GREY called up and exa-You say it was impossible for you to examine all the youchers and receipts?—Yes.
> Was I prepared with a sofa full?—Yes.

I believe you went into the accounts very critically, more so than I then thought necessary, or

I believe I showed you vouchers, as far as we went, for sums like 2s 61., 6s., and 7s., and so forth?-There were very many small vouchers; some I did not think it necessary to notice.

I think I explained the impossibility in all cases of separating the particular items as to the individue! costs; as, for instance, there might be fifty or sixiy horses sometimes working half a day at the houses, and sometimes half a day ploughing ?-So I understood from you; I did not attempt to go into that.

Did I not tell you that you should have every

And you have done that particularly and critically? -As far as it was possible in the time, and with the materials. You have been over all the balance sheets: you

hours of six in the evening and four in the have been over my balance sheet, and you compared morning, under a penalty for the first offence the sums charged in my balance sheet with the sums Did you find any difference between the amount

Did you go over the Lowbands balance sheet, that Did you take the labour-book and compare it ?-

Was there any difference between the sums stated

From the examination of the vouchers, as far as teen and sixteen hours a day at work upon them, and subsequent period a more minute distinction to be made of the different estates; have you any doubt upon your mind that the company is in debt to me? None whatever; that balance sheet is a proof of

Did I give you my bank books !-Yes.
Did I show the balance I took credit for in the London Joint Stock Bank, as stated in my last balance sheet ?-Yes.
What was the difference between the balance l

took credit for and the real sum ?-None,

Did you see the balance I took credit for as in the Gloucester Bank in my balance sheet of £6000 odd?

Had I a surplus balance in the Gloucester Bank when I gave that ?-Yes. Were the accounts produced to you down to last Saturday !- Yes.

All that had been received on behalf of the company?-Yes, all that was announced in the Northrbn Star, I believe I gave you all my cheque books, showing

what the money was for ?—Yes.

And you and I went over the cheque books, and There may have been some entries for which there is no receipt; I did not go so closely into it as that.
You found receipts for cows bought at fairs?

by auction?—Yes, some cows were sold afterward:. I believe you had the auctioneer that sold them, Mr Weaver ?- Yes.

And an amount that I had no receipt for, for a crop purchased, £437 8s. 1d., that you found to be correct to a farthing ?-Yes.

of man to do so ?- Yes. Did my balance sheets agree with the accounts of what had been expended?—I analysed both those have made?—If you had so charged, it would have inbalance sheets, and I have no doubt of the correct-creased the sum in your favour. balance sheets, and I have no dcubt of the correct-

ness of both of them.

Did you go over their books five times, if you found that you could not balance them to a farthing. Was there an account of £2 12s. to Mr Lord?—Yes. Did you find that out ?—Yes, £2 12: paid him in addition to the cheque. Wherever I found there was a difference of that sort I searched it out.

formation, and every facility was given me. Now the difficulty you have, is in taking out the

me there. I could not have done it without as-Even to dividing one sum into two?-Yes; you

my pocket; the book which belonged to each estate. (The Witness produced the several bankers' books.) I produced the timber merchant, who received £9,048 edd?-Yes he brought me his accounts. which were very nicely drawn up; I never saw ac-

This is a question that I am tender upon. Putting on one side the question of legality, I ask you, after that very close and critical examination of the accounts, both upon my part and upon your part, what is the real result that you have arrived at? Have you

possible, than you were?—You were very anxious; it was a very laborious task.

Sir B. HALL] You stated that you went over some balance sheets. Will you tell me what those balance sheets were, whether they were the original balance sheets, which had been audited by persons stated to

rd balance sheets, 1 Company. Do you mean to say that you have not seen any of the original balance sheets of Mr O'Connor, or

vation you had made with reference to the destruction of those accounts, applied to the accounts of Mr O'Connor?—It applied to one single account of Mr ceding accounts to the one that was placed in my hands as the final account. Those two preceding acone, I believe, the date is the 19th December, and of the other in August, 1847. I wished to see the oriup to the point at which I was to complete them. I was told by Mr Hewitt, the clerk to Mr O'Connor, and you may judge of its magnitude when I those others had been destroyed. Mr M'Grath stood by and doubted the truth of that assertion, and they both agreed that they did not know where they were, and I have never had them.

Will you look to the evidence which was given by will you read that observation?—'And which accongenial to my feelings as I have bestowed counts I tell you you can have.

Have you had those accounts ?- I have not. Mr F. O'Connor.] Did you take your account from the originals from which those balance sheets measured by money; and much as I have sufwere made, and from the labour book, and the receipts I showed you ?-Yes. Did they agree to a penny ?-Yes.

was taken ?—Yes. You took it from the original?—From the origi-

That was the original from which the manuscript

The original books kept by the overseer?-Yes. that question, which account was stated to be destroyed by the auditor of the company?-No. asked again for it, and have not obtained it.

nor has regularly produced his balance sheets, and hey were audited by persons appointed by the Con-

books from which the only written balance sheet was amelioration of the condition of the working of a mean description; while my object is to

Did they correspond?—The books corresponded with the printed copies placed in my hands.

Sir B. Hall. Had you any balance sheets which signed by them ?-None whatever.

Mr M'Grath further says in answer to question 746, that he can produce the original account from

He further states in answer to question 1761, that Mr Cuffay was a most precise and particular man; that the last balance sheet took him three days to audit: that there were about 29,000 items: and that he compared every one of them, and that youchers were produced in the office for every farthing of expenditure except what he booked for postage, and that until the vouchers were produced Mr Cuffay would not have put his name to the balance sheet. Have you seen anything like vouchers to that extent for the one balance sheet to which he alludes ?-Not to the extent of 29,000; I have seen a large bundle of vouchers applying to the balance sheet which I

imagine is meant there. In answer to question 1670, it is stated that at the Lowbands Conference, held in December, the balance sheets were produced by Mr O'Connor, as treasurer of the Land Company, and that John Shaw and others were appointed auditors; have you seen the balance sheet which was so signed by John Shaw and others?

Mr F. O'CONNOR.] You held both the printed balarce sneets in your hand And you went over the books from which they were taken ?-Yes.

printed; the written one goes to the printer, and is

Have you, or have you not, ever seen any of the balance sheets which have been signed by Messra ing, and I observed the crops of wheat to be particu-

You stated, at your last examination, that a bet-bands, what comparison would you say they bore to ter arrangement of accounts has been adopted at the the crops in the neighbourhood, or to the other crops

the neighbourhood round about. I had seen some few found them; but there are four large volumes, in which I should think there were about that number of the neighbourhood round about. I had seen some few farmers that came nearly up to them. That is, I should say there were a few that which he are used that there was not adequate proof of names.

Sir B. Hall.] In answer to question 2400, put on that it was not the case, generally speaking. £29 500, and I think the manager has £10,000, say it was a prime crop as an average.

L29 500, and I think the manager has £10,000, say it was a prime crop as an average.

L29 500 has been applied to such purposes, nor to any deferred.

Low did the potatoes look?—The potatoes looked has been applied to such purposes, nor to any deferred.

June, 1848 ?-The sum invested was £6,000. I took | cabinet maker, Lee. this from the account of Mr Allsop, which shows that between February 1847, and June 1848. £37,000 had been bought and £31 000 sold, leaving £6,000 in mained there some time. hand. I have ascertained to-day at Mr Allsop's that those £6,000 remain in his hands. I did not see estate there, would you say it was richly cropped, treatment that honest men may sometimes reclerk showed me the accounts, in which it appeared say that it was indifferently and poorly cropped ?-I ceive from artful and designing people. I un-

quer bills belonging to the Bank ?-Yes.

Mr Monsell.] Supposing money to be wanted for charged except what was charged in the bank book. with the intention of repaying himself. But as it appears from your statement of accounts that there is Yes.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards by auction?—Yes, some cows were sold afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards.

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards. a balance in favour of the company greater than the comes in quarterly; there were hervy demands upon the company, and I was determined not to sell any and of their future prospects? - I was very curious And the amount he says I received is that which of the Bank money until I saw how the House of all the bank money in Exchequer bills, and advance kept, in whose favour do you think, speaking after particular I was struck with one old man who had

Is there one single fraction of a charge for any ex-

pense I have been at from the beginning ?-No, no-Nor for premiums to allottees ?- No; that account

shows everything. Now, my friends, I have submitted to you the evidence, not of the interested Feargus

O'Connor, but of the disinterested accountant, with whom I have never had ten words of con-Supposing you had been going to make up an ac- versation, except in connexion with those ac- able than that of cows. count for myself, do you think that any person could counts; and it is but justice to him to state. have been more anxious, or could have given you notwithstanding the annoyance to which he has put me, that I think he was born with a ready reckoner in his hand, and a pen behind his ear. I thought I was pretty quick at acsums applicable to each estate?—Yes; you assisted counts, but he beats me hollow.

I shall now make an observation or two, not upon the evidence, but upon the facts. Firstly,-Mr M Grath did produce the ori Knight, to the Chairman.

Secondly,-No auditors ever signed my balance sheets, they signed the resolutions which the auditors submitted to the Conferences; and

Thirdly,—The accountant has charged me with very nearly 1,500l. as interest and profit upon Exchequer Bills.

Now, this was the item about which the drunken prostitute of the "Dispatch," who panders to the worst passions of man's nature was inquiring about. You will observe from the questions, that Sir Benjamin has been very we beg emphatically to dissent with him on that ascritical, although he sickens one, and reminds sertion. Because we have not yet received an least week I had to pay money into court in his eloquence, like the water, comes out in such dribbles. The result of the accountant's that they would creat up the large made of nected with poor Fussell; and last week I re-

"Balance, overpaid by Mr O'Connor, £3 298 5s. 3¦d.

Now, you who honour me by calling yourselves my children, what do you say to that? I know what your answer will be, but what estate. For out of our aid money we have had to buy I never will ask for a farthing of that back, but becated estates have had the whole of their aid money vance for the ensuing month. At your last examination you said that the obser- I will go on adding to it; and if I had ten paid to them, clear of the expenses of putting in a millions to morrow, and if I never expected great portion of their seed, which the directors have one single farthing of it to be returned, I declare to you, "upon the true faith of a Chrisin locating the poor in theiro wn sentry boxes, upon their own Labour field. And I tell you of the Company, or with the regulations of the Cennow, despise it as you may, that I am not for forence. If we have done so let Mr O'Connor, as the a unit, but that I proposed my plan and IT SHALL SUCCEED, to make the rich richer and the poor rich, to destroy that revolting misery which an evil system has created, and that my motto is "to live honestly and use. fully and die a pauper." I live upon one meal yourself at questions 4248 and 4249, which contain and I now tell you that I would not have bethe observation made by Mr Feargus O'Connor, and stowed my time upon any plan, that was not my time upon this Land Plan, for twenty thousand pounds. Nay, my time is never to be repaid by the fact that it has not disturbed your confidence. In my own expenses alone

no such charge in my balance sheet. My friends, let me not be thought vain when I meet unfounded charges by facts. In mised to you by Mr Feargus O'Connor in answer to tested elections than, I believe, any man in that country; as a barrister, and from my inwithout the best advocate that the English bar Birmingham," writes a long rigmarole for in- public, and I will maintain the security of self. Am I to understand that those accounts have me an interested demagogue. If I am an in the purchase of horses, and of cows; the making terested demagogue, my every aspiration, and Mr F. O'Connor.] Be critical in this. Were the my every thought, is directed towards the should be built by contract at 65l. a house, and ments from which those two printed balance sheets will not allow the traffickers in human blood, that you see, like the man in the fable, in enand in infant gristle, to preserve an idle competitive reserve, in order that they may fall back upon them, and make their profits out of

the poor. there is not a more critical or better judge of

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Esq., a Member of the Committee, examined. Mr F. O'Cennon. You have visited the estates of Snig's End and Lowbands?-I was there on Satur-

Did you visit many of the allotments at Lowbands. and had you conversation with any allottees there? -A great number of them; I should say that we visited very nearly half of them. And passed through all?—Yes, and passed through

And you saw the crops?-We examined all the crops, and we went into the houses, into the bed-

And the vouchers?—Yes.

Then it was from them that the written one was mined the crops minutely.

Upon an inspection of the crops of wheat at Low-

came up to the average crops of Lowbands; but rent will be the same.

beginning to the end perhaps £60,000. Hew much good; they were got in some cases in a superior manwas there invested in Exchequer bills on the 27th of ner, particularly as regarded the allotment of the every Conference it was not only proposed

You went into his house ?-Yes, we did. And remained there some time?—Yes; and re

With regard to the houses, of what description did

Did you go into the schoolhouses ?-I did. In what style was the work that you examined performed ?-In the most permanent and complete

you could ascertain it, of their present condition, work knitter, I found a tallow chandler, I found stocking maker, and I found every description here; every one had been a tradesman.

Mr LANGSTON.] How many cows did you see upon the estate?—I saw but one. Mr F. O'Conner] How many pigs did you see ?tention to the feeding of pigs, as being more profit- whether an individual, who has spent and is

from the Minster Lovel Estate, and my underhand complaints? Show me one fund answer:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. CHARTERVILLE, JULY, 18th. following in your next:-

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, We, the allottess of Charterville, beg respectfully to submit to you the following brief observations on paragraph of Mr O'Connor's letter, contained in million of money subscribed, and a thousand located. the fortunate thousand would imagine that they had the best title to the remainder of the funds, and this offered. has always been my greatest difficulty.' This paragraph appears to be absolute in its expression. If, therefore, Mr O'Connor intends to include us therein, ought to do yet. as early as possible, otherwise the result will be inevitably an entire failure on this not had the same privileges allowed us which they assistance which is not in accordance with the rules

> On behalf of the Allottees, I am, very truly yours, HENRY GRIMSHAW, Sec.

sertion in the "Northern Star," deprecating being of roads and gates; and proposes that the houses make every man proud of his sentry box. So deavouring to please everybody I may please

nobody, and lose my ass into the bargain. Next week I will give you the report as dethe next number of the "Labourer" will conance of the work. And let me tell you, that then I think you will understand that the negreat tact in the selection of such officials.

I now give you the resolution, unani-

Now, my friends, Sir Benjamin Hall stated of the violence alleged, and as against the prisoner walton, he contended that there was not the slight. Taking the average of the crops of wheat at Lowfrom £40,000 to £50,000 had been invested in Exchequer bills. Mr Allsop sent in an account of middling, or a good, or an indifferent crop?—I should tell you that not one fraction of a farthing all the prisoners guilty excepting Walton,—Sentence

Walton, he contended that there was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that much of the funds of the Land Company that the extent was not the singnt that there was not the singnt that there was not the singnt that the prison was not the singnt t

every Conference it was not only proposed. but carried unanimously, and insisted upon, that I should be paid all my expenses—and I tell you the reason why I mention this fact From the condition in which you saw the whole here—it is to prove to you the ungenerous that £6,000 remained in Mr Allsop's hands belong- should say, taking the whole estate altogether, that derstand that, emanating from a Committee there is an enormous amount of produce of every sitting in London, an appeal has gone to the Mr F. O'Connor. Didyou see Mr Price's Exchedesoription upon it; that is, speaking of the Low-country to ask for an account of the Election Fund raised for the defence of my seat, and those gentlemen in London applied for that Fund to be handed over to them, and for its appropriation to other purposes, and now they are Did you see the gates that had been put up in the several places?—I did. it roughly here, and if they wish for it, or whether they do or not, they shall have it in a detailed shape hereafter.

The sum subscribed was between 400% and What was the feeling of the allottees, as far as 500%. It has been mixed up with the fund for the prosecution of the "Manchester Examiner," to ascertain how parties brought from all directions which they also demand an account of, and of I gave credit for in the Gloucester account to a Commons dealt with it. I was determined to keep of the country, entirely unacquainted with agricultu- which I will treat separately. I believe about ral pursuits, located in a place like that, could be half of what was subscribed for the defence of my own money as it came in quarterly.—(To the centent, and how far they would be able to carry on my Seat has been expended, as the Petition those agricultural pursuits, and I must state that in was not given up till the last moment; over As to everything that I took eredit for in my balance sheet at Lawbands and at O'Connorville. I sufferer frem inaccuracy with which the accounts had to have all his farm in as complete a system of crop at Kennington Common; and those gentleping as if he had been there many years. I do not men seem to forget that a large balance is still And from not having made charges which I might know the names of the parties; I merely inquired due to me upon the several expense funds. But there is a great nicety in their arithmetic. But there is a great nicety in their arithmetic. When I pay money out of my own pocket it of trade almost located there; I found a cabinet should only be returned by funds strictly submaker, I found a shoemaker, and I found a cotton scribed for that purpose, but when a fund is spinner; but I did not find one agricultural labourer subscribed for another purpose, and is not all subscribed for another purpose, and is not all used for that purpose, then it is fair to apply the residue to any purpose that a few individuals may suggest. However, my security is in observed that the majority were turning their at. | the good sense of the public; and I ask them, spending his all in their cause, is to be contin-I now give you a letter that I have received ually thwarted with these wranglings and that ever has been raised that is not in debt to me, and point me out one single farthing of any fund-whether Victim Fund, Defence Sir.—In reply to Mr O'Connor's letter, contained in the Northern Star of the 15th inst., you will vention Fund, or Conference Fund,—that has oblige the allottees on this estate by inserting the ever been applied to my use. The fact is, my friends-and you know it-that one of the ginal balance sheets, signed by Cuffay and TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND banes of our cause has been the attempt to clutch every fund the moment it was raised. and then to leave the payment to me.

Now for the "Manchester Examiner." That prosecution is not over yet, and next week I the last Northern Star, viz:— That if there is any will publish for you the dilatory pleas that obstacle in the way of carrying this plan, it originates have been put in by the Defendant, in order with the located members, because, if there was a to postpone the hearing of the case; while upon my part not a single obstruction has been

Now, it is very painful for me to be obliged to mix up those private matters with public business. It was only yeshavereceived-neither have we asked it of the di- another libel case of a political nature conthem is, that they would grant us the lean within ceived a bill of costs, in poor Vernon's case inquiry is given in these words and in these three months instead of driving it off for six months. This was in their power, inasmuch as that the last five sheets of foolscap paper, with an applica-Conference left it in their hands to determine the five sheets of foolscap paper, with an applicaat which the lean should be granted. This we tion to me for a balance of 801.; and yesterday, think they ought to have done-this we think they after having made several fruitless attempts to see the victims in Tothill-fields, I gave orders to pay weekly, out of my own pocket, the Now, I tell you candidly, and I tell you

truly, that, were it not for my fixed determination to brave danger in every shape rather have had. Nor can we be justly charged with than abandon the Charter and the Land Plan, tian," that I would expend every farthing of it making any demand, claim, or request, of or for any I would pitch the whole concern to the devil, and with what money I could scrape together of my own, without the interference of blood, nor for diminishing the human family by principal director of the Company, publish all our the law, or the insolence of complainants, I correspondence with them in the Northern Star. would, as my own master, and with my own In the work of human redemption, fellow labourers, money, go on buying land, building houses money, go on buying land, building houses, and locating the poor; but when breakers are a-head, danger threatens, and the hurricane is blowing, I will brave insolence rather than My Friends,-Your comparison is not just, abandon the ship. As soon as the Land Comnor are your facts correct. At Lowbands, mittee has reported, notice of the meeting of a day; I am a frugal man, and a sober man; the occupants were not located till the 23rd of Conference will be given, and then, not my August, a very great disadvantage. You were accounts, but the accountant's accounts, shall located in March, a very great advantage. be submitted to the delegates. And I tell The expense of the agricultural operations at you again-and in conclusion-that so certain Lowbands will be added to the purchase money was I that my life would have fallen a sacrias capital, and rent will be charged for it. Your | fice to the fury of the Government on the 10th rent will be comparatively less. At Snig's End of April, that I made my will on the 9th, and fered from slander and villany, I am more than they were located in June, and received aid left every farthing belonging to me to two of the money at the rate of 5%, per acre. You were most honourable men in England, astrustees for located in March, and received aid money faithfully carrying out the objects of the Land this plan has cost me over £3,000, and there is at the rate of 7l. 10s. per acre. Your land Company. And I tell you more, that on Friday was ploughed, most of it twice, and no deduc- last, when a proposition was made in the Comtion was made from the aid money, whereas the mittee to wind up the affairs of the National Sir B. Hall] Have you ever had the account pro- my own country I have conducted more con- ALL agricultural operations are to be deducted nearly two to one, the majority declaring that, rule of the Conference is that the expense of Land Company, it was rejected by a majority of from the aid money; and if it was not so, the as the affairs were managed with perfect good effect would be that I would perform no agri- faith, it would be unjust to those not located fluence, I was entitled to large fees for each, cultural operations. And again, I repeat—and that those located should have the plum. Asked again for it, and have not obtained it.

Have you read the evidence which was given by Mr M'Grath?—I have not.

It was stated in evidence given by him in answer that the supported the whole cause and the have supported the whole lump"—that those located do that when a squall comes all expect me to be think that enough never can be done for them;

I never allowed.

I never accepted even my travelling exyou must remember that "a little leaven lea-benever, my friends, it invariably happens that when a squall comes all expect me to be think that enough never can be done for them; victims out of my own purse. I never allowed while a funny fellow, who signs himself, fantry, and the Exchequer. There is always a man to go to trial for a political offence, "Thomas Shartin, of No. 12, Bagot-street, great danger in being the paid servant of the

> Your faithful friend and unpaid bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

> > THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

YORK ASSIZES. J. Johnson, F. Vicory (30), H. Walten (35), W. Next week I will give you the report as de-livered to the Committee by the accountant, and Henton (22), W. Connor (31), W. Winterburn (20), and W. Sagar (41), were charged for that they, on Now, my friends, I give you the evidence of tain the evidence of the witnesses called by the other evil-disposed persons, did riotously assemble to Mr Sullivan, Member for Kilkenny, and also a Chairman, and from it you will learn the disturb the peace. Mr Knowles, Q.C., the Hon. Mr member of the Committee, in answer to the animus of that gentleman; and I especially beg Phipps, and Mr Overend, were for the presecution. Knight. Have you seen those original accounts se snivelling curs. who have been writing from to call your attention to the evidence of the signed?—No, I have not.

Signed? Knowles having made several preliminary observations, stated that on the 29th of May the magiscessary qualification for such an official is ig- trates entrusted with the peace of Bradford mot toagriculture and buildings in England, than the norance, infatuation, and folly. This poor hon. member for Kilkenny. Here is his evilence of fellow was obliged to drink water all the time named Jefferson, commonly known by the name of the state of the s he was under examination, but I assure you he 'Wat Tyler'—perhaps from his profession of a blacklooked like anything but a poor-law paaper, he smith-for illegal training and drilling, and the more reminded me of the Fat Boy in Pickwick. magistrates had thought fit to take necessary mea-news to procure his apprehension; and accordingly, However, where there's a demand there's a on the 20th May, various officers, accompanied by a supply, and the government invariably evinces body of special constables, went to Adelaide-street for the purpose of apprehending him. They were not successful. They were assailed with showers of mously passed by the Committee upon the Land | brick bats and other missiles, and in the end they retired without effecting their object. The magistrates, having reason to believe there would be an " Resolved-That it be an instruction to the illegal meeting, issued a bill calling upon the well-dis-Chairman, in drawing up his Report, to state, posed inhabitants not to assemble. Between three that, in consequence of Mr Feargus O'Con-that, in consequence of Mr Feargus O'Con-and tour in the afternoon the magistrates went to rooms and kitchens and piggeries, and we saw every nor having expressed an opinion that an impointment that was in connexion with the houses pression had gone abroad that the monies subto act. The special constables were in advance, and for effectively correspond to the monies of the pression had gone abroad that the monies subto act. The special constables were in advance, and special constables were in advance, and the monies of the pression had gone abroad that the monies subto act. farms.

When you say, half of them, you mean half of the occupiers you spoke to?—Yes.

The applied to his own benefit, this Committee are clearly of opinion that, although the act.

The applied constances were in advance, and they arrived first at the place, where there was a great number of people assembled. An attempt was are clearly of opinion that, although the act.

The applied to his own benefit, this Committee great number of people assembled. An attempt was are clearly of opinion that, although the act. Did you examine the crops minutely?—We examined the crops minutely.

What was your opinion as to the contrast between the crops of wheat that you saw there, and the Sir B. Hall.] How do you know that they were so taken ?—I just now begged to say that I could not tell that it was so, but the items in the books correspond with those printed in those copies.

Have you, or have you not, ever seen any of the balance sheets which have been signed by Messra in an all observed to the prisoner to the Accountant—the gentleman who was appointed by Government to investigate the accounts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company to the Accounts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company to Have you, or have you not, ever seen any of the balance sheets which have been signed by Messra Cuffay and Knight, the auditors of the Company, or larly light; then from Gloucester we went about that balance sheet which was handed in by Mr seven or eight miles in an open carriage through the O'Connor at the Lowbands Conference, stated to have been signed by John Shaw and others?—No, I have not.

Iday and Knight, the auditors of the Company, or larly light; then from Gloucester we went about tisfactory; while I must also remind you that tisfactory; while I must also remind you that tisfactory; while I must also remind you that the country, till we arrived at the estate of Snig's End, been signed by John Shaw and others?—No, I have not.

In handing over Smith to the custody of a police-counts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must also remind you that tisfactory; while I must also remind you that the shalling of the money deposited in the Bark, has been touched, and that still I am by words and violence; and Sagar pulled a dagger to the country the defendants were also counts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must also remind you that the shalling of the money deposited in the Bark, has been touched, and that still I am by words and violence; and Sagar pulled a dagger to the country the defendants were also counts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must also remind you that the shall be a sail of the defendants were also counts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must also remind you that the boundary in the defendants were also counts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must also remind you that the boundary in the Drainage and Sewerage Company—and I think you will say it is pretty satisfactory; while I must going on, and will go on, with the operations, out of his pocket. Several witnesses were then exaas I can either sell or mortgage the estates that mined, and proved these facts .- Mr Pollock then the crops in the neighbourhood, or to the other crops
Land Office; will you state when that new arrangement was first adopted?—In July, 1847.

Mr O'Connon.] Is it perfect now?—No.

Is it in good form, and are those books centaining
the neighbourhood round about?—Or in the neighbourhood round about. I had seen some few
the neighbourhood or to the other crops
I have purchased, without detriment to the addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoners. He
that you had seen?—The average crops of wheat,
that you had seen?—The average crops of wheat,
occupants, as every occupant shall have his
to common riot, had not been taken to the quarter
the crops in the neighbourhood, or to the other crops
I have purchased, without detriment to the
did not know why this, which was a mere case of
common riot, had not been taken to the quarter
the sessions. He (Mr Polleck) was not a friend of dismoney upon them, and then it will be immatethe neighbourhood round about. I had seen some few
rial to them whether they now the rent to A. or
sight to prisoners. He
that you had seen?—The average crops of wheat,
that you had seen?—The average crops of wheat,
the crops in the neighbourhood, or to the other crops
I have purchased, without detriment to the
did not know why this, which was a mere case of
common riot, had not been taken to the quarter
money upon them, and then it will be immateneighbourhood round about. I had seen some few
rial to them whether they nay the rent to A. or which he argued that there was not adequate proof

Ereland.

HR DOHEST. (From the correspondent of the Times.) The liberation, on bail, of Mr Michael Doheny afforded that gentleman an opportunity of delivering a highly inflammatory harangue to a mob of sympathisers at Nenagh. In the course of his address he gave the following piece of advice, which, it is scarcely to be observed, will be implicitly obeyed by the 'wild

blood of Tippera y: Let every man who is strong enough to bear weapon join the clubs. (Cheers.) Let there be no demonstrations like '43 — no monster meetings, no unanimous resolutions. (Hear, hear.) Let the resolution be here (placing his right hand upon his heart, amid loud cheering.) Let that resolution be to free this island before the year is over, or to let it go from you for ever. (Enthusiastic cheers, and cries of 'We will.') Have no more idle buffonery; listen to no more nonsense, but prepare for the final struggle like men. (Cheers, and cries of 'We will.') Meeting here, proclaiming your wrongs, and expressing your hatred of English misrule, will not benefit your country; no, it will not. Then, swear by Al mighty God, that this year will end the miseries of Iteland, or he for ever the son of the branded slave. by the iron heel of her oppressor. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'We will,') There is no necessity to violate any law; obey the law, but form clubs; have your wardens—they may, if they please, call themselves efficers; you should divide the clubs into sections, and let every man bring with him as by the fatal dry ret of inaction—to see them lost withmany as he can; and let us have a million of brave, out honour, or sympathy, or the chance of redemptionstout young men-(cheers)-confederates throughout but lost by so ne fatel cowardice or incapacity-that is the Ireland, armed or not armed. I trust they will be hell in which there is no consolution. The question of armed where the law all wait.

A Voice.-They cannot take from us the arms which God gave us. like, with a rifle, or with what they call 'the Queen of weapons'-the pike. I, for one, am not loyal; I foreign senateitself, it has been proclaimed in her name am n't an over zealous loyalist. (Laughter.) I owe that the limit of endorance was at hand. And God is the Queen allegiance; and she owes me protection. our witness, not rashly or without weighty cause.

The rule of her Majesty's English government in * * The aristocracy in whom we had

ment. (Cheers.) of the Protestant. A Voice.-Three cheers for the Protestants.

(Cheers.) I care not how soon I may be transported, but my life is at your service. (Loud cheers.) A Voice.—Tipperary is at your service; we are at your command.

Mr Donest, -I came here a sort of felon: I am is this -that I shall not leave Ireland until I formally proclaimed a war of independence. leave a mark behind me. (Cneers.) Remember that my last words to you here are to unite, combine, and confederate, and be well prepared when the time comes. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'We will, we will.')'

THE INSURBECTIONARY MOVEMENT. (Abridged from the Times)

DUBLIN, JULY 21.—So far the utmost tranquillity prevails: but in this country a lull is always open to suspicion, and people as certainly prepare for the interraption to the calm as mariners would for the approaching storm. Silence is the most dangerous confined to the metropolis; and of the result of any insane attempt 'to levy war' in the capital, there can be but one reasonable conclusion - that it would be a sanguinary emeute of an hour or two's duration, terminating in the annihilation of the insurgents, and the further prostration of the country's into Dablin and other ports, and a vigilant scrutiny has been established. It is quite notorious that some of the felonious' gunsmiths shops in the city are absolutely gutted of their deadly wares. Neither gun nor rifle, musket, or fowling-piece, pistol or blunderbuss, is to be seen in the windows. These rapid sales must have been effected within the last few days. Hyland, the 'pikemaker to his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Colonel Browne, has put out the fires of his forge in Charles street and transferred his anvil and other apparatus to a southern county, free from the incumbrance of a government proclama-

It is the general impression that the provinces are not yet ripe for an outbreak, and that until the provincial clubs are more widely extended the Confederates will make no hastile demonstration, either in the organisation in the country can consume anything like a formidable attitude for two, or perhaps three, months more.

Some gentlemen in the north have reclaimed against the policy of withdrawing a regiment from that district for service in the south; but their objections were met by an assurance from the Execu. tive, that it was indispensably necessary to concentrate the army as much as possible in the disaffected district, and that for the present, at least, there was no remely for the alleged grievance.

Preclamations have been issued this day, calling upon all persons in the county and city of Dublin (not qualified to carry arms in accordance with the 25th of July. No licences have been granted with. with the Clubs, or 'Irish League.' Tae most respectable men are subjected to these queries—the police going from house to house to collect the necessary information prior to the applications to regis er being taken into consideration by the parties appointed to do that duty.

In Cork there was some excitiment on the arrival proclaimed by the Privy Council. The REPORTER rival of the proclamation in the city yesterday, two entitled to precedence; and here is an extract from mounted orderlies were sent off to Ballincollig to one of his appeals to arms: order in the artillery, and at about seven o'clock last evening four pieces and a mortar were seen entering it. Rise in your cities and your fields, on your hills, in enly come in that day a large concourse of people citement which was fast subsiding, and they were when a trooper laid his lance on her head without any intention of injuring her, but this only caused greater uproar. The troops having passed on large numbers of persons assembled on the Parade, whence some of them proceeded to the police guardhouse and bayonets. Had not Mr Walker come up, who ordered the constabulary into barracks, serious consequences would have resulted. We understand that on Saturday there will be an addition of 200 police made to the present force in the city, the expense of which

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT. The announcement of Lord John Russell's intention to apply this day to Parliament for additional powers to crush insurrection in Ireland, reached here by electric telegraph early in the forenoon, and had a thunderbolt fallen upon the city it could not have created greater dismay or terror.

(From the Morning Herald.) The Nation and Felon of this day are more like proclamations published in a barricaded city, from christians, so will the blessing rest upon your head when which the troops of the lawful sovereign had just you lay it down a sacrifice for Ireland upon the red

been driven, then newspapers bearing the Crown battle field. stamp, which entitles them to a free passage through all the post offices still in the possession of a partially telligible: deposed monarch. The first-named journal has flung off all semb ance of restraint. John Mitchel never ent so war in his United Irishman as Mr Duffy-a

THE CASUS BELLI.

To this pass the contest has come at last; and at this

Sh, will die like a beggar and make no sign. In revo. fiendie's despotism. months hence the muster-roll of Repealers may be as

the class, the arms, and the prestige are gone, the power of the Times ruffian.1 to resist her will have fled away like a dream, not in the arms and the organisation alone, potent as they are, but in that of which they were but the signs and symbols. For power does not reside in swellen numbers or in perfection of equipment, but in a subtle element which neither adjutant nor ar neurer can compute. It resides mainly in the self-reliance of a people which ta-day may work miracles, and to mo rowersporate, though not a man is missing from the ranks. Naked hands and an armed soul, as of old, are stronger than a hireling spirit braced in steel; and licitor is formidable to-day exactly because she has that soul. More formidable then in '43, because that sont is more intense. But if it escare, woe to her and sheme, only the dead bulk of a nation will remain—only a carcass to be trampled upon

It is a solemn and terrible responsibility to advise nation to peril its hopes on the battle field. But it is not the worst responsibility. To peril and blast them. without a battle field-to permit them to fall to pieces peace or war is not one for Ireland to-day. She has already in terms the most precise and deliberate proclaimed a war of independence. From the popular tri-Mr Donzay.—Let the people be armed, if they bunes, in the popular press, from the green hill-side, in the forum of the crowded city; in the very midst of the

Ireland must be overthrown. (Cheers) It is the trusted stood revealed as selfish, hardened, and unsururight of every Irishman to braish from this country pulous-without chivalry and without faith. Then, and the authority and laws of those felons called govern- | not until then, we cast them away, and asked what other cure was there for our desperate malady. Alas, what Mr Donexy then descended from the cart, and ours was there left but one. The remedy must still be in the evening, whilst on his way to Templederry, he proportionate to the disease, and the depth of human delivered the following remarks in Barrack street. suffering and degradation can only be medicined by the D) not mind talking about foreign war or foreign height of human daring and devotion. We heard the meet. It is this. The coward's curse shall oling, like and well affected inhabitants are all well armed, and Ulster. aid. Yourselves must meet the English fee on Irish potent specific muttered in the musquetry of Palermo, soil. Make no man an enemy of yours. Be the friend | we heard it again sounding in the deeper echo struck by the flying feet of ministers and of Kings. It was trum peted to us from every end of Europe in the litany of rising nations, no one of whom rose against its op. houseless upon the earth, Scorn will point its finger at whispered their suspicions of the treason which was pressors in vain. And then, at length, with clear deli-beration, and full knowledge of all the perils and all the responsibility, but with assured faith in God's provi-not. The slave's portion will be theirs. Let the coffin-preme power have thus been greatly strengthened, dence and the justice of our cause, we hade England | maker's heart be merry, for his trade will thrive. Will and the most ample information is now in the possessorry I am not going away a felon; but all I tell you choose speedily between concession and the sword. We And now the time is when that pledge wast be promptly fulfilled, or as formally dishenoured.

We cannot plead that we are taken by surprise. When John Mitchel was consigned to Bermuda we received men, with the blood stream dried, rotting off the stalk We cannot doubt the sympathy of the people. A spirit eyes have seen the working of the curse already. In my older and sterner than '43 has re-appeared among them. | memory Ireland once before played the coward's part; Wherever the English government have laid hands on a land she was cursed, and she was covered with sores, and prisoner there the people, with the true instinct of man- she grouned in agony. hood, prepared to resist. In Cashel, in Neragh, in Waterford, in Kilkenny, in Carrick on Sair, by the door of Newgate, on the hills of Castlewellan, the voice of but will we be ever better prepared? At 'harvest,' perapprehensions of disturbance, however remote, are one man might have sounded the tocsin of a national haps? I wonder is it generally believed that each golden revolution.

> The moment of time that fixes the destiny of generations is near at hand. How will Ireland come through this ordeal?

energies for half a century to come. It is sia ed that rage without limit. There is a legion of men in the think we had better front our fate at once, and be free in orders were issued yesterday to the Custom-house front of this battle who would not yield an inch before death if we cannot live in freedom. authorities to search for and seize all arms and ammition which the disaffected are busily importing martyrs is as plenty as it ever was in any nation. But the daring and adventurous genius that begins a great telligence of importance; but private letters say that undertaking,—the fiers vehemence that does not stop the greatest excitement prevails throughout the to calculate,—or the penetrating, far-reaching esgle district extending from Carrick-on-Suir, in the spirit, in whom prudence is instinct, but who, like county of Waterford, to Clonmel, in the South Bacon, counts upon audacity as the surest element of Riding of Tipperary. The club organisation all bility is not healthy but morbid; and the greatest of all is to be apprehended. Troops have been already human afflictions may come of the amiable fear of doing disnatched thither. wrong. God grant the people and their leaders that | Preparations are being made here for the reception wisdom which has trust in the indomitable spirit and | of an additional military force from England. Four resources of a nation struggling for liberty; that wisdom regiments of infantry, it is said, are to be added to which does not count upon the convenience of to-day, or the Irish establishment, besides a company of artil-the risk of an hour, but takes counsel for the permanent lery from Woolwich. Their arrival is almost hourly prosperity and honour of the nation.

For myself I will say, that, if the people are robbed of their arma-if the clubs are broken up-if all the orga- reinforcements from England, four regiments will the metropolis or elsewhere; nor is it calculated that ni at on and discipline won with such toil are flung away be encamped in the Phonix park. Already the in an hour-if the spirit of the country, so miraculously troops are daily exercising in pitching and striking evoked, be again permitted to die out, while the leaders | tents, &c. of the people look on in dumb submission - if these of the people look on in dumb submission — if these things can happen after the terrible lessons we have be-assembled at the Castle. All kinds of reports are fore us written in the blood and tears of the nation, I, provisions of the act) to deposit such arms at the spair, that our self reliance would die out like a setting the Poor Law, with a view to their amendment. This police station nearest to their residences before the sun, in a single hour—that the obscene vermin who have grown fat on our misery would re-appear, out strict inquiries as to the character of the persons and a new reign of fraud begin a thousand times seeking to have their arms registered, their position more hopeless than the first. If that hour is at arms. Subjoined is a brief sketch of the proceeding in life, and whether they are in any way connected hand, or if ever it shall come, may I not stand upon before the officers appointed to discharge this duty:— Irish soil to see it. The knell of our hopes is the saddest sound I can ever hear; though the judge and the jury that await me should do the will of England

without scruple. Newgate Prison.

(From the Times.) With such undiluted treason as of the intelligence from Dablin that that city was flows through the columns of the Nation and Felon it is difficult to know where to begin or where to stop. thus describes the scene:- Shortly after the ar- Mr Gavan Duffy, as the senior journalist, is perhaps

Lancers. As the head-quarters of the Lancers had rivers and lakes and ocean-washed shores! Risc as a exembled to see them, when great excitement nation! England has dissevered the bond of allegiance. sprang up amongst the people, which was further increased by some inconsiderate jeering and scoffing ever. It is no light task God has appointed you. It at them. The Lancers having left the artillery at is a work of trial and temptation. Oh! be steadfast in the barracks were returning to Ballincollig, when the trial—be firm to resist the temptation. You have their reappearance in the atrests renewed the exsaluted with jeers and shouts. One woman walked just. You have to overthrow a despot power; but up to the rear guard of the troop and spat at them, it is not against individuals or parties or sects you you must establish order, not suffir anarchy. Remember wage war, but against a system. Overthrow-have no mercy on that system. Down with it-down with it ev n to the ground; but show mercy to the individuals who are but the instruments of that system. You look round upon the land-your own land-tredden down commenced hooting at the constabulary, upon which the police got under arms and proceeded to drive them into the centre of the Parade with the trampled and insulted, and on a persecuted, despairing people. It is your righterm must raise up that trampled land—must make her scale heartful and trampled land-must make her again beautiful and stately, and rich in blessings. Elevate that despairing people, and make them free and happy, but teach them | nected with these dangerous confederacies. to be majestic in their force, generous in their clemency noble in their triumph. It is a holy mission. Holy will be levied on the city, and fifty soldiers are to be it. Act as if sour soul's salvation hung on each deed and it will, for we stand already within the shadows of eternity. For us is the combat; but notfer us, perhaps, the triumph. Many a noble heart will lie cold, many a throbbing pulse be stilled, ere the cry of 'Victory' will arise. It is a solemn thought, that now is the hour of worthy; for I never threatened a breach of the law, while destiny when the fetters of seven centuries may at last you pride yourself on being a felon. be broken-and by you, men of this generation-by you. men of Ireland! You are God's instruments; many of not surrender my arms unless by force-I will defend you must be freedem's martyrs. Oh, be worthy of the them with my life. name; and as you act as men, as patriots, and as

His brother felon, Mr John Martin, is equally in-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL CLUBS OF IBELAND. BEOTHER IRISHMEN, —I address you, it may be, for the last time. While yet I have the means and opporprisoner in Newgate on a charge of felony—has gone in his paper of this day. The leading article is entitled the 'The Casus proclamations directed against you and against Ireland by the foreign tyrants. My advice is, shortly, that you stand the foreign tyrants. My advice is, shortly, that you stand to your arms. Stand to your arms! Oh! as you have the spirit of men to revolt against our country's shame The long-pending war with England has actually cam- and slavery—the hearts of men, to feel for our people's menced. We have been formally summoned to surren- misery—as you love justice and hate oppression—as you der at discretion. The metropolis, and the chief strong. | love and fear the God of whose righteons decrees British bolds of nationality in the island, are audaciously com- rule in Ireland is a dire violation—stand firm, and yield happy country, stands a Council, which consisted, manded to deliver up their arms to England. The not an inch of ground to the threat and the rage of our before Mitchel's apprehension, of thirty six members. power of the nation, regimented into repeal clubs, is alarmed tyranis. Let them menace you with the hulks warned to disband itself without parley or delay. Nearly or the gibbet for daring to speak or write your love twenty-one, at which they now stand. The cause of forty prisoners of all ranks and conditions now in the to Ireland. Let them threaten to mow you down hands of the public enemy, as hostages for the people, with grape shot, as they have massacred your kindred had become egsential to the operations of the body, await a summary conviction, and a trenchant sentence. with famine and plague. Spura their brutal 'acts and that it was too unwieldy to act with that amount The national press of the capital has been practically of parliament' - trample upon their lying procla. of energy and silence which are necessary in an exesuppressed—one section no longer ventures to atter the mations — fear them not! The work you have cutive constituted for such peculiar purposes. Those tanguage of resistance; the other is only published by undertaken is to overthrow and utterly destroy [English] who understand Irish character will at once see the open and advised defiance of the English authorities. dominion in Ireland. That work must be done. It policy of a step which reduced the probability of must be done at any risk, at any cost, at any sacrifice. dissension by thus diminishing the number of memno conquest can pause; the final issue is not far off. Though hundreds of us be torn from our families, and bers in the Council. As a further stroke in the same That harrest which we findly hoped would ripen with from the free air, to be shut up in the enemy's dungeons direction, matters have been so arranged in the concar ripening hopes, will see them already crowned and or sent in chains to his felon islands—though thousands stitution of the Council, that of its twenty-one consummated, or scattered to the four winds like chaff of us be butchered by the enemy's cannon and bayonets, members sixteen or seventeen are only important as before the winnow. May God deal with the cause of the our streets and native fields be purpled with our blood representing certain influences, ready to be thrown people in this perfous extremity according to his jus- -never shall the struggle for Irish freedom cease but into the scale when a movement does take place, thes. We have borne our wrongs in silence till silence with the destruction of that monstrous system of base while the remaining four or five are the real leaders was a sin and a reproach; and now when we are pricked and murderous tyranny, or with the utter extermination and heads of the Council, direct all its operations,

contest for this generation. I believe it will decide it, the crime of loving your own land. Stand to your agreed upon. contest for this controlled in the struggle. If arms! resist to the death! Better a hundred thousand Such being the internal structure of the Council.

outions a retreat is fatal; in Ireland, where the memory Only listen to Mr James F. Lalor, and then judge of '43 haunts all our fairest hopes like a mocking fiend, whether the time has not arrived for suspension of allowed to be cognisant of its operations. In fact, of 43 naunts an our rairest dopes not a mocking nend, whether the time has not arrived for suspension of the world quanch the very stul of the country. Two the Habeas Corpus Act; ay, and martial law, to the Habeas Corpus Act; ay, and martial law, to what to be dearly arranged and classified; and the 'War Departs of the country. Two the Habeas Corpus Act; ay, and martial law, to what to be dearly arranged and classified; and the 'War Departs of the country. Two make it the more effective. [The reader of the long, the hatred of England may be as intense, but if Northern Star is reminded that these are the words

In the case of Ireland, now, there is but one fact to deal with, and one question to be considered. The fact is this-that there are at present in occupation of our country some 40,000 armed men in the livery and service of England; and the question is-how best and soonest to kill and capture those 40,000 men.

If required to state my own individual opinion, and allowed to choose my own time, I certainly would take the time when the full harvest of Ireland shall be stacked in the haggards. But not unfrequently God selects and sinds his own seasons and occasions; and oftentimes, too, an enemy is able to foresee the necessity of either fighting or failing. In the one case we ought not, in the other we surely cannot, attempt waiting for our harvesthome. If opportunity offers we must dash at that oppertunity-if driven to the wall we must wheel for resistance. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may-but sooner, if we must. Meanwhile, however remember this-that somewhere and somehow, and by armebody a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ireland? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever? J. F. L.

The following is from the pen of a man who, at a cently as this day week, proposed a resolution to the week, and after a stormy discussion the motion was lost by a majority of one only! This is an undoubted added that, although the meeting in question was sponsible position in the rebel councils, the government were in full possession of their 'secret' intentions before the sun had set upon the day following: them from every place-contempt will glance on them carried on before their eyes now come forward and not the land be rich and produce great barvests for lux. sion of government as to the strength and character ury when the bones of the poor manure it? Will it not of this pernicious conspiracy. be a merry life to walk up and down the atreets of the populous cities, and inhale the death smell from the reeking churchyards, and watch the infant drawing the poisoned milk from the mother's breast, and the strong

formal notice that England had accepted our challenge. of life? These things will be if you strike not. My Now, then, or never! Now, and for ever! But we are unprepared! True, most prudent 'leader. ear will turn into a mounted pike, to arm the hands of Irishmen, since so much importance is attached to 'harvest?' Now I have not imagination enough to think

this. I believe clubs do not flourish under coercion bills, and an arms act (unresisted!) does not tend to I dara not answer. I know she possesses passive con- improve the spirit of a people. As these will come, I Joseph Brenan. The provincial papers of vesterday contain no in

expected in this garrison.

It is currently reperted that on the arrival of the

flying as to the object of its deliberations. for one, will not curse the packed jury that sends me far | According to the CORK EXAMINER, 'The county from such a spectacle. With me wer is not a natural grand jury, which, as may be supposed, is exclusively or instinctive resource; I accepted it only as the last composed of landlords, has addressed a memorial to alternative; but I accepted it without reservation. I the Queen and Parliament, calling for a further excounted upon resisting at the first point where further | tension of the Coercion Act to all the county, for the delay would damp the ardour of the people. I knew suppression of the clubs, for the prevention of the well that there were limits to their patience, for they manufacture and sale of arms; and praying that had been betrayed. That a certain point passed, thou. when peace shall be restored, the serious consideration

sands of brave men would fig from the country in de- of government may be directed to the provisions of is the gist of the memorial.' It appears from the Constitution that the severest scruting is exercised in the granting of licences for

Mr Knaresboro, R.M., and Captain Fox, County In-

spector, opened their court in the Tuckey-street police station, on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of granting licences to keep arms in the city of Cork, in pursuance of the preclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. They were attended by head constables Crowley, O'Neil, and Roe, and a number of constables and sub-constables. who objected to all applicants getting licenses who were in any way connected, or even suspected of being connected, with the Confederate Clubs. In the course of the proceedings Mr Knaresboro stated that his instructions were very special, and were of a most restricted nature, He could not grant a licence to any person to hold any large quantity of arms, or who had not a legitimate use for them; and in no case could he licence young men to keep arms who merely wanted them for amusement. He further stated, that he could only license to keep arms to a certain amount in this city, which was very limited. A corporation clerk, in the North Main-street market, named Casey, was objected to by head-constable Crowley, on the ground that he believed he was a member of a club. Casey denied that he was a member of any of the clubs, and called on the head constable to prove it. The | all over the town, which was immediately posted head constable said it was impossible for him to give such evidence, but he knew that the applicant practised

firing at a target with a rifle gun. The applicant was Mr J. O'Connor, salt and limekiln works, applied for his licence, and was objected to by the constabu-

Mr KNABESBORO .- It was reported to us that you were a member of an illegal club? APPLICANT .- I am a member of the Felon Club. Mr KNARESBORO .- Then, sir, my instructions are posttively to refuse licence to any person in any way con-

APPLICANT.-I'm a man in possession of extensive premises; and would you tell me, if you please, how I am to protect my property? Mr J. B. Ballabb remarked'-The ' Felone' will pro-

APPLICANT .- I am as worthy to carry arms as you, for I pay more rates than you do.

Mr J. B. Balland .- Indeed, sir, you are not as APPLICANT. - As I am refused a licence, I tell you I will Mr Nicholas Fitzgerald, road contractor and civil

engineer, residing in Bowling-green-street, applied for a liceace to keep and carry a gun. Mr Knage Boro said, that it was reported to the Court that Mr Fitzgerald had attended the Confederate soirce

licensed to carry arms. The applicant admitted he attended such meetings, and the club organisation in that district. referred to his residence of 35 years in the city of Cork as giving him a right to keep arms,

Mr Knabesbono replied, that his instructions were peremptory not to license any man who was or had been in any way connected with such bodies, and therefore he could not be granted licence.

THE REPEAL COUNCIL.

(From another correspondent of the Times.) Dublin July 22 .- At the head of the Confederation which for some time past has existed in this un-Since that time its numbers have been reduced to the reduction was the very obvious one, that secresy to the battle, to stand up for our very lives, in our own of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not and give body and substance to its proceedings. I and felonious journal. Edited by R. D. Williams and had, we beseech the just God that our cause may pros. your hearts quail at the sight of the enemy's prepara-should add, that the Council has no fixed place of Kevin J. O'Doherty, at present prisoners in Newgate tions—of 40,000 human machines arranged with their meeting, being held now at one member's residence Gaol. Price, Twopence.

though one carrings is not curred in the saugue. It arms, tested to the Council, it has proceeded for some time past steadily to orgahough one cartridge is not current in the Stugges. It has proceeded for some pass occasing to organize these excesses with the impunity of England can committees excesses with the impunity of England can committees excesses with the impunity of commission. It has proceeded for some pass occasing to organize the student pass occasing the student pass occasing to organize the student pass occasing to organize the student pass occasing to organize the student pass occasions to occasions the student pass occasions the s what takes place at the Council than the Government ment, of the United Inibutan, and the 'Practical In- with the authorities in the event of an outbreak, itself, who, among twenty one Irishmen leagued together estensibly for rebellious purposes, have no doubt found traitors to the republic as well as traitors to the throne. Some of the leaders in the Conin a convenient pocket shape, at the convenient pocket
federation are beyond all question sincere, however
price of Twopence, and to facilitate its work, it will be infatuated. There are others whose conduct admits published of a less creditable solution, as events may yet

been organised, I hear from excellent authority that

in Dublin the number of armed members does not

exceed 3000. They consist principally of artisans

and mechanics, and all of them can read and write.

This is a singular feature with regard to them, for

the mob has not yet joined the movement, and the that they must gain its support by strategy. Out of Dublin the club organisation has assumed in every direction a very alarming aspect, and has given rise to the most serious uneasiness smong the well affected. It has made the most rapid progress along the line of country extending from Waterford, by Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, to Tipperary, and thence south to Cork. The masses of the rural and town population in there districts are more deeply compromised in the present agitation than in the metropolis, and, in all probability, should a rising meeting of the 'Officers of the Clubs,' held so re- unhappily take place, it will commence there. Recent occurrences are significant on this point, and in effect that the outbreak should commence this very dicate with tolerable certainty that if rebellion is at tempted the Irish patriots don't, at present, intend to take the bull by the horns by beginning their ope fact, and for the comfort of these gentlemen it may be rations in Dublin. That would be a bold stroke, and, in one way or other, a decisive one; but now limited to twenty one individuals, each holding a ret that the crisis appears to be approaching there seems a wonderful amount of reluctance to try conclusions with the garrison of 6,000 men by which Dublin i occupied, and whose high discipline the Confede A revolution is inevitable. The proclamations, of rates have the most ample opportunities of observing course, but foreshadow the suppression of the clubs. If by a stroll on Tuesdays or Fridays to the Phonix the people allow these clubs to be suppressed without a Park. It must not be forgotten, in calculating the struggle they deserve the fate which they assuredly will issues of a struggle in the metropolis, that the loyal the hird in the mystic poem, round their necks, and it would at once co-operate with the military. The rewill quit them neither in the daytime nor in the night- cent insurrection in Paris has greatly quickened the time. They will be forced to tell the story of their guilt alacrity of the middle classes here to support the goand of their misery to the nations, but they will remain vernment, and men who would not previously have

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The Nation and the IRISH FELON made their appearance to-day. In the morning some police were stationed outside the Felon office, but the newsvenders came up in a body, and obtained their supplies, regardless of the warnings of the police. The sale of the two papers to-day has been Regarding the proclamations, the NATION SAYS :-

words. But they will be followed by acts, and for these the peeple must prepare. But are the people to come alone into contact with the usu ping government? Where are the popular authorities? What daily questions asked in every street. The Lord Mayor is doing nothing, and will do nething. The people need not look to him, except it be to precipitate him from office before his time, an 'act of mercy' to the city cursed by his care, in which we wish them all speed and success.'

Mr M. R. Leyne, in the Nation, thus concludes The Challenge to Ireland':-

the people dream, then, that they can delay for a month, in a body against the government. The people are a week, or a day. They have but the present. Let them now armed in all parts of the country; and the pike act as if the hour in which they read these lines were and the rifle, the scyche and the pickaxe, are grasped the 'ast of a truce. And then they will be ready.

culate probabilities when she saw her young chieftain at longth arrived, and indications of a bloody strugmarked for vengeance. Had Meagher willed, he could gle are most daily supplied, now in our populous it is that the armament is progressing without any have held his city against all the garrisons south of Dubicities, and anon in sequestered districts—to-day on sign of abatement. Galway is becoming a nest of Maccabaus. Still was he wise to bide the time until termined to try their strength with the government. rights of his country. all Ireland shall be banded, and the plenty of the matur. We have now to notice a new feature in the present

ganisation.

war-cry, the charging cheer of Tipperary-the stormy hood whose opinions are not favourable to their shout of Galway—the thunder tones of Donegal—and views. And this is not confined to one or two that true of ten rally of Wexford? Avengers shall stand | parishes, but is taking the wide circle of the island. on the graves famine filled, pluck the shamrook from the Thus, then, stands the position of the people-dediadem of Britain, crown the captives of Newgate, and be | termined to advance, they assert they will use their hailed as the deliverers of Ireland! Amen. M. R. LEYNE.

The accounts from the south are really very alarm. ing. In the CLONMEL CHRONICLE of Thursday, find the following:- 'The city of Waterford etil remains in a state of the greatest excitement. Strong reinforcements of military (3rd Buffs) and constabulary, fully equipped for a campaign, have arrived there for the preservation of the peace. The Lord-Lieutenant's Proclamation, ending with the usual phrase 'God save the Queen,' has been posted over, with a counter proclamation, signed 'Thomas F. Meagher,' and ending 'God save the People.' The police, in pursuance of instructions, tore down several of Mr Meagher's proclamations, but in doing so, they received every possible annoyance and obstruction; they were shoved here and there by groups of idlers, hooted, and in some instances pelted, pikes, and cart loads of ash poles for pike handles have been brought openly into the town. MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL-MORE PROCLAMA.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The Lord-Lieutenant presided at another meeting of the Privy Council this day, when it was determined to place the following districts under the operation of the Act for the Suppression of Crime. In all, the act is to take effect on the 25th

inst:-1. County Kilkenny.

2. County of the City of Kilkenny. 3. County of Meath. 4. The baronies of Decies within Drum, Decies with-

out Drum, and Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county 5. Barony of Kerrleurrehy, Kinsale, Courcles, Kinalmeaky, Barretts North, Barretts South, Barrymore, Kinnatallow, Imokelly, East Muskerry, East Carberry; and Ibane and Barryroe, in the county Cork.

HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.—It is stated that some arrests under the Felony Act, or for sedition, have been deteamined upon. Mr Meagher has arrived in and other illegal meetings, and therefore he could not be town from Waterford. Mr Smith O'Brien, it is

any dereliction of our peace principles, conscientiously of Mr Duffy, at the approaching commission. approve, and notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, we have full confidence in the honesty of purpose and patriotism of the parties to these terms of reatingly adhered to in the League, so as to work out Ire. putlic opinion, and peace purely legitimate and Chris.

The third resolution implores Mr John O'Connell to co-operate with the new League, and the last is expressive of thanks to Mr Sharman Crawford, M.P., and Mr P. Scrope, M. P., for their advocacy of the claims of the Irish peasantry. A NEW TREASON JOURNAL.

The following appears in the Irish Felon of the

22nd inst.:-On Tuesday next, and on every future Thursday and Tuesday, will be published, the Newgate Calenday, successor to the Isian Tribune, a political, military,

uses and results of freedom when won. 'Munitions of War,' all the requisite knowledge will be structor' and 'Easy Lessons on Military Matters' of the NATION, reprinted entire.

3, With the same object the journal will be published

TWICE A WEEK;

As to the clubs and the extent to which they have that-'If 'twere done, when 'tis don',

'Twere well 'twere done quickly.' 4. Several approved Felons have promised their assistance; and the editors have to announce, that articles will appear in early numbers from C. G. Duffy, John Martin, T. D. M'Ghee, M. M Dermott, M. Doheny, Confederate leaders are aware, and, indeed, calculate Joseph Brenan, James F. Lalor, and a host of competent felonious contributors .- Office, 11, Trinity street. (From a correspondent of the Morning Herald.)

CALAMITOUS INTELLIGENCE. I deeply regret to state, that there are account; from all parts of the country of the re-appearance of the altar at the several masses, though, I believe. the potato disease of '47. Its destructive operation may be judged by the following note from a Protesting was hooted in the chapel when commencing to adtant clergyman, resident near Tullamore, in the dress words of peace to the deluded. King's county :-

* The potato disease has broken out in this from an inspection of several farms, and the sight I wit. next Commission. nessed was most distressing. Last Wednesday there was not a sign of failure. Yesterday, the stalks were drooping scale commensurate with the necessities of the time tities of potatoes.

From Kerry, Mayo, Cork, Waterford, and the midland counties, the reports are equally distressing. enough appears to warrant the apprehension that the disease has commenced in the province of

(Abridged from the Times, July 25.) CHARGE OF FELONY AGAINST SMITH O'BRIFN.

Dublin, July 23 -A warrant was last night issued for the apprehension, on a charge of felony, of Mr W. Smith O'Brien. The hon. gentleman, as reported yesterday, suddenly left town for Wexford. It was rumoured that warrants were out against Mr Meagher and Mr Darcy M'Ghee, but on inquiry I find that such is not the fact, and that as yet these gentlemen are free to spout treason without let or hindrance. They are, beyond comparison, the two most dangerous men in connexion with the movement, the former especially, on account of his restless energy and that mastery of language which at once charms and frenzies an Irish mob to the commission of any enterprise, however desperate or hopeless.

From the tone of the last provincial intelligence it would appear that Waterford continues to be the centre of the insurrectionary movement; and to that quarter are all the energies of the government The proclamations are mere waste paper and wasted directed. An idea of the present condition of that county may be gathered from the tone of an article is the Lord Mayor of Dublin doing? These are hood, by one of their own organs, is an ominous in March. Failures in conviction can now do the sign of the times :--'For months past,' says the WATERFORD CHRONI-

CLE, we have handled with no coward spirit the

ills which the government organs would soon accu-

mulate upon us, we laboured to give them a true

picture of the sufferings of the people, accompanied without pause, by day or night. This will form the was nigh at hand, when, throwing off all restraint, preparation for the trials; and if the British government clutch the pike and sternly defy their rulers. Our dare, in defiance of the people's will, to pack another warnings were disregarded, and our advice was Did the Castle villains dread our being ready for them | we were pronounced delirious by the organs of the in that interval, they would improvise a 'Special Com- government; and our apprehensions were met by demission' to anticipate and defeat our action. Let not | c arations that the people would never take up arms Another subject to be explicitly canvassed is the of a government thoroughly hated by all sections of chance of success. I do not believe, brave friends of the Irishmen. What say the Whig creakers to this clubs, that you will meet this question with timid change in the disposition of the people? How are they to be quieted? How is the experiment of dis-Waterford paused not to measure difficulties or cell arming them to be essayed? Verily, the crisis has olergy as do not sanction the clubs, and are opposed ment.

There will, must be, no defeat this time. If there be to the new teachings, has been declining apace—their A gentleman who arrived to-day from North Tip. been denounced by his fellow clergyman will of course club. Or, if it be not thus, when shall be heard in one defiant strengthen the people's distrust in those of the priest-

authority. I have been informed that the Dublin clubs are unanimous in their determination to retain their arms and refuse to obey the terms of the proclamation. They are, however, surreptitiously conveying away large quantities of the munitions of war to the unproclaimed counties. Several hundred stand of arms have been transferred to Carlow, Wicklow, and

Wexford. Two regiments of infantry are hourly expected

from England. Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come single. The weather continues wet, cold, and hareh, and without giving heed to all the croakings of the ravens, it is unfortunately undeniable that the accounts of the potato blight are becoming daily more numerous, The province of Munster generally appears to be the There are several smithies hard at work making greatest sufferer. The idea of another famine, su peradded to the probabilities of an insurrection, is

too fearful for contemplation. (From another correspondent of the Times.) If, therefore, a rising is to take place at all, it cannot now be long delayed. At the meeting of the clubs last night Tuesday next was mentioned as the day. They are to meet, however, to night again. and their plans may be altered. When it does take place the insurrection will probably be simultaneous in four or five towns, such as Cork, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and perhaps even Dublin. That some movement is contemplated here also seems clear, from the agitation which the Confederates are endeavouring to foment among the sympathisers in Liverpool, and from the fact that Hyland and Co., the great pike makers, have discentinued working here, and are going to light their furnaces on the

other side of the Channel. But whatever may be attempted in the metropolis, the struggle will commence in reality in the south, and on the line stretching from Cork to Tipperary, and thence to Waterford. In these districts there is drive them to insurrection.

Having maturely considered the proposed terms for a the clubs in the counties of Limerick and Clare, gratification to find that they are such as we can, without recent State trials, has been retained for the defence the half, but the whole battle.

Regarding the state of John Mitchel at Bermuda, the LIMBRICK REPORTER COLTAINS the following: 'We are prepared to state, upon the authority of a union—that both their letter and spirit will be undevi- letter received in this city from the Catholic chaplain of Bermuda, the Rev. Mr M'Leod, that Mr land's legislative independence by the concentration of Mitchel is not subjected to the usual convict severity; his health continues pretty good, though his spirits are not the best, and he labours under asthmatic affection, to which he had been naturally much subject at home. From the day he entered the hulk at Bermnda, to which he is consigned, the Rev. Mr M Leod writes that every Catholic and

Irishman have been removed from it. (From the correspondent of the Morning Advertiser.)

I believe the issue that is now raised will decide the weapons of death to batcher you on your own land for and now at another's, as may have been previously 1. The object of this journal is to teach the Irish that the parties were actually on the way to deposit 1. The object of this jaurnar is to teach the the arms with the authorities, previous to obtaining the necessary licence; but it appears the magisuses and results of freedom when won.

2. That it may do this effectively, a third of the jour-2. That it may do this ensetively, a third of sub-jour conscious delinquents were bound over to appear be nal will be occupied with military information, furnished conscious delinquents were bound over to appear be.

The following is from the MAIL this evening :-'The squadron under Sir Charles Napier has been An encampment is formed in the Phonix-park The 75th Regiment was this day placed under can.

(From the correspondent of the Daily News.) The BELFAST VINDICATOR gives a flourishing ac. count of the five Belfast clubs. The same authority states that the organisation goes on in the counties the opinion of the editors, en an Irish revolution, being of Down, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Cavan. In Connaught also-nay, even in perishing Mayo-they have their clubs. A new society, on a new plan, is about to be established in Galway. It is called the Faugh a Ballaugh, and no man is admissible who does not present himself with arms. Galway had as well keep clear of the proclaiming power.

The suspension of the Habeas Corpus has excited Clonmel to an unwonted degree. On hearing the news yesterday, the John Mitchel, the 'crack' club of Tipperary, was suddenly called to council. The clergy endeavoured to deprecate the infatuated from dangerous courses. Lectures were delivered from

Dublin, July 25 .- Two or three persons who were charged by the police for selling the FELON and Nation newspapers were held to bail at College street neighbourhood with awful virulence. I have just returned | Police-court yesterday, to stand their trial at tha PRISON PREPARATIONS. - Preparations upon a

as if from the rain-to-day all is rottenness. The ash- are making, to render available the prison accomleaf kidney, which escaped so well before, appears modation of the country, and to insure the safety of now worse than any other. Great alarm prevails the prisons themselves from external or other operaamong the poor farmers, who have planted large quantions. The building in the Phoenix park, called Mountjoy Barracks, is being fitted up with hammacks and other accommodations for a considerable number of inmates, and rumour has it that it is intended for The northern counties do not complain much, but the safe custody of our expected political prisoners. A military cordon will be drawn around the barracks. which together with the strength of its position. and a good garrison, will, it is supposed, ensure its inviolability. The boards of superintendence of the ordinary prisons of Dublin, Newgate, Richmond, and Smithfield meet together to-morrow, by special invitation of the authorities, to consult for the safety of the prisons, as well as for augmenting the accommodation they afford. Arrangements will be made for accommodating within each a considerable number of troops, and the gates and such portions of the walls as may present easier access, will be defended

by barricades. MB JOHN O'CONNELL. Mr John O'Connell conjures the people of Ireland not to fight. If they do he will go to America, and take with him the bones of his father. This is the substance of a long published address bearing his

As John's countrymen say :-

'Joy go with him and a bottle of moss, If he never returns there'll be no great loss.'

(From a correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) DUBLIN, JULY 24.—There is a report here (which I can scarcely credit) that Lord Clarendon intends to have all the heads of the Young Ireland party published in a local paper totally opposed to the arrested, and detained in gaol, without any trial physical force movement. The admission of the de-clension of the power of the Roman Catholic priest- will have them all as fresh as possible for the work government no harm; they will only establish the inefficiency of trial by jury in the present state of feeling in Ireland, and enable government to come apologies put forward for the government by their to parliament with a good case for an altered mode venal scribes; and with a full consciousness of the of trial.

(From another correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

determined, hand-to-hand fight will evitably be fought before one month passes should country into an army of defence. Then—to watch the as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would open would of the remedy for Irish grievances. One hardware shop here sold seventeen guns on the day before the new proclamation took effect. All the success—these are noted common. Ireland, in this terrible complete; and, after the metropolis, ble crisis, may fall a victim to consciences whose sensibility is not healthy but morbid; and the constant of the morbid; and the constant of the leaders, under the suspension with the constant of the leaders, under the suspension of the Haheas Corons Act. he acted upon the constant of the Haheas Corons Act gun or a pike will be given up in this district. A person in Carrick has given a supply of iron to the people, and a gentleman is reported to have allowed his timber to be cut down for pike handles-I suppose, to conciliate the people. All speak of civil war as a thing unavoidable, and the children draw pikes with chalk on the pavements. It is hoped the clergy and the government will manage to ward off the terrible misfortune.

(From the correspondent of the Times.) The intelligence from the provinces is upon the whole rather meagre. All that can be gathered from

lin. Fiery columns of tall Tipperarymen would have the apex of a lefty mountain ten thousand voices clubs, and in Louth, according to le al authority, rushed to his banner. The men of Limerick, of whom shout for repeal, and the next day are assembled, at the pike and rifle mania is at its height. cx gr.:rashed to his banner. The men of himerica, or whom shout for repeat, and the next day are assembled, at the pike and the leads is at its neight, (x gr. :valour is the inheritance, would have rallied round him impetuous cehorts. Cork would have furnished from 1 000 hale, determined men, armed with pikes and people of this and the adjoining counties continue to athirst for vengeance. What will the time-serving, prepare arms—such as pikes and rifles—with inspirit of '98 to combat for him. Kilkenny would have vacillating, double-dealing, cowardly minister say creased eagerness; and we trust that in a few days sent contingents strong and fearless. And the young to this state of things? The people in almost every there will not be a man in Louth who will not be in tribune might have marched through Munster another district have flung away the peace policy and are de- a position, if necessary, to defend himself and the

Private accounts from Waterford, received this ing harvest be hoarded for the people. Munster is sure. determination of the people which should command afternoon, speak very alarmingly of the probability of Those who would have Ireland win the struggle, must the grave attention of every man who takes an in- an outbreak, notwithstanding the presence there secure for her other strongholds in the east and west, yet terest in the welfare of the country. For some of a largely increased military and police force. either partly held by England or wanting perfect or- weeks past the influence of such of the Catholic | The populace are in a state of the highest excite-

twill come from ourselves. Think again of the work advice is disregarded, and their admonitions are perary states that the whole Riding is ripe and to be done, and how to do it! Act instantly to com-plete the organisation, and our demands will be ceded than disastrous, and what is worse, the strange spec-suppose that Waterford is the centre of the provinthrough fear. For there is no greater coward than our tacle of one clergyman presiding at a club that had cial organisation. Tipperary, he says, is one monster

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Leighlin (Dr Ilelly) is going through his diocese preaching peace, and exhorting his deluded flocks to surrender their arms and ammunition, admonishing them of the utter folly of going to war with one of the most highly discitermined to advance, they assert they will use their plined armies on the face of the earth. The advice arms, and will not be beckoned back by any of the right rev. prelate is treated with the utmost derision and scorn by the peasantry of Kildare, Carlow, and the Queen's county.

> (From the correspondent of the Times) Dublin. July 25 - The course of action recommended by the 'Provisional Government' is said to be this,—that the heads of the Executive should fall back upon the strongholds of the clubs in the provinces. and, safely intrenching themselves under cover there. defy the government to proceed to extremities, thus throwing upon the latter the enus of commencing the insurrection. With this object in view, Mr O' Brien has retreated to Wexford, Mr Mengher to Waterford, Mr O'Gorman, jun., to Limerick, and Michael Diheny to Cashel or Clonmel. If this be anything beyond the merest brag, the way of government is as

> clear as noon-day. It would appear that the formation of clubs in Belfast has been already on a scale sufficiently extensive to excite some alarm in the government, and accordingly, precautionary measures have been taken to insure the continuance of tranquillity in that

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. There was a further fall to-day in the prices of government securities. The Three per Cents. opened and closed at 85; Three and a Quarter per Cent. Stock, 85 85 85 84 4; Bank Stock, 186. Not a single bargain in railway or other shares. Business

(From the correspondent of the Daily News) The liberty of writing from Newgate is to be limited henceforth. The superintendents have ordered that the prisoners be not allowed to publish any articles dated from the prison, or with their signatures attached. A new Military, Political, and Felonious' publication, entitled the ' Newgate Calendar,' was to have appeared to day, written by the inmates; but the order of the board has stayed the issue.

CLONMEL July 24th .- I have arrived thus far in my progress through the south, and must at once too much reason to believe that large masses of the tell you that the disaffected party are manifesting a people are quite ripe for rebellion, and that even if spirit, and a determined spirit, of resistance to the stated, went down to Wexford this morning to inspect | their leaders were slow in coming forward they would government. I do not wish you should infer from this that an insurrection is inevitable. I merely urge the Freeman's Journal contains a number of re. (From the correspondents of the Morning Chronicle.) the authorities should be on the qui vive, and how The Freeman's Journal contains a number of resolutions which have been adopted by the Right Rev.
Dr Magian and the Roman Catholic Clergy of the
Mr Richard O'Gormau, jun., the member of the
The Limerican Reporter announces the arrival of important that they should make a judicious disposition which has special I sight deputation, who remained in Paris to acquire

The Limerican Reporter announces the arrival of important that they should make a judicious disposition of the limited powers at their command.

The Limerican Reporter announces the arrival of important that they should make a judicious disposition of the limited powers at their command. diocese of Derry. The resolution, which has special reference to a junction with the 'Irish League,' is as knowledge in the erection of barricades. Mr O'Gor. surprising and overpowering any force, no matter

man has been deputed from head quarters to inspect how small, the consequences will be dreadful. Rumour will magnify the success a hundredfo'd, and the reupion of all sections of Repealers, to be henceforth Mr Butt, Q C., who addressed the juries on be- whole country will rise en masse. It may be truly called 'The Irish League,' it affords us the sincerest half of Mr Smith O'Brien and Mr Meagher, in the said that with them the first blow will be, not merely (From the third edition of the Morning Chronicle

July 27ch.)

WATERFORD, JULY 25. ARRIVAL OF MESSES MEAGHER AND O'BRIEN AT CAR-RICK ON-SUIR-GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE, AND AT WATERFORD-FLIGHT OF L. TALISTS FROM WATERFORD -OPEN REBELLION.

Intense anxiety prevailed in this city last night and throughout to day, as numerous reports were affoat; at one time it was stated Mr Meagher was advancing against Waterford, at the head of the Carrick-on-Suir clubs, a determined band of 2,000 men of a hardy daring character, suited to any desperate enterprise; at another time it was stated that the disaffected of Clonmel, Cashel, Fethard, Kellenaule, Callan, and Nine-mile-house, were to storm our poor Dublin, July 24 .- As yet the proclamation of the city. These reports arose from the fact that William city of Dublin has only operated to the disadvantage Smith O'Brien and Thomas Francis Meagher and annoyance of well-di-posed parties, who were en- reached Carrick-on-Suir at half-past five in the deavouring to comply with the provisions of the evening from K lkenny; on their route to Callan, law. On Saturday last several persons were arrested, they addressed thousands, and told them for the preand held to bail on the charge of being found with sent not to interfere with the pelice or soldiery, as arms in the street. In every instance it was shown they should perform their duties but when the

gord should be given, not to spare any who opposed them.

T. S. (1'av. being fair day at Carrick, the town some who were present, in a more violent and de of the with pistols, which they are determined to respectable and peaceable inhabitants: gree in the event of an attempt being made to capture them; they stated that they had spent their fortunes in the people's cause, and would hazard their lives for their service, and would now throw themselves on the protection of the people.

In this city the clubs are well organised, and armed, and ready to act when called upon. The people seem reckless from poverty; groups of workmen may be seen in the streets by day and night, discussing politics and retailing the news of the hour. them in preparing for. The Queen's forces here now are about 1,000 strong. All the anvils in the country ring with pike forging. and every weapon is put in order for the fray. The loyalist families are flying.

Since I wrote the above, I have learned on the best authority that Messsrs O'Brien and Meagher are beyond Carrick-on-Suir, surrounded by the armed presentry, determined to sell their liberty dearly if Monday. arrested. It is also stated that Messra Dillon, O'Gorman, and D. Lane are with them.

ANTICIPATED INSURRECTION .- THE STATE OF IRELAND. TO WEITE IN REWGATE. - JOHN O'CONNELL, AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR -THE CROPS.

(From our own Correspondent.) Dublin, 25th July. There is less excitement this morning then there was yesterday. The streets are not so crowded, and there is more confidence abread. Yesterday people left Dublin, with the twofold object of escaping arrest under the suspension of the Habeas Corous Act, and of raising the standard of rebellion in the southern counties. It is certain that some of the principal members are gone away, at all events. Smith O'Brien is gone to Wexford, and it is said he intends that in bidding adieu to a certain wealthy and influ preservation of the peace of the town. ential Alderman of this city, he said, ' I quit Dublin not veuch for the truth of this report, but I have the arrived on Saturday to occupy it. statement from a very respectable and trustworthy The police, who for the last few days have been person. It is thought an attempt will be made this trained to the use of the musket, in addition to the day to arrest him, as the government are well aware sword exercise, appear to relish the task, and have thought he will not enffer himself to be captured a time. without making resistance; and if resistance be hostilities. We are every moment expecting an ex-Maccool, who two thousand years ago led his warriors | the day. and his wolf-hounds in stormy chase through its defiles, and over its crags. It was crossing this mountion to the House of Commons, emanating from the tain that Oliver Cromwell halted his troops to gaze recently formed Constitutional Association here, on the golden vallies of Tipperary, and the rich praying for an extension of Lord John Russell's measlores of the Kilkenny uplands, making the memo- sure for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland table observation, that 'Ireland indeed is a country ago, in a tithe battle with the peasantry; and it was course of an hour. on the summit of Slievenamon (which in plain Eng-Thomas F. Meagher and Michael Doheny, arraved in the costume of Irish chieftains, assembled 20 000 pike-men on Sunday, the 9th of July, 1848. It is bought that Mr Meagher waits an attempt on the

the minor members of the council are in the midland districts; and it is calculated that fourteen of the thirty two Irish counties will be in open rebal-Is the meantime, government is not losing a mo ment. In a late letter to the STAR I said they would leave no stone unturned,' to put a final period to the insurrectionary movement in this island. I have not been deceived. They so on bravely with the he garrison of this city has been augmented by a couple of thousand men, and further military arrivals are expected to-day and to-morrow, On yesterday, a camp was flung up on the Phonix Park, near the magazine battery, which is occupied by 800 sation of the Orangemen goes en quickly too, and the police have received cutlesses and pistols. It is the military will take possession of all the bridges over the Liffey and the two canals to morrow, and that no person will be let into or out of the city without a pass. The search for arms will be commenced on this day or to-morrow, and it is said that the most fiery of the clubs will shoot down or pike the police who may come to their houses. A good many arrests for carrying and having arms abroad have been already effected, and those so arrested have in most cases been sent for trial. One young man, the son of a respectable grocer and spirit a rike in his possession, which he was carrying to fling into the Liffey rather than surrender it to the authorities. No arms-not a single stand-I believe. have been as yet given up, and very few have made application to the officers appointed to grant licences for retaining them. No member or ex-member of a Canfederate Club, no matter how respectable, will be granted licence, but it appears that the fact of a man's being an O'Connellite Repealer will not disqualify him from the privilege. Several of the gunsmith and pike-makers have left town for the purgarrisoned, and every clerk, and servant, and porter

part of government to arrest him, before he sounds

up the 'tribes' of that ancient anti-Saxon city

To your tents, oh Kilkenny and Tippe-

B. Dillon is, I hear, up in Galway, stirring

the clubs for the construction of barricades. I do not veuch for this. however. You will see that the NATION and FELON of last Saturday have not abated a single scintilla of their the hards of the newsvendors or print-shops, but, nabocklish! if a man wanted fifty copies of either jour-C. G. Doffy, John Martin, and the other incarce

since the commencement of the summer season. It

gon lords of these materials should be captured by

Felons,' will not address the people any more. bits their being allowed to write any political arti from Newgate prison in future.

is said bere that he is the daily guest of Sir Charles rious parts of the borough, so as to be brought out that in the absence of the one the other would be of indignation has been expressed that a person who had Napier, and that he is instructing him on the best immediately should their services be required. The taken for him. Mr Ballantine, the magistrate, had avowed such sentiments should have been punished. It mode of attacking and destroying the 'rebel' Irish warehouses of Mr Molyneux, Sefton-street, Seelvillages and towns on the Cork and Kerry coasts! street police station, the North Corporation Schools, pose of having the prisoner's brother apprehended and Ireland, and that so far from deserving punishment he sent. The usual speeches were made. A Mr Boxton various places are, that now and for some time past the He has published another of his blackguard letters and Lucas's Repository have been temporarily ap brought before him.—The Coroner said it would be merited reward. Other papers were subsequently set up said, he would endeavour to put the government down Confederate clubs have been making great progress in in the Pilot newspaper, denouncing. Young tresauc bouncing the government on the clubs, and telling pieces of artillery have arrived here for use, the four inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday next. his 'dear countrymen' that he will come to Dublin in | pieces belonging to the town have been ordered to be Eter 'thimble rigging,' carly in August. But we ment, with the necessary ammunition.

Defining to any, for position it all the ment, with the necessary ammunition.

Defining to any, for position it all the ment, with the necessary ammunition.

It is intended, we believe, to erect a continuous fitter and the soldiers in a field opposite. tion is gone, and, whatever may be the fate of 'Young

Crushed for ever. Feargus O'Connor has once more earned the eter nal blessings of Ireland. His gallant stand against Lord John's 'Suspension' notice in the Commons, brave descendant of the brave O'Connors.

Ireland.' your influence and political character is

I regret to say that, during the last few days, the crops have suffered much from bad weather, and the fatal potato blight has made its appearance in many districts of the country.

Test or Hypocaist.—Much talk about religion i a sure sign of its absence. We seldom talk much man so much about honesty as a rogue does. Estimated to be about £100,000 annually.

EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

In consequence of information to the effect that Tracer and country people, and Messra Meagher several thousand men, sympathisers with the Irish of Brien addressed the people, it is said by and were present, in a more violent and decomposition of a rich were present. opportunity of a rising in Ireland, to burn and determined strain than heretofore, stating their de- stray all they could, the mayor, magistrates, aldertermination not to be arrested under the provisions men, and councillors of the sixteen wards issued terminated act. Both gentlemen, it is stated, were circulars of which the following is a copy, to all the

> Liverpool, July 22nd, 1848. Sir.—We earnestly big of you to attend a meeting of some of the inhabitants of this ward this day at the Adelphi Hotel, at half-past seven o'cleck precisely. Considerations of no ordinary importance oblige us to

> urge your attendance, which, be assured, we should not venture to do so strongly, were it not a matter of imperative necessity, a necessity the magistrates are now acting upon, and which they expect us and you to aid

In obedience to the wish conveyed in the circular, meetings of a most satisfactory character took place, and every possible preparation was made for any emergency which might arise. A large number of troops have arrived in Liverpool, and were to be seen in every direction on Saturday.

The following is from the LIVERPOOL ALBION OF

'It is a matter of notoriety that, since the agita tion for the repeal of the union assumed its physical force aspect, armed confederate clubs have been in THE CLUBS, AND THEIR LEADERS. - GOVERNMENT COURSE of formation in Liverpool, for the purpose of PREPARATIONS.—ARMING OF THE ORANGEMEN AND raising here, when events in Ireland might render it POLICE .- PROHIBITION OF MESSES MARTIN AND DUFFY a service to detain the military in this country, a sympathetic rebellion. The language, as our readers have been aware, employed at the recent meetings of Chartists and Confederates in this town, has been of the most exciting character, one of the speakers remarking that the first blood shed by the government in Ireland should be the signal for the rising of the Confederates in this town, and the burning of the Babylon of England, as Liverpool was expected a rising of the clubs every hour; to-day it is complimentarily called. Under the advice of missurmised that the Dublin Confederates are waiting chievous leaders, it is stated that upwards of fifty rems from the provinces, and will not stir until there clubs, of 100 men each, have been organised here, and is a 'diversion' made in Kilkenny, or Tipperary, or arms of various descriptions, from the rude pike and Limerick, or Waterford. I am told every member cutlass to the more costly rifle, have been openly sold of the council of the late Irish Confederation has to the disaffected. The magistrates are, we believe, in full possession of the proceedings of these disaffected coteries, and are quite aware of their most secret resolves. Special constables to the number of 4,000 have teen sworn in within the last month : but from the threatening aspect of affairs in Ireland at present, and information which has come to hand, to call the brave men of that county to Vinegar Hill. the magistrates have felt it their duty to take still On Saturday he took his departure, and I am told more vigorous and extraordinary measures for the

A military camp is to be formed at Everton; it is Ey dear Mr -, and if ever I enter its walls again to be pitched in a field opposite to Waterhouse-lane, it will be as a chained victim, or a bloody corpse, or and the 9th Regiment of Infantry, 1,000 strong, with a triumphant conqueror of Saxon tyrauny. I do a body of Dragoons and a brigade of Artillery,

For some time a body of 500 military have been chered, it will be the signal for a commencement of stationed here; the pensioners, a most efficient corps of 700 men, also hold themselves in readiness. The press from the southern counties, and from Kilkenny. additional soldiery who have already arrived are, the Richard O'Gorman, Jun. and Michael Deheny are entire regiment, with the exception of one company, up in Limerick and Clare, whilst Thomas F. Meng- of the 9th Infantry, three companies of the 81st Inher is about Kilkenny and the neighbourhood of Fin fantry, and three or four troops of the 4th Royal Maccool's celebrated mountain-home, the classic Irish Dragoons. A brigade of artillery has also ar-Slievenazion. This is a gigantic mountain, lying on | rived from Chester; and we understand that an effithe such eastern borders of Tipperary, about fifteen oial communication was restorday (Sunday) received miles west of Kilkenny city, and is said to be one of that another body of 1,000 men (the regiment is not the highest of Erin's hills. This was the old hunting mentioned) will arrive here by rail in three ground of the famous herculean Irish chieftain, Fin companies, direct from London, in the course of

> It was in a village near this great rooms. It was headed by the Earl of Sefton, signed the police (eighteen or twenty in num- also by the mayor, Mr Rushton, and all the magispassacred, some fifteen or sixteen years trates, and received nearly 400 signatures in the Two arrests were made on Saturday, those of two

men charged with having illegal weapons in their possession. One of these, a man named Cuddie, was stopped in the street with a bag full of formidable Last night the various clubs in town had private

meetings. The 'John Mitchel' Club also met at Birkenhead, with closed doors. PROGRESS OF POLITICAL EXCITEMENT AT LIVERPOOL. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

Tuesday. - From the great preparations which are going forward on the part of the Mayor and magistrates of Liverpool, it is evident that they labour under the apprehension of an outbreak, should the 'Confederate Clubs' dare to resist the tremendous power with which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has just been armed. Accordingly, special constables continue to be sworn in; but as the inhabitants have but little taste for facing pikes, great numbers of extra police are being appointed. Plenty of recruits for this business are coming forward, and they display the most laudable zeal for 'preserving the

The military, of whom there are now upwards of 2,000 in Liverpool, are about to encamp at Everton. so that they can command the town from that emi-

sword, but have had muskets placed in their hands, and although they are not yet by any means as crack shots as Kentucky men, still report speaks very favourably of their progress in the manual and platoon exercise. Several arrests have taken place of persons carrying pikes. Last night a man was captured in Hurst street who was carrying a bag containing pikes, bayone's, cutlasses, and pistols. He was taken to Bridewell and lodged there. The prisoners were examined before the magistrates to day and remanded.

Two privates of the 89th were arrested last night for shouting for Repeal in the streets. They were lodged in Bridewell.

A portion of the 89th sail for Ireland this afternoon. (From the Liverpool Mercury of Tuesday.)

The regular police force, under the direction of Mr Dowling and his officers, numbers 800. These, by honest man, and we believe Mr Mostyn so to be. We direction of the Secretary of State, have been lately pose of effecting sales in unproclaimed districts. It regularly drilled to the use of the carbine and the is said that the celebrated pike-forge in Charles-street | sword, and they already display great proficiency in is shut-up, and David Hyland, the proprietor, gone their new duties. Annoyed and fatigued by extra down to pursue his 'occuration' in the town of Car- | drill and extra duty, they have arrived at that state low, which, by the way, is getting as rebellious these of mind when they will prove very formidable oppolatter days as any other town in Ireland. In short, | nents, if once let loose upon a rebellious mob. Their terror and uncertainty is the order of the day, and hearts are in their work, and they seem determined no man knows when the dreadful intelligence of the at all hazards, to protect the peace of the town, and rural population being 'up' may arrive. The Bank | the safety of the unoffending and orderly inhabitants. of Ireland and the General Post-office are strongly The force is to be increased to the extent of 500, and Mr Dowling was occupied the greater part of yesin each of these establishments, is armed to the terday in examining applicants for the situation. teeth. There will be no review of the garrison The list is rapidly filling up, and considering the troops in the Phoenix Park to-day, though there has number of able-bodied men who are applying the full been a review there on every Tuesday and Friday complement of 1,300 will, in all likelihood, be completed to day. The corps of pensioners, numbering has been told to me this moment, that there are 700 men, have had directions to hold themselves in tentinels on all the avenues leading to the hay and read ness; and those who know anything of Liverstraw markets in Smithfield, let the carts and wag-looel, and the peaceable nature generally of its inhabitants, will be inclined to think that such a force place here, but the magistrates have determined to ment, and the head-quarters of the north-western There are no copies exposed for sale in military district have been removed to this town. General Sir William Warre and his staff of efficers have taken up their residence here, and there is a rumour that permanent barracks are about to be erected in Everton. There are at present in Liverpool the following troops:-The 9th Regiment two An order from the Board of Superintendence prohi- | companies of the 81st Regiment, the 89;h Regiment. a company of the 60th Rifles, a squadron of the 4th cles, or to publish or date any writing or document | Dragoon Guards, a brigade of Artillery, and yesterday, the 60th Regiment arrived, the total number in John O'Connell is now in the South of Ireland. It town being about 2,000. These are disposed in vapropriated to the use of the treops. Two additional better to have both brothers placed together, and the

camp.

Of special constables, somewhere about 20 000 Wil fil a bright page in the weary history of our un- have been sworn in in the several wards. Steps fortunate country. And yet, Mr O'Connor was once have also been taken to organise the corps and ap-Society. He was certainly a 'dangerous' member in day, to give the alarm, should the necessity for so society where the O'Connells would rule the doing arise. About 1,000 men belonging to the dock reast, but every day proves that Ireland has no works have been sworn in, and amply provided with the residue of the formidable weapons, and all the public buildings in the Market place to a new and another using which imprisonment, which imprisonment, which imprisonment, which imprisonment, which imprisonment, which imprisonment, which imprisonment that the served rather than pay the fine. A doing arise. About 1,000 men belonging to the dock public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government friend, no more faithful advocate, than the formidable weapons, and all the public buildings in the town are guarded day and night.

BIRKENHEAD .- Birkenhead, following the example making preparations for any outbreak which may occur in the present unsettled state of affairs. A recommendation having been sent to the magistrates. signed by many of the most respectable inhabitants. urging upon them the necessity of sitting for the purpose of swearing of special constables, Mr Harden, pose of swearing of swearin about what we have; we are apt to talk a great deal pose of swearing of special constables, Mr Harden, about what we want. A rich man never talks so Mr Shaw, Mr J. S. Jackson, and Colonel Glegg atmuch about money as a poor man, nor an honest tended yesterday at the Police Court for that pur-The value of fowls consumed in London alone is sworn in is about importation of 140,000. Chinese insects, for the pur-

THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS (IRELAND).

This measure, which passed the legislature since Saturday, and which receiving the royal assent empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain until the 1st March, 1849, such persons as that every person who may now be in prison by virtue of warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Irish Privy Council, on suspicion of high place of safe custody to another by warrant from

IN MANCHESTER.

Tuesday Evening.—The members of the several Confederate Clubs met to night in their respective club rooms, and proceeded thence, about nine o'clock. in m litary order, to a large space of v cant ground adjaining the new Roman Catholic Chapel on the the assembly dispersed.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-You are now put in Dosses sion of the fact that the authorities of this borough (Ashton-under-Lyne) have thought proper to issue a warrant for the arrest of Dr M'Douall. It is time we all exclaimed together, Alas, poor country, almost afraid to know thyself!

because if warrants can be issued. men arrested upon the evidence of rolice spies, and committed to mination before poor old Dame-Durden liberal majudges and bigoted juries-found guilty, sentenced the people of Ireland in one exhibition of feeling-that to imprisonment, and the premier, the attorney their object, of the repeal of the union, was to be accomgeneral, the hangers on of government, and all the pitched. I am not making any comment on these proshort-sighted of the land, proclaim the startling ceedings. I am not saying whether they were lawful, truth, 'That the majesty of the law has been vindi- whether they were wise, or whether they were just. I cated, the designing selfish demagegues put down, am only recalling to the recollection of the house facts and peace and tranquillity restored! Humbug which are already known. Towards the end, however, extraordinary. M. Dounii has been committed on of that course of agitation, and likewise towards the end three distinct charges, viz.: attending an unlawful of the life of Mr O'Connell, there broke away from the assembly, sedition, and riot; and we have seen old Repeal Association a new party, which took a course and heard one of the 'noble' lords who committed different both in its objects and the means by which they him, speak at as riotous, tumultuous, and saditious proposed to effect those objects. The object which Mr an assembly as that for which he committed O'Connell and the Repeal Association had held out to M'Douall. But that was in the days of 'rampant, the people of Ireland was, that the Act of Union might tyrannical Toryism.' The noble lord above went scot | be repealed that a Parliament might sit in Ireland, ree, and it remained for us. in these days of Whig constituted of Lords and Commons, and that, as a Parliberality, to witness the damning spectacle, of a pro- liament had sat in Ireland from 1782 to fessional gentleman, educated at one of the first 1800, so, likewise, bythe repeal of the union, colleges in the world, committed to prison for address- another Parliament might be revived to legis. ing the inhabitants of Ashton from a window. This late for Ireland. They also declared that they desired was unquestionably one of the most peaceable and orderly meetings ever held in England. Oh new confederacy, by whatever name they were shame! where is thy blush? Oh bigotry! where is called, held forth their object at first somewhat thy conscience?

M'Douall, upon the patched-up-made up-dove- who examined their language from the beginning, that tailed evidence of four policemeu, has been commit- their object was a total separation of Ireland from the ted to take his trial at Liverpool, in THREE WEERS dominions of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) They held, on FROM NOW. When he came amongst you, he had a certain lax conditions, a sort of allogiance to the Savegood freehold property in Scotland, a profession and reign of this country, but their object evidently was that practice which realised him several hundred pounds they should be to:elly independent, and that no counsels annually—besides a large sum of accumulated money of the Sovereign of this country were at all to affect the in the back; all of which has been spent long ago in course of legislation or administration in Ireland. (Hear, the advocacy of the right of the people to get a good hear.) They pointed clearly, as I think, to the separaliving for moderate labour, and the universal right tion of the two nations, and to the independence of Ire of the people of these realms to be enfranchised, and | land under some other form of government; for, what njoy the great principle of 'Equal rights and equal ever might be thought-whatever I for one might think gert him? No. never, never, never!

same generous sacrifices for him that he has made for us. Plenty of evidence can be produced on the trial to disprove many of the statements made and sworn to by those who swore against him; but never forget that it cannot be done without money to pay the expenses of those parties going to Liverpool. bravest sons, and by your united energy your collections may be of such a cast that even should a jury be found base enough to convict him, he will not have also the common necessaries of life.

A committee has been formed to receive subscrip tions for the defence, and we hope that warm, generous, and enthusiastic feeling displayed during his detention, examination and release from the Town Hall will not die away, till he is again himself as free

as he wishes to see the whole human family. William Aitken, Treasurer, to whom all subscrip tions must be taken. The Committee will meet in the Chartist room, on Saturday evenings, from seven the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these Confederates, are altill niue o'clock.

P.S. On inquiry we find that there is not a single tittle of truth in the rumour, in reference to Mr are with Dr M'Douall, and that he would suffer death in any shape sooner than become the hireling of a government, or any set of men who seek to stab iberty, and injure the fearless and honest advocates of holy freedom. We deeply lament that any rumour should get abroad injurious to the character of an hope this short as peal will remove any wrong impressions made on the minds of the people, and tha Mr Mostyn will receive that respect he is entitled to.

INQUESTS. -- MONDAY. -- ALLEGED MURDER. -- Before Mr H. Baker, at the Royal Mason, Poplar, respect- | that the Throne and authority of this empire can be overing the death of John Doharty, aged nineteen a thrown by revolt—I allude to the event which occurred ballast-getter, in the employ of the Trinity-house in France in the month of February last. We cannot Corporation, who was alleged to have been forced forget, that immediately upon that event a deputation into the river by George Green. On Monday, the was sent over to Paris, comprising amongst its numbers 17th instant, the deceased with his parents went to a member of this house, (loud cries of 'heur, hear,') with Blackwall to witness a rowing match. They pro- the vow of asking assistance from a country which had ceeded in a boat to a ballast-barge, belonging to the just set the example of revolution; with the view of Trinity-house, lying off the East and West India asking their assistance against the authority of this Docks. The boat was made fast to the barge, and country. The attempt was unsuccessful. The governthe deceased and his sister went on board, leaving ment of that country, although sprung out of a revolutheir parents in the boat. The deceased went along tion, felt that its duties towards neighbouring countries the gunwale of the barge. Green was sitting upon were paramount, and refused to lend its aid to the'r the washboards, and on the deceased attempting to designs. (Lond cheers.) Their projects, however, went remove them to form seats, Green desired him to on, and there was little or no disguise any further atleave them alone, saying that he did not belong to tempted as to what they really intended. We may all the barge. The deceased replied that he was in the remember that a newspaper was set up, called the service of the Trinity house, and that he had a right | United lai unian, to whose arguments I will not call to be on board. An alternation then ensued be the attention of this house with any view to the author ween them, and Green offered to fight the deceased. and he fell backwards into the river, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until the pathy which has been exhibited towards him by this following Friday .- Mary Ann Doharty stated posi- party in Ireland shows that they identify themselves with tively that Green was the man who struck the deceased.—Another witness corroborated her evidence. -Mr Pelham, who appeared on behalf of the ac cused, said he had several witnesses who would prove the country, and to the deposition of the Queen from her Dillon were present and addressed the people, urged cular occasion -- and that those who meant to rise being that George Green was not the person, but his brother William, who so nearly resembled the accused

to prison for one month, with hard labour. The sen- larger scale. We owe no obedience to laws enacted by ment expired. A number of the inhabitants met him vise, he says, the people to organise and arm at once of Liverpool, has set its shoulder to the wheel, in at the railway station on his return from prison, and in their own defence. We mean to assist them and to escorted him to the Wheat Sheaf lan, when Mr | set an example by organising and arming ourselves.

nose of natural histor

Imperial parliament,

SATURDAY, JULY 22. The House of Lords met at four o'clock for the purbecame law yesterday, is entitled An act to pose of hearing the royal assent given by commission to HOUSE OF COMMONS, __ This house also me specially at twelve o'clock for the purpose of he shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and government.' The first clause enacts Lord J. Russell in rising to move this bill of which he had given notice, to empower the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain until the 1st of March, 1849, such treason or treasonable practices, shall be detained her Majesty's person and government.' The noble lord persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against the Lord Lieutenant, &c. The third clause orders ing bloodshed—that it is necessary to stop an inciplent intending that none of the existing rights of property things as the grounds of my proposition. One is, that the present state of things in Ireland is fraught with evil. that it threatens danger, and that we are on the eve of an outbreak if it is not simely prevented. (Hear, hear.) The second is, that there are means sufficient to produce Cheetham Hill-road. The number present was very great injury and great danger unless some measure is great. No speech was delivered, but three cheers adopted to avoid them. And the third is, that the meawere given for 'the cause,' immediately after which | sure which I shall have the honour to propose is that remedy which appears most appropriate in the present calemitous state of Ireland. (H ar.) With respect to the first of these propositions-with respect to the present state of Ireland-I do not propose to rest my case on any secret information, on any grounds known solely to the government of this country or of Ireland-upon any information which may rest upon doubtful or uncertain evidence as regards the accomplices in the proposed rebellion .- I propose to rest my case upon facts which are patent, notorious, and flagrant. (Cheers.) This house is aware that a good number of years ago, after the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829, there were formed various associations in Ireland succeeding one another, under the direction of the late Mr O'Conprison, for speaking about twenty minutes from an nell, for the promotion of the repeal of the legislative hotel window; and that evidence partly made, after union. The house is likewise aware that while in those the meeting was over, and the most unconnected associations, and in the meetings—the most numerous stuff ever delivered in a court of justice; then do we meetings—which took place on some occasions, for the say that there is as much liberty in Eogland as there purpose of promoting this repeal, the most exciting is in Russia. There is this difference between Russia language was used, while there was every appearance and here; there they deal with them summarily, that that language might lead to insurrection, there but here we are insulted with the mockery of an exa- was on the part of the leader of that agitation a fr. quent and emphatic declaration that, in his opinion, no pogistrates, who are frightened at their own shadows, littleal object was worth one single drop of blood, and and would go into hysterics at the sound of a pop- that it was only by the force of demonstrations, by the of his whereabouts. If such attempt be made, it is attained, it is said, a surprising efficiency for so short indees and biorted indees and biorte

covertly and ambiguously, but more openly as they pro-However, men and women of Ashton, so it it | coeded-although I think it was quite evident to any one

Now that his all has been spent, and another of the proposal of the repsal of the legislative union, as attack about to be made on his liberty, shall we de- tending to a dismemberment of the empire, that was a Let us then realise a defence fund, and make the separation which these persons contended for was ob proposed to effect their object-those means, from the b ginning were distinguished by the application of the term 'physical force,' as opposed to 'moral force,' which Fly, then, to the rescue of one of Britain's best and By the term 'physical force,' they intended no less than r-belliou against the Crown of this kingdom. (Hear.) They thought by mans of rebellion, if successful, to to add to it the mortifying fact—he must exist on whatever might be the thin disguise assumed at first as prison fare; and his wife and three little ones under to their object, or as to the want of power of carrying it ev-nts which have taken place within the last few nonths. The misfortune which fell upon Ireland of the blight in the potato crop, and the consequent want of | believed for a time such was the nature of these projects. feed by millions of her people-the imperf ctions which and although I had hoped that such would have contiseparation of Ir-land from this country the means of furthering their objects, and of exciting the passions of tending, and that in some parts of the country they and ar as I know, they never did anything to assurge that calamity. (Loud cries of 'Hear.') While £8,000,000 were lavisbly poured into Ireland by the vote of this house-while £400,000 were contributed by the voluntary assistance of those in this country and Scotland, -all that was contributed by these parties were seditions people, and endeavours to misrepresent the motives and amount of the contributions of this country. (Cheers) recovering from this great calamity ... when the evils consequent upon it, although still very severe, were some what mitigated, there occurred an event in a neighbour-

to all who wish to promote reballion; to all who believe of the articles, because he is now suffering the penalty of the offence which he committed (hear, hear); but I call the attention of the house to the fact, because the symarticles tending to the overthrow of the government of kind of sympathy has been shown, and that every sort

remanded George Green until this day, for the pur- has been declared that he is one of the best patriots in met at Dundalk on the 29th ult., about fifty persons prequiet state of the town that his services were not our purpose is to abolish them utterly, or lose our lives tkely to be wanted by the inhabitants, went home. in the attempt. Ine right founded on conquest, and For this he was summoned before the magistrates, affirmed by laws made by the conquerors themselves, we and fined £5 and cests, or in default to be committed regard as no other than the right of a robber on a tence was, however, commuted to a fine of £1 and another nation without our assent, nor respect to asen the same day the term of Mr Harris's imprison- state the means by which this is to be done:— We ad-

property—save, indeed, that there is made a sort of me- | Wexford : - 'A meeting of the Enniscarthy n seing salvo with respect to those who shall break their club was held on the 3rd inst., a man named Dwyle s oaths of allegiance and join in a rebellion. But, with tended, bearing a pole, with a pike on it. The consta respect to the great body of those who hold properly in bulary were refused admission by a sentinel at the door Iroland, however acquired and however held, the threat who stated that he would only admit them ever his dead is that they are to be deprived of it, and those rights of hody; they consequently could obtain no information as pr perty are to be utterly abolished. (Hear, hear.) It to the proceedings of the club. On the 10th of July the is proposed that the means for effecting this object report from Cork was this:— There are fifteen clubs 8 ould be by the people arraing themselves, and being in Crk; their effective members are, it is said, 4 000 thus ready to encounter any force which the authorities Mr Thomas F. M. agh: recently attended a meeting of may have at their disposal. Another article, written the officers of the diff rent clubs; he is about to pro more recensly, appeared in the Nation of July the 3rd, of cord to America on a mission of importance. The which I will state the general purport. The article is police applied at the following clubs for admission, the headed 'The Value of an Irish Harvest;' and it states first six refused it:- 'Citizen,' 'Mercantile Assisthat there is now growing on the Irish soil about £80,000,000 tants, 'Arthur O'Connor,' 'Robert Emmett,' 'St Paworth of produce, and that it will be fer the Irish trick's, 'Lord Etward Fuzzerald,' Wolf Tone," Wil-League consisting of a Council of Three Hundred, or liam Orr, and Felon Club; in the three lass there was in custody without bail or mainprise until 1st said,—I never felt so deep a concern in bringing any such other government as may be appointed, to consider no business doing." Now, these names are to be re-March, 1849.' The second clause, after empowering question before the house as that which I now feel in in what manner that produce shall be apportioned— marked, as some of them are the names of persons who the keepers of all gaols in which prisoners for treason proposing to the house to suspend for a limited time the what portion of it may be given as an indemnity to those were conspicuous in the rebellion of 1798, and they show shall be confined to detain them as aforesaid, provides that they shall only be removed from one the same time, that the measure I am about to propose portion of it hould be given to encourage industry and those times. The report from Cork on the 11th of July is necessary for the preservation of life and property in manufactures in Ireland; and what pertion of it may be runs thus:— Great exertions are made by the leaders necessary for the purposes of government; but evidently of the clubs in Cork to complete their organisation; the that copies of all warrants be transmitted to the insurrection;—and that it is eminently called for in shall be acknowledged, but that the whole of the produce latter are readily sold for 1s, 31. each. From the reign respect to the safety of the British empire. (Cheers) of the Irish soil shall, by one sweeping act of confiscation in my mind, therefore, I shall protion, be held by and be at the disposal of these masters. On the 13th of July an account is given of a meeting cced without any further preface or apology to state to of what the French have called the 'Red Republic'-MEETING OF THE CONFEDERATE CLUBS | the house the grounds upon which I rest the proposi- men who have no regard whatever to any of the existing inst., to form a Confederate club. They advised "the tion I am about to propose. It appears to me, Sir, rules of our social state, or to any of those purposes for people to arm and demand their rights, 'with a clean that it is absolutely necessary I should prove three which society has been founded and is kept together but men who give to the mind and the appetite of these soms attended; informations have been swern to as to the who are without property or character themselves a vision that the whole of that produce which has been the fruit Roman Catholic clergyman, addressed his congreof royular industry, which has been the fruit of the institutions of society, which has been the fruit of property their joining a Confederate club, which Mr Luke J. guarded and of rights enforced by those institutions, shall by one desolating measure be distributed according to the will and arbitrament of the rulers of that R. public. (Loud cheers.) I think I need not quote further to prove this fact. But there is one document more to legal; that each club should consist of 300 fighting men which I will refer in regard to the objects of these Confoderates, because those objects are set forth in it evidently for the purpose of quieting alarm. I allude to the resolutions passed at a meeting held in Dublin on now, to state the occurrences which have taken place the night of Saturday July 15, 1848. It has been stated at Cork and Drog eda since the beginning of the present in Ireland, and by none more earnestly than by the Ro- manth. At Cork a meeting was hald, which was atman Catholic clergy, that if such a Confederation as has tended by all the clubs, who marched, or, as Mr Smith been formed should succeed in its progress, there would O'Brien terms it, 'waiked' in regular order, and who be an end to all respect for religion, and to all regard at ended what he afterwards calls 'a review.' There for what men have hitherto held sacred, and that the was an inspection of the clubs; and the report states rule of brute force would be established. In order to that- 'As each club passed the president announced its provent the alarm which the doctrines held by these Confederates have naturally excited, there was a meeting of the officers of what are called the Dublin Clubs whenever a party forgot to do so he retuked him, occaheld on Saturday night, July 15, at which Mr John B. Dillou, described as the president of the Curran Club, took the chair. At that meeting the following resolutions were moved by Mr William S. O'Brien, M P., seconded by Mr Richard O'Gorman, pre-

of the British government to cause it to be believed that pillage and massacre, and for the overthrow of religion and social order, render it expedient that we should define the real objects of the club organisation; be it therefore resolved and declared:—That the purposes and end of our organisation are the overthrow of the power of the British legislation in this island.—That while we A woman here rushed forward and exclaimed, 'Three gion should be upheld and the legitimate influence of nothing less than the dismemberment of the empire would satisfy their wishes and aspirations. (Hear, hear.) So much then, I think, from their own confession, may be taken as to what is their object. You may believe Ireland; but this you must believe, that it is a traitorous conspiracy intended to overthrow the government of hereafter to rule Ireland as a separate country. (Hear. ear 1 That I say is the least-rating their objects as to that which I have stated would be the second proposilikely to end in rebellion, against the authorities which now exist. Sir. although there may be projects of the most is jurious and of the most mischiavons character vet if these projects are entertained by a few persons onlyif they are entertained by some obscure club or insignifi

missionaries into the country with a view of persuading persons in the great towns, and e en in small towns and those efforts did not succeed. The accounts we received to believe that that organisation would not become imchanged their character, and both the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, founding themselves upon what they saw in Dublin and upon the accounts remonth that these proceedings have assumed the chaitst place I will refer to a private letter which Lord Charendon directed to my right hon, friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the beginning of this month, in respect to the then state of things. Ho stated that 'A decision need not be immediately come to accounts received through the constabulary reports, at the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an have been five confederate clubs formed at Carrick-on-Suir: they have about 600 members in all. No persons with, that blood would have been shed, and to be bu; members are admitted to their meetings. Their obwas received from Meath:- 'A meeting to form a Repeal will, that there was not wanting the intention to rebel constabulary in the front rank of the Irish National Guard.' On the 6th of July the following was received from the county Louth :- 'The United Irishman C.ub

hand a newspaper called the Isisu Felon, and so called there were others to take his place.' The following was into which no person is admitted who is not a member Magisterial Tyranny Towards a Special Consta- because that individual was convicted of a felony; I wish the account from Waxford on the 7th of July :- 'A of these clubs; that the general object which is held a few days, and that he will re upen the old Market mounted, and it is known that upwards of two thou be remembered that to read a passage from the writings of one person, a conhouse on Burgh Quay, for political traffic and mon- sand stand of arms have been sent here by govern- on Mr O'Connor's visit to this town on Whit-Wed- tributor to that paper, who signs himself 'James F. instant. Mr Whit; proposed several violent resolutions ment; that they are to procure arms for that purpose; nesday last, the meeting was prohibited by the autho- Lalor, in which I think will be found the general spirit that none but men of good character be ad- and that nothing is now wanting but the day and the rities, and that Yeomanry Cavalry, police, and special of the sentiments which have been expressed by these mitted, nor policeman to be admitted without hour to be fixed by their leaders in order to carry inte portion of the soldiers in a field opposite Waterhouse- constables were in great requisition. A Mr William Confederates. The writer says:—'We hold the present a warrant. A Mr Devin produced a pattern of a field opposite Waterhouse- constables were in great requisition. A Mr William Confederates. Harris, a special constable, after having been on duty existing government of this island, and all existing cheap pike for poor persons, urged the people to arm In the beginning of a private letter which I have rearrived yesterday, but up to ten o'clock last night all the day, was disgusted at night on seeing a numnothing had been done towards the formation of the ber of the special intoxiccted; and judging from the tyranny, and to be null and void, as of moral effect; and say that the method pursued by these Confederates was have nothing satisfactory to send you to-day. The acto harangue that meeting in violent speeches, and im. of open rebell or, and every body concurs in saying that mediately afterwards to form an association or club the change in the feelings of the people within the last which was to meet secretly. There clearly have been in week or ten days has been the most rapid and complete all these instances in the first place, a meeting in which thing ever known even in Ireland. The bad spirit has some speech was made of a violent character; but meet- now extended itself to Tipperary, and the stipendiary

Skevington addressed the meeting; and after having (Loud criss of 'Hoar, hear.') Now, sir, I do think probably about 2,000 names enrolled in them; there are but that much bloodshed will take plant; that many few, if any respectable persons amongst them; some of lives will be sacrificed. And we should have to about a few, if any respectable persons amongst them; some of lives will be sacrificed. And we should have to about a few, if any respectable persons amongst them; some of lives will be sacrificed. victimised special, Mr Harris returned thanks, and true description of the object of this conspiracy, and these clubs have been open to the police visiting them; ourselves if we did not take such measures he are the of the means by which that object is to be effected, at a few admission has been refused. Another cessary in order to prevent that cutorent from taking

the place of Lord George Bentinck.

Of the mount by white that object is to be energied. At it is we admission has occur from Cork on the same day states that place, and prevent the leaders of that organised from the place of Lord George Bentinck.

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On the 13th of July an account is given of a meeting held at Gressbany, in the county of Cork, on the 2nd steel in the hand of every man'-not more than 150 perwords used," On the 14th of July 'the Rev. Mr Cooney, gation at Minnane, county of Cork, and urged strongly Shea would form after mass. Mr Shea, who is a magistrate of the county, room after addressed the people in the chapel yard; he urged them to join the club, said he would not do so if it were not perfectly that the clubs all over the country should be in communication with each other, under those in Dublin; not more than twenty persons enrolled their names.' I wish name, and all gave the salute. Mr O'Brien watched cautiously to see that each man gave the salute; and sionally saying, 'Just touch your hats as you walk along.' The St Patrick's Club having halted in front of him for a moment, he cried out, 'Do move along, and when you meet the other club turn to the cast, as want to see what kind f men the patriots of Ireland sident of the Oliver Bond Club, and adopted unanimously: are.' On one of the clubs passing, he remarked on That the systematic efforts made by writers in the pay the number of young boys in it, to which Town Councillor Mullan replied, ' We are particular to enrol none the repeal clubs of Ireland are organised for purposes of under sixteen years of age, and all these will be found to come up to that.' Mr O'Brien having disapproved of the order in which one club marched, one of the members said, 'We want a little discipline yet, sir, but we are willing to learn ' To which Mr O'Brien said, in an authoritative tone, 'Keep up your places and be silent.'

are firmly resolved to abstain, in our political capacity, cheers for the King of Munster;' to which Mr O'Brien from any interference in matters of a religious or sec. replied, Not yet—not yet; no shouting—no shouting. tarian character, we are not the less desirous that reli- Now, sir, it is to be remarked that there were afterwards meetings of the clubs at Drogheda and at Dublin, its ministers maintained in its integrity.—That so far and at both those meetings Mr Smith O'Brien adverted from desiring to overthrow social order, and to subject in his speeches to what he said had been called his our country to universal anarchy, our first anxi ty has review at Cork-stating that the numb rathat attended been, and is, to secure the legislative independence of the review was very considerable; that they were ready our country with the least possible injury to any class of to arm themselves, and to appear when they were called its ishabitants; and in the accomplishment of these our for. Another event to which I wish to allude took place designs we hope to put an end for ever to the sufferings at Waterford. A Mr Meagher, who is one well known and the disorders which have never ceased to afflict our for having used language frequently exciting the people under the away of Britain. The house will see people to rebellion and insurrection, was arrested in this disclaimer that they meant to associate for pure at Waterford on a charge of sedition. Several thouposes of pillage and massacre; that they do not disguise sand persons collected together withing to rescue but to overthrow altogether the sway of the government | the blood of the Irish people to attempt such a thing land, called Slievenamon, which was attended a me say by 10,000, and others by 15,000 persons, to hear Mr Meagher, Mr Doheny, and others. When Mr Meagher returned to Waterford from that meeting, he was waited for by several thousand persons, who wished to give him and dark, I resolved to go to the end of the bridge where many thousands were waiting. were no politics spoken of but that all the plans were making to upset the authorities, so that they may have the plunder. One fellow said, 'I am against plunder Well, and so am I,' was the answer, 'but it is not plum

government take instant at ps. although they will in the end get the better of these people, before that much prosacrificed.' I can answer for the character of the gor tlecan who wrote that letter, being a man of experience which was in itself small in amount, and which was not both in civil life and in foreign war, and of as much con rage and firmness as any man who is in the service of some of those persons being connected with the place by the ties of property and family, and well acquainted with its inhabitants and their political feelings, and what these Confederates is formidable, that it is rapidly exis most likely to be the disposition of the different classes of the people. The evidence of all these persons is to Roman Cathelic, are decidedly against any outbreak set that no influence that is used by them will have any effect whatever in deterring many thousand persons of the younger men of every class, but more especially o the farmer and peacent class, who are determined to rise in insurrection. (Hear, hear.) That, sir, is th evidence which I have received, supported, as I think is is, by all the public accounts, and entirely believed by

which, although it did not end in blood, is a most menacing warning for the future. Three persons were ar rested in that town for what happ ned to be a bailable offence-not under the Felony Act, but arrested for as ditious language and drilling, and for that offence placed in the Bride well of that town. An immense collection formidable. It is, however, chi fly within the last priest had been sho, some that these men had been confined, as was the case, and others that the insurrection racter which I am about to detail to the house. In the had begun. But what has been seen and witnessed was that the peasantry of the town and neighbourhood, a fer armed with muskets, and many with rude pikes and scythes, marched into the town with a most menacing aspect, and declared that the prisoners must be liberated. It was thought advisable, such being the state of things, and as the offence was bai able it could properly be done that the prisoners should be let out on bail; and when they appeared before the people the tean, which had sires of that armed multitude could not be complied

ginning of the insurrection would have taken place

Club was held at Trim on the 2nd inst, Mesers Daffy and (cheers); but that all that was wanting was the parti satisfied with what was done, and their object being completed, no rising took place. But no man can doubt that if matters had been otherwise a commence taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, the accounts from these ning associations which are in fac

ings then followed week after week, in which no persons | magistrate at Cloumel tells me there is great abrum for were admitted but those who belonged to the Confedera- that town.' It is certainly to be stated, and that leads tion; and if any person presented himself to be me to the further part of that which I have to state to admitted, such as a policeman, for the purpose of giving the house—it is certain that that which two menths information to the government, or who went as a loyal ago was not formidable has become formidable man to observe their proceedings, be was carefully ex- now, and that for the purposes of insurrection. cluded. The account received from Cork on the 7th of It may be, and I believe it will be, as the writer of the July is this :- 'There are now about fifteen Confederate letter from Waterford affirms, that in the event of an clubs formed, or in course of formation in this city, and outbreak these persons will be put down in the end

poses, at the same time, to abolish at once all rights of of July the following account was received from Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in concerning the Lord

the law, and who, if there is a new law passed against these clabs, would be found as supple in their endeavours sidering that in the minority there might be men of un- strictive monarchy in this country. (Derisive cheers.) doubted integrity and love of social order, but who were not Or did they suppose that they could rock their persuaded that the necessity for such a measure existed - cradle in the midst of such a confluence of revolu-I say that a lass so passed would in my mind lose a great tions and republics. ('Oh! oh!') The noble lord part of its efficacy, and would not tend, as we wish it had read extracts from anonymous letters, and from should tend, to the complete pacification of that country. had read extracts from anonymous letters, and from country, had the first taste—let not the English (Hear.) I have therefore waited until, in my mind, and newspapers, with which all were familiar. But he landlords deceive themselves with a notion that their alty of this measure is so clear, so notorious, and so had driven Ireland into rebellion. He (Mr O'Conglaring, that I am convinced that the conviction, the nor) had always stood up against bloodshed—he almost universal sonviction of the two houses of parliament, will be that what I ask is absolutely necessary, benefit to be derived by them from a physical revothe policy of whose government it was to feed class

The hon.

Sir H. Barnon added his testimony to the absolute neceptive budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer,
reason why we should distrust the advantage of mainit might deem necessary to meet the case. The hon.

Cessity for adopting this measure with unanimity. He
had that morning received letters from Ireland of the and what they will grant. (Loud cheers.) But, sir, lution. But the noble lord ought to be the last to house that such a measure as I propose should be passed,
I trust that the house will lose no time (cheers) in arming
the Lord Lightness of Levine and lightness of the lord lightness of Levine and Levine and Levine and Levine and Levine and Levine the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the powers which I cram it into one of his government boxes? Did he now ask for him, and which he declares it is necessary suppose that a starving people would pay any attenthat he should possess if he is to possess any tion to his suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act? means of stopping these proceedings. (Renewed The noble lord had taunted the Irish Repealers with cheers) When I ask this, I ask that which is not having thrown off the minor measure of Repeal of the merely in the interest of those who would uphold Union, and with looking for a total separation of the the constitution and would defend the Throne and maintain the integrity of the empere, but I ask it on behalf of discovered his continuous. Now, he (Mr O'Connor) had never discovered his continuous. those persons who would be sure to be the sufferers of an disguised his sentiments. unsuccessful outbreak in Ireland. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that if we have protracted debates on this subject. -the reasure passing netwithstanding, as it is sure to French instead of the English had gained the pass,-that with the means that the government of an battle of Waterloo, and the broad lands of empire like this have at their disposal we could put down the Russells had been given to Catholic priests, while they are now associated together to abrogate the attempts which these wicked men are commencing of he was sure the noble lord would, with his the constitution of Ireland. He (Mr O'Connor) had person of the Sovereign, or less of rational conviction in described is the 'profligate press' referred to by the incipient insurrection. But, sir, we should put them dying breath, have enjoined his children to struggle down with the loss of life, at the hazard of peace, at the hazard of the means of livelibood of many of her Majesty's for their independence. [Here Lord John Russell subjects in Ireland. We should put them down after an rose from his seat, lifted up the copy of the oath of outbreak and convulsion, and we should not be able to allegiance, which was on the table, and pushed it blished, he repeated there, what he had stated, over prevent that outbreak from taking place. I say, then, across to the hon, member, amidst tremendous that it is for the interest of all that such a measure should cheering from all sides of the house.] What did been performed—(cries of 'Hear, hear,' from the Liberal that he best discharged the obligation of that oath benukes)-that we have not in this session produced and by preserving to her Majesty that portion of her docarried into effect those measures, whatever they may be, minions which could be preserved without the horwhich are useful, and as they state necessary, for the rors of a revolution. (Roars of laughter and derisive well-being of Ireland—to such hon, members I will put cheering.) Yes, he would say forward only this prayer: An hon, gentleman has given notice of his intention to bring forward the whole question of the state of Ireland upon motion. I shall be most ready, after this bill has passed this house, to give every facility fer bringing on such a debate, to mest any such charges as the hon, gentleman may have to bring against us, and to submit, if the house should think fit by its vote to consure us for the conduct we have pursued. But I beg this house and those hon, members who are of that opinion to reserve until that time the expression of the Protestants the masters, and the Catholics their right of self-government, when both nations would their views-(hear, hear)-and not to let a debate which serfs, there never would be peace in the country. be stronger and more harmonious than they are should be confined to this one subject, whether the mea- The noble lord had attempted to govern the country now. ('Oh, oh, oh!') Well, they may 'oh,' but should be confined to this one subject, whether the measure we propose is necessary or no, to extend into variable permits the same time, he told him that the extensive one matters and opinions, which cannot but lead to could. When he could feed them no longer he conflicting and protracted debates, and thereby to delay that the house will permit me to introthat which it is essential should be passed at once. Sir, due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due this bill: and I ask them likewise, that if they do due the opinion of that house if they do disaffection which existed in Ireland could not have disaffection which existed in Ireland could n sanction it, they will have that sanction speedily carried million last year to feed the people? Yes, they did, flank company of the government—would ask them into effect. (Cheers.) No man can say what may be but they did not spend it in reproductive works, and no longer to be the mere hacks and sycophants of the consequence of the want of these powers for a short they only gave it to stop the excitement. (Derisive an administration, whose every act tended to the time in Ireland, and I ask those who are of opinion that cheers.) He hoped the Irish members would not prostration of their country-no longer to consider the measure should be passed and that these powers are acquiesce in this measure. For his own part, if it themselves honoured by the slavish acceptance of necessary not to render themselves responsible for the was in his power, he would obstruct it by every invitations to dine with the Prime Minister or his I believe in my conscience that this measure is calculated means in his power. He asked the Irish members colleagues, but to pass over from that side of the

having neglected all remedial measures for ire- against any one in his hic. Incommendation (there has been too much hings come to a crisis. He hoped that such was now over and over again to the people of Ireland had not not the case, though there might appear some grounds been fulfilled. Ireland had been neglected for eight or bouse that he may possibly be charged with having countrymen. The noble lord had expressed a hope (Cheers.) I for one am perfectly prepared to insist on for the suspicion, when it was seen that the laws of the nine months, and now, at the end of the session, the

tuese clare, would be found as supple in the pare shown fact, an admission that his own neglect was the basis propositions of the noble lord, he would conclude to evade the provisions of that law as they have shown fact, an admission that his own neglect was the basis propositions of the noble lord, he would conclude to evede the provisions of the callet. of the measure now called for to repress that excitement by reminding him of the aphorism, that to be foreing law. We have had, and I have received co.day, a consequent upon ministerial neglect. (Cheers.) And warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He further opinion of the Lord Caancellor of Ireland, with thus it ever was with the Whig government, that had told him of the effect of the Coercion Bill—he evaded. With respect to the clubs, there is no doubt that these clubs are in themselves unlawful. It advise the Lord-Licutenant as to the measures necessary whose plan the noble lord said was not to lead to cause an immediate revolution in Ireland. (Hear, for putting down these clubs, it was found, that al- bloodshed, but to gather up the mind of the country, hear, hear.) The noble lord might relyupon the ability though their general object is perfectly well-known- and then bring it to bear upon the mind of this and courage of Lord Clarendon; but if he had known to every member of this bouse, and known to all house. But what was the result of this policy? assisted that nobleman in carrying out measures of the government, with any facility, to put down these and pensions, while the people found that they were the reclamation of waste lands were, however, purthe government, with any facility, to put down these deluded and had got nothing. (Hear.) No wonder clubs. I say 'with any facility,' because, if any means the people were irritated. But the noble lord had ment, which would rather place its reliance upon fresh evasion and under some new form the law himself to blame for much of the irritation which Free-trade negotiations with foreigners for the proswould be eveded, and that the clubs would be con- existed in the minds of the people of Ireland. When perity of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) He told the tinued in as great force and with as powerful an or- the Crown and Government Security Bill was brought | noble lord not to lay the 'flattering unction to his ganisation as before. I will state likewise the diffi- in he told the noble lerd that the effect would be soul' that the co-operation of the two Houses of bouse have read accounts of what has happened at it was impossible to keep down the public mind, could keep a starving people in a state of transport of the country, and they will particularly in these days. There was however one Waterford an I elsewhere in the country, and they will particularly in these days. There was, however, one quillity, but that the effect would be to stringent law, would be applicable to the training and point in which he agreed with the noble lord, and plunge the country in all the horrors of a civil war. merching of these clubs to particular places. But with that was that in a physical revolution the people The noble lord has dilated upon the apothegms, and respect to these cases there is a great difficulty. These themselves would be the greatest sufferers. It was appears to have chronicled the sayings of the class avoid giving a military word of command, and that only a good social change that would confer social late Mr O'Connell, while the mind, which is now which is forbidden by the letter of the law is evaded in improvement on the people. But he must tell the to be repressed, is the creation of those very sayorder to obtain the object which these conspirators have noble lord that this measure would only hasten a ings and apothegms; but the noble lord had omitted Whatever measures we may frame, and whatever mes- last accounts from Ireland were 'vapid, stale, flat, labour was the source of all wealth. (Hear, hear.) sures may be necessary to meet particular evils in the and unprofitable, and that there was no treason now Well, was not the realisation of that teaching likely special shape which they may assume from time to time, worth reading. The noble lord attempted to govern to be contended for by an enthusiastic, a famished, the remedy which, above all things, is necessary at this Ireland by patronage, and not by social measures, a deceived people? The Morning Chronicle—the time is a bill to enable the Lord Lieutenant to secure the It was to the Irish members, who were cringing to organ of the Free Traders, reminded hon. gentlemen persons of those who are suspected of high treason. (Cheers.) I come forward, then, to ask this house of (Cheers.) I come forward, then, to sak this house of parliament to grant to the Executive this power.

(Cheers.) I ask it now. I feel that I might have been it was to them he ascribed the necessity of this meaning the same of the product of an invitation to dine at their tables—been dragged in the gutter aforetime, and that the amusement might be repeated; and yet, with such justified in asking it at an earlier period. (Marked sure. He would tell them more, that this measure teachings, followed by such treachery and disapcheering from the Opposition benches.) But, sir, in would fail, as the others had done. Let them look pointment, the people were to be placed out of the weighing that question which I have anxiously weighed to America, within fourteen days' sail of Ireland, Constitution! But he would warn the house that that any extraordinary law to suspend the liberty of a this country were pent up—let them look at France, part of the united kingdom, which should be passed by only a small majority, and withent a very general, if not an almost manimous concurrence of this bouse,—pas:ed sia, which was seeking to be a republic—let them amid conflicting debates, when many doubted its neces. look to Italy, which was throwing off the despotism sity, and opposed its expediency, that such a law, reaching of Austria, and then he would ask them whether Ireland only as the expression of that mejority, and con- they could hope to maintain their position of a re- would become Chartists to a man. ('No, no,' and

He would tell the noble lord that if the

Give me the avowed, the erect, the manly foe, Bold I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow.

the state of things was removed which made means were by restoring to the Irish people the bill. believe in my conscience that this measure is calculated to prevent insurrection, to preserve the unity of this empire, and to secure the contry. If there be other questions, let them be stated at some future time on some future motion. For my opposite finish measure, responsible for not delaying it now. (Cheers.) I and must suffer; but it was not in his power to distinct was not how would give the noble loft was not in his power. He asked the Irish members to prevent insurrection, to preserve internal peace, to the government was determined to coros to the other country. If there be other questions, let them be stated at the preposition of their power. (No, no.) If they did not prevent insurrection, to preserve internal peace, to tronge to the government was determined to corose that his members would be defined by pressed country.

Sir R. PEL.—Sir, by one of the compliments paid to pressed country.

Sir R. PEL.—Sir, by one of the compliments paid to pressed country.

Sir R. PEL.—Sir, by one of the compliments paid to pressed the preposite of the proposing this means of the government and the free institutions of the man or the paper which could peace to the purpose, and more especially did he consider that the proposite of proposition in their power. (No, no.) If they did not think proper to do that, he regreted that Ire-presentatives—(No, no.) If they did not think proper to do that, he regreted that Ire-presentatives—(No, no.) If they did not think proper to do that, he regreted that Ire-presentatives—(No, no.) If they did not think proper to do that, he regreted that the proposed by the government a decisive and cordinal supposed by the government a decisive and cordinal supposed by the government and control of the man or the paper which the beauty in efficient for any useful for the dearn whether cepted our responsibility, and I confidently ask this trouble. He had no doubt that the right hon. ba- look to the combination which exists; I look to the panied with practical plane of social improvement. He house to accept theirs-(cheers)-and to be mindful ronet the member for Tamworth would give this avowals of the parties who head that combinationof the blessings they will preserve, and of the risks measure his support-(Cheers)-with more courtesy (cheers)-I give them credit for veracity; and, giving which by any other course they will incur. (The noble to the noble lord than the noble lord had shown to lord here concluded his speech amid loud and prolonged him when he opposed the comparatively trifling measure of an Arms Bill. The right hon baronet Mr O'Connor said he could well understand the differed from him in politics, and perhaps the right painful feelings with which the noble lord said he hon. baronet would take that as a compliment. sidering the state of Ireland, and considering the Irish members alone, if they were united, would the recess a desolating warfare. (Casers.) My opinion ference between meeting a rabble in a field, and taking present feeling of the house, he stood in a much more beat the government; the Protectionists would beat is that the authority of the Crown will be ultimately; that military occupation of the whole country which, difficult position. He was aware there was a dispo- them, if it were not for the juvenile staff of the successful, after great devastation of property, after under the circumstances he alluded to, would bebut the noble lord said, let it go as the will of the lished all the tactics of Col. Mazzaroni, and prevail in a civilised country. (Loud cheers.) There resistance to rents and taxes which would arise, unless system of mild and conciliatory conduct on the part of great majority of this house, and afterwards I will recommended them to the consideration of the is no concealment of what are to be the instruments by remedial measures were adopted, and which no poercive viscuss remedial measures for Ireland. This was populace, but that was when the Whigs stood in which this new power is to be established. Have I noe measures could adequately reach. The violent opinions measures were proposed; but so soon as Ireland was of the house to the other. But there never was in rior in intelligence, not that they may furtively under. quieted by coercion, then they said the whole country any country such a venal and profligate press as in mine the Royal authority, not that they may take means to know why the not already passed, commonly called the is tranquil and there is no necessity for remedial this country. He warned the house not to fetter for ultimately repealing the union, but that they may at Felens Act, could not be sufficient for the purpose, and measures. However, he (Mr O'Connor) contended public opinion, as it was the national safeguard, and once resort to pillage for the purpose of dividing among why, it had not been fully carried cut? The government that the whole of the noble lord's speech was an would break down every barrier. It was his pride themselves the spoils of their success? (Loud cheers.) had not used the powers within their hands; and why,

them take the rents from the landlords, and they laughter.) They might say 'no;' but they were not pompously referred to? They are there, seated upon that bench (pointing to the Treasury bench). That was the only beneficial change that the noble lord anticipated from Free Trade. (Cheers.) And while leagues, he would ask, where was the right hon. baronet the member for Harwich (Sir J. Hobhouse) once a revolutionist, but now a constitutionalist? How easy it would be to rake that Treasury bench, branding each of its occupants with the stamp of sedition, never expressed an opinion out of that house which he would fear to express in that house; and much as he longed to see the liberty of his country estaand over again, elsewhere, that the working classes what he contended for, was the right of the people to such a social system as would insure a sound political system to protect it, and around which all

that the whole of the noble lord's speech was answered by his concluding unequivocal confession of
guilt, so ingenously admitted when he pleaded guilty,
not to the possible, but to the well founded charge
having neclected all remedial measures for Ireswered by his concluding unequivocal confession of
to say, that he had never attended a secret meeting
the mode in which the power of these men who
inch should that house be called on to pass a new
the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to make
concessions which would restore peace and contentment
when it was alleged at the time that government had
to the possible, but to the well founded charge
to be excluded from meetings, or never conspired
to the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to make
concessions which would restore peace and contentment
when it was alleged at the time that government had
to that country. But what had the present Ministers
done for Ireland by refusing to make
concessions which would restore peace and contentment
when it was alleged at the time that government had
to the possible powers within their names; and why,
then, should that house be called on to pass a new
the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to make
concessions which would restore peace and contentment
when it was alleged at the time that government had
to the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to make
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make the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to
make the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to
m having neglected all remedial measures for Ire- against any one in his life. These circumstances (Cheers.) I believe that if there has been too much hings come to a crisis. He hoped that such was now

tion for the abrogration of the Irish constitution; in against them. Having now adverted to the three sion of the leaders is justified. It is possible other opinion of the inutility of the proposed measure of coer- arrest agitators in one place of the sweet about for the abrogration of the Irish constitution; in against them. Having now adverted to the three sion of the leaders is justified. It is possible other opinion of the inutility of the proposed measure of coer- arrest agitators in one place of the sweet about for the sacrond size in another constitution. the heart of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt doubt that these clubs are in themselves unlawful. It sustainment of Whigs in power. The noble lord is quite evident that clubs for procuring arms and raising resistance against the crown and the law officers of the crown came to legal; but when the law officers of the crown came to legal; but when the law officers of the crown came to the model of the agitation conducted by the late Mr O'Connell, that the effect of this new Coercion Bill would be to the authority of the Crown, I do hope no delay will be the authority of the Crown, I do hope no delay will be the authority of the crown came to the model of the crown came to the model of the crown came to the authority of the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to the crown and the law officers of the crown came to (Cheers.) I think it would be unbecoming on the part of members of this house to urge on her Majesty's ministers additional powers. The responsibility rests with them. I will not urge on them measures of greater coercion than those their own responsibility demands; but of a social character and required a social remedy. mesns of procuring evidence as to what passes in these pation Act the leaders were rewarded with places been done for Ireland. The draining of swamps and this I say, as nothing but necessity can justify a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the same necessity pire either by a system of packed juries or by your milimakes immediate action desirable, and I will consent to | tary force. the suspension of any forms in order to embody my opinions in the shape of an act of Parliament. With respect to the speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr O'Connor), I tell him I will defend the monarchy of England against this mock King of Munster (loud cheers and laughter) and against his own pretensions also in a subordinate deganisation as before. I will state likewise the diffi- in he told the noble lend that the enect would be sould that the enect would be sould that the enect would be sould be of laughter.) This gentleman who says, Dont shout it was avowedly an invasion of the constitution. The of laughter.) This gentleman who says, Dont shout of the constitution. The out for the King of Munster yet! 'Not yet!' No. I only excuse for it was its necessity, and its necessity had for one am not prepared to exchange the mild supremacy of Queen Victoria for this new King of Munster. (Loud Russell had alluded in his speech. His lordship had lord to consider this subject, as well as the state of the cheers) I did give credit to the hon, gentleman that not come down to the house with a green bag full of grand jury laws in Ireland, and the state of its municipal he was 'the bold, the erect, the manly foe,' during that anonymous communications, but had only referred to institutions, and he submitted that parliament ought not to separate without an attempt to apply remedies in each of these restrictions. tween himself and other agitators in Ireland, he said, cation of the measure which he recommended. He con-'he for one was the friend of separation.' But the noble sidered this pending insurrection to be neither an agra-In view without placing themselves in the power of the surface of wise acquired, that there is no doubt there is no doubt there is an associated and the second an the law and of the Crown of this country, and that it the dignity of a Prime Minister, and told the house studiously avoided the repetition of the maxims of means to attain its object by ferce of arise. (Cheers, that this measure would be for the good of the Reformers and Free Traders, the sentiments and Why, that is what the late Mr O Connell might have city, which had been encouraged by events which had on a Sunday could be made the means of doing so. He, If such is the case, sir, then I know no remedy so people of Ireland themselves, and even for those teachings by which that mind which was now to be restraightforward, so direct in its object, and so immediate who were offering resistance to the law; but had pressed was created. (Hear, hear.) When the maintain the golden link of the Crown—it might have In its purpose of selzing the persons of those who are at the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish Whigs required popular support they told the people been possible for him to say, 'I am for a separate legis. political grievances of Ireland with the question then the head of this morement, without in any manner endangering the present of the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish
the head of this morement, without in any manner endangering the present of the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland. The people on occasion of his bringing forward the Alien
that taxation without representation was tyranny and
lature, but for the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland. The position of the house with an undignified
should be resisted—(hear, hear)—that the people
innecent, as what is commonly known by the name of
the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish
people on occasion of his bringing forward the Alien
that taxation without representation was tyranny and
should be resisted—(hear, hear)—that the people
should be resisted—(hear, hear)—that the people
the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish
people on occasion of his bringing forward the Alien
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lature, but for the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland. The position of the house with an undignified
should be resisted—(hear, hear)—that the people
were the only legitimate source of power; and that
the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish
people on occasion of his bringing forward the Alien
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were the only legitimate source of power; and that
the noble lord forgot how he taunted the Irish
people on occasion of his bringing forward the Alien
that taxation without representation was tyranny and
lature, but for the supremacy of the Crown in Ireland.

The position of the house gentleman, however, is different
forth to Europe that this was a question between
the Europe that the people was a question between
the could be resisted—(hear, hear)—that the people was a question between
the could be resisted legis.

The noble lord forgot had the people was a question between
the coul his 'beldness' and 'manliness' in declaring for the se- jority of that people were not traitors. He could not than the noble lord, and he only regretted that the noble paration of Ireland from England. If he means by believe that the Roman Catholic priesthood would separation' that Ireland shall still remain associated look with favour on a Jacobin movement, nor would be with England - why was he scared by that oath? (Loud believe, though some of the peasantry might have been cheers.) I thought the hon, gentleman's declaration in favour of 'separation' had been absolute; but on seeing body of them in the south of Ireland were heart and soul and being reminded of that cath he said, 'Iam enden- in this menacing movement. It was the movement of vouring to preserve the integrity of her Majesty's Irish a party stimulated by foreign events and encouraged government would pass this measure without making any dominions, (Mr O'Connor -- Her English dominions.') by foreign success. He had no doubt that their plots Her English dominions!' That oath was taken with would meet with discomfiture; but he wished that that whirlwind. out that equivecation. (Loud cheers.) The allegiance discomfiture might not be accomplished at the same expromised was allegiance on the part of Ireland as fully pense of life and treasure and good feeling at which it had during months past—(hear, hear)—it has seemed to me where all the passions of hatred and revenge against loyalty was a capricious thing. Men were not loyal and if the hos. gentleman really took that oath with a reason he supported this bill. and completely as on the part of England (loud cheers); been accomplished on former occasions, and for that when they were starved to death; and much as they secret reservation that he would be a faithful and loyal Mr Callagnan opposed the measure, which, he beboasted of the loyalty of their Church, let them subject in this part of the United Kingdom, but reserved lieved, was founded on the misrepresentations of the take away the tithes from the bishops to-morrow, a perfect latitude of action in Ireland, and a right to press, and would not have the effect anticipated. and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Let the sister country from Her Majesty's dominions, Sir D. Normers supported the measure, and called on them take the rents from the landlords, and they —that latitude of construction is so large as would cir- the government to selze the leaders of the conspiracy at tainly convince me that there is no value whatever in once, and thus save his poor wretched countrymen, who

this country. (Loud and continued cheering.) (Hear, hear.) Yes, he understood that cheer, but to the 1st of March, 1849, because he thought that the by the hon, member for Nottingham in his newspaper. house ought not to be prorogued, but should sit from month to month in deliberation upon the remedial meanment at a knowledge of its value, the sooner will you be presented at a knowledg

proceed to a division upon the present question. The condition of Ireland was one of the greatest possible danger, and no one more earnestly desired than he did to uphold her Majesty's loyal subjects in that part of the United Kingdom with all the force that law and government could put forth for their protection, But, looking at the measures of the government, he found it im-

Chanceller of Ireland, has pointed cut the sanger conscience of these clubs. We may think it necessary to introduce a measure to meet the erganisation of these clubs, but it is to be remembered that that crass in salic constance of the security instance of the security instance of the security of the house; thus unequivocally instance of the security of the proposed for this measure. It is the conspiracy is not an agrantan one; the house clubs, but it is to be remembered that that crass instance of the security of the house; thus unequivocally instance of the security of the total salic of such an asked for vice of such an instance of the exercise of the house in the house of the exercise of the security of the house; thus unequivocally instance of the exercise of the security of the total salic of such an asked for vice of such an asked for vice of such an asked for or vice of the exercise of the bill in a gallop, and it would not occasion him asked for this measure. If the house is the bill in a gallop, and it would not occasion him asked for vice of the exercise of the exercise of the exercise of the total effects of the exercise of the exercise of the bill would specifing the people. The occurse of the total effects of the exercise of such an asked for vice of such an asked for vice of the total effects of the exercise of the bill might have the effects of the occasion him asked for vice of such an asked for vice of such an asked for vice of the total effects of the exercise of such an asked for vice of the total effects of the exercise of the bill might have the effects of the occasion him asked for vice of such an accusation, but with characteristic Whig dexterity is their to be remembered that that organization and keep the conspiration and keep the conspiration and the was under the power to apprehend on asking for this measure. If the believe the measure is justified in asking for this measure. If the believe the measure of the total effects of the exercise of the total effects of the total effects of measures he would recommend. The non, member con-cluded by moving an amendment to the following effect: people could not forget the declarations repeatedly people could not forget the declarations repeatedly made by every man now sitting on the Treasury from misgor rement and from the want of remedial mea-sures, without which no coercive measure could restore sures, without which no coercive measure could restore (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') England was

Mr FAGAN seconded the amendment, and contended Mr Fagan seconded the amenument, and contents of that country was governed, not as no masted to sevit, unthat Lord John Russell had not made out any case der the mild and maternal sway of victoria, it was held as a der the mild and maternal sway of victoria, it was held as a union his own showing, for the suspension of garrison, and the expense was now visiting the people of even upon his own showing, for the suspension of the Habers Corpus Act. The evils of Ireland were England as a punishment for the course which had been

Mr DISBAELI declared his intention of giving the measure of government his unvarying and unequivocal support. If he could bring himself to think that this pend. ing insurrection arose from the social and political grievances of Ireland, and that this bill would be an obstacle

such a declaration of allegiance. The hon, gentleman were misled by them, from the miscry which would

dicted the effect of Free Trade upon both England has been occurring in France, in Italy, in Germany, and the government with regard to Ireland was not the which it professed to cure.

Mr. DEFMANCE OF TRADE Upon both England has been occurring in France, in Italy, in Germany, and the government with regard to Ireland was not the which it professed to cure.

Mr. Muntz asked Mr. S. Crawford to withdraw his and Ireland; and although Ireland, as an agricultural other European states. Sir, I say not a word with recountry, had the first taste—let not the English spect to the internal administration of the affairs of Whenever that question was properly raised, he would be felt himself placed to give support to her Majesty's goday would not yet arrive. (Hear, hear.) Their any reflections on what has occurred in Paris or else- lar state of affairs. He agreed with Mr Disraeli as to yernment, that if they did not forthwith redress the position and their influence in that house might where; but when the hon, gentleman holds up the origin of the present movement in Ireland, and would where; but when the hon, gentleman holds up the origin of the present movement in Ireland, and would another Coercion Bill for that country. upon class, giving the politically influential the culty. I have a right to say that, looking at what has and this journal :- The hon, member for Nottingham most alarming nature. People of all descriptions were largest share of the booty. Had any single one of taken place on the chief arena of revolutionary Burope— has spoken of a profligate press having done much to the calculation of taken place on the chief arena of revolutionary Burope— has spoken of a profligate press having done much to taking France, taking France, taking Paris as the example—looking at influence the public mind improperly. It is not for me measure sooner. Some of the leaders of the intended rethe extensive hopes presented in the celebrated Edin-burgh missive of the noble lord been realised? and burgh missive of the noble lord been realised? and rities for public liberty—(hear, hear)—the state of the think that it has need of any defender in this house; but heard the sound of the prison doors closing bellion who had some property, were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they heard the sound of the prison doors closing bellion who had some property, were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they heard the sound of the prison doors closing bellion who had some property, were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they heard the sound of the prison doors closing bellion who had some property, were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they heard the sound of the prison doors closing bellion who had some property, were most anxious for the passing of this bill, and would rejoice when they revenue, the condition of the manufacturing classes, the principles that were acted upon with respect to the re looking at what passed in the interval of three or four scribe a person who, in his connexion with the press, months-in June, when the new government, founded en does some unworthy act for the sake of his private adadverting to the sayings and doings of his col- the barrieades of February, was exposed to the most vantage or gratification. Now, I should like to know Crawford, but nevertheless declared his intention of supviolent opposition from those whose hopes had been disappointed—looking to all this, I draw a fitting reflection appointed—looking to all this, I draw a fitting reflection the from it for the guidance of the people of this country— and I say, so far from what has pased in Europe induction and I say in the sa ing me to distrust the advantage of limited monarchy, or lips nor disgust the ears of the honourable members by to believe that its foundations are less secure—to believe reading the titles of these works; but I wish to know that there is less of affectionate devotion towards the whether the paper which acts in the manner I have favour of the advantage of limited monarchy-I look to honourable member for Nettingham? (Cheers.) I give the experience of the last six months, and I retain an the honourable member for Nottingham the choice of increased conviction that the monarchy of this country two alternatives—either he believes in and approves of is secure, and is endeared by new considerations to the doctrines of the books advertised; er, knewing and the affectionate support and devotion of the people of believing them to be immoral, irreligious, and blasphemous works, he publishes their titles for the sake of the a huge lie, an organised hypocrisy. Perish such civil rule as I have mentioned, I think we ought to take care lisation!' (Loud cries of 'Hear.') Amongst the that the liberty of the subject is not unnecessarily interthings which have maddened the too excitable people fered with (Hear, hear.) things which have madeened the too sections poor of Ireland, we may enumerate that curse an 'unruly tongue' which 'setteth on fire the course of nature, and tongue' which 'setteth on fire the course of nature, and be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the City of Mr Homs: I beg to protest against the abominable

[Loud cheers.] Sir, I look to the state of Ireland; I look to the combination which exists; I look to the avowals of the parties who head that combination—

(cheers)—I give them credit for veracity; and, giving them credit for veracity, I believe there exists in Ireland at this moment a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen at this moment a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen at this moment as the property which have been the constitution in Ireland, and, perhaps, with a glashonest and ought to be shunned. (Loud cheers.) In my opinion there is nething more principles of the parties of the present slittle what the details pregnant with danger at the present time than the perniciples of the present time than the perniciples of the present time than the perniciples of the causes of the present slittle what the details pregnant with danger at the property which have been widely disseminated in a neighbouring country, and at this moment a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen ple. Was their social state a healthy condition? The second reading may be postponed till Monday at all which some individuals have for years back foatered being the constitution in Ireland, and, perhaps, with a panied with practical plans of social improvement. He (Loud cheers.) In my opinion there is nething more principles of sweeping, it matters little what the details pregnant with danger at the present time than the perniciples of at this moment a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen of her crown and government in that country. (Loud cheers.) Such being my impression, trusting to the avowal of the Confederates, I take my part with the Conspirators the avowal of this united kingdom against the conspirators who are arrayed against it. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be a length of time past. And this was going on without the population will be undered to the fact that I do not feel my—

so there are to me that the remarks of the country the population were actually starving. Such was the population were actually starving. Such was the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such was the population of the fundamental laws of the population were actually starving. Such painful feelings with which the noble lord said he hon. baronet would take that as a compliment rose to ask for a suspension of the constitution; but the mobile lord would now feel gratified, as there had been already an almost universal expression of the feeling of the house on behalf of the measure for which he asked. The noble lord the saked. The noble lord the saked. The noble lord would have been no need to ask for companions—from which he asked. The noble lord the saked is not the feeling of the house on behalf of the measure for which he asked. The noble lord the saked is not the feeling of the house on behalf of the measure for which he asked. The noble lord the saked is not the feeling of the feeling of the house on behalf of the measure for which he asked. The noble lord the saked is not the feeling of the feeling of the feeling of the house on behalf of the measure for which he asked. The noble lord the saked is not the feeling of the feelin dappliances for an outbreak; but the third prosition in favour of the measure he had not heard
ade out.

Lord John Russell: The remedy was the first.

No the remedy was the first.

No the remedy was the first.

No the remedy was the first.

Lord John Russell: The remedy was the first.

No the remedy was the first unfortum and not to take a deep interest in the condition of that unfortum mater out to take a deep interest in the condition of the week the necessing of this measure.

No the admittal law from 1803 till 1805.

Arms Acts were frequently effects of the couls AT U CONNOR: No, the remedy was the first. (Laughter.) He reduced the question to one of the rule of three, (Laughter.) However, if the noble lord felt it necessity to ask the indulgence of the house in proposing this measure, he (Vir O'Connor) thought that, considering the excited state of the continent, considering the state of Ireland, and considering the state of Ireland the necessity of the three feloss are worth one and a general support. (Loud and considering the state of Ireland the necessity of the noble lord felt it nethe reduced the question to one of the rule of three, and calculated if three feloss are worth one and a general support. (Loud the necessity of the state of the continent of the state of the nouse than he had done; of this bill, and the acting of the state of the reduced the question to one of the rule of three, and calculated if three feloss are which justifies the measures. If remedial measures is remedial measures. If remedial measures. If remedial measures were not of remedial measures. If remedial measures is no opportunity for further delays—that the nethe recessity dath the notice of the house than he had done; of the suddent of the lives of multidesset.—It is undenly depend to the present of the lives of multidesset.—It is undenly done the notice of the house than he had done; of this bill, and the a never be effectually secured until the Legislature removed the long-continued causes of discontent which existed in difficult position. He was aware there was a disposition to attach importance to every word that fell
from the Prime Minister of England; but if he was
at a loss for an answer to the statements, he would
it in the confession of the noble lord, when he
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find it in the confession of the noble lord was the cause of life by many innocent
lord lord in that country. For many years class had been opposed eminent men had traversed the country preaching the doctrine that English oppression was the cause of Irish misery, and that England was the deadly enemy of Ireland. That was the state of feeling which prevailed Ireland. The bill was proposed to remain in force till the besought the house not to let this measure go to Ire- Free Trade agitation. That paper in shewing the government under which you live by far the most the government under whi the Legislature; but in that he had been disappointed. Ireland was in its present disturbed state because their civil rights were withheld from the people. They were not placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated Siscuss remedial measures for Ireland. This was the course followed by a Whig government in proposing coercive measures. They always promised to Consider remedial measures after their coercive which, like a true prostitute, had gone from one side to Consider remedial measures after their coercive which, like a true prostitute, had gone from one side of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled to consider remedial measures after their coercive which, like a true prostitute, had gone from one side of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled to the last of September 1848. ('Oh, oh!') He should do so for this reason, that which the measures after their coercive which, like a true prostitute, had gone from one side of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled to the last of September 1848. ('Cries of 'No, oh!') He should do so for this reason, that not placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated they had lamentable experience that the house would not as forement it was too measures absolutely necessary for the well-strength of the country to combine with the men supering of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled the proposition of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled to the last of September 1848. (Cries of 'No, oh!') He should do so for this reason, that not placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated they had lamentable experience that the house would not strength of the country—that was to no perturbed the people of England and Scotland. Since the reason, that not placed on the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated to the same footing as the people of England and Scotland. Since the Irish people were not treated to the best of the country of the well-strength of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled the people were not treated to the same footing as the those persons to have a desire for separation. He wanted more fortunate fellow subjects in other parts of no.') the empire. The source of the demagogues' power in Ireland was the misery of the people. The promises which the Ministers had held out to the people of Ire. land had never been fulfilled. (Hear.) When the Tories were in office their opponents upbraided them with being | Printed by DOUGAL MGOWAN, of 16, Great Windmills neglected all proper precautions with the view of letting be regretted that the promises which had been made

obliged to maintain 60,000 men in arms in Ireland. That country was governed, not as he wished to see it, un-

pursued towards that unfortunate country. It was not alone in a pecuniary point of view that England suffered; the risk was incurred of the disorganisation which prevailed in Ireland extending to this country. Our parishes were overrun with paupers, whilst the profits of trade and the means of employment were daily decreasing. It was the duty of Ministers to bring forward immediately measures calculated to conciliate the people of Ireland, and Parliament ought to sit from day to day to pass them. ances of Ireland, and that this bill would be an obstacle to the remedy of those grievances, he should be inclined means of conciliation; but what was the case now! Ire. of these particulars. He agreed entirely with his hon. friend (Mr S. Crawford) that remedial measures ought to be introduced as speedily as possible, but he should be sorry to see any division on the motion now before the house. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that remedial measures for Ireland would be brought forward to-morrow-floud laughter)—he meant Monday—though he could not help thinking the better the day the better the deed. He did not know that any man could employ the Sabbath day mous vote upon it, though he was quite ready to support the proposition of his hon. friend when it came before the house in a separate shape. No man, to judge from the speech which he had delivered, was more impressed with the necessity of passing remedial measures for Ireland lord had not acted upon his own convictions.

Mr Newdegate would give his support to this measure as a great measure of policy, but he considered the case as strictly exceptional, and he wished to guard himconstitutional changes. He trusted that her Majesty's conditions, for past experience ought to tell them that if they did so they would only sow the wind to reap the

Mr Grocan, as representative of the loyal citizens of Dublin, thanked the government for this bill, which would put an end to that agitation which had reduced so many of the opulent and industrious tradesmen of Dublin to bankruptcy and ruin. He regretted that this measure had not been introduced earlier, and hoped that the government would not show any indecision in carrying i

Mr REYNOLDS differed toto costo from his hon. colleague, He prophesied that this bill would pass and would be a failure. Still, in expressing that belief, he must declare himself favourable, not to its introduction. but to its extinction. He should vote against it in all its stages, and laughter.) They might say 'no;' but they were not tried yet. He (Mr O'Connor) had critically pre- monarchy after the example we have had in what the general policy of bill would make Repealers, and would extend all the evils

(Hear.) I have therefore waited until, in my mind, and in the minds of my colleagues, the evidence of the mobile lord that it was himself who day would not yet arrive. (Hear, hear.) Their lord the minds of my colleagues, the evidence of the necestal manner of these disorders humbly to discourage then to consider was a particular remedy for a particular remedy for

some of them had expressed themselves to that effect.

Colonel Dunne concurred in the amendment of Mr S.

tend to introduce remedial measures for Ireland, this bill would never introduce into that country permanent

The house then divided, when the numbers were-For Mr S. Crawford's amendment

Lord J. Russell. — Sir, as the house has so unequivocally expressed its opinion in favour of this bill as to leave no doubt that it shall pass,-(cheers.)-I do hope that the that it is for the interest of all that such a measure should be immediately passed. (Cheers.) If there are gentlemen, and there may be many in this house, who, while they think that this measure is necessary, are for opinion that other measures are also necessary, and that the whole duty of the whole duty of the whole duty of the government has not the whole duty of the government has not the people mad, thought and there immediately passed. (Cheers.) If there are gentlemen, and there may be many in this house, who, while they think that this measure is necessary, are to the noble lord wished to direct his attention because, with the last shot, against whom this bill was directed was not repeal, but to the oath of allegiance, but he thought, if the has been destroyed, and the people mad, thought and the whole duty of the government has net to country had ever derived a benefit from a the noble lord want? (Renewed cheers.) It charge the house will not not not the noble lord want? (Renewed cheers.) It charge the noble lord want? It charge the noble lord want? (Renewed cheers.) It charge the noble lo triumph, become victims to the ascendant party, could not, however, vote for the continuance of this bill was ignorant that the same doctrine had been broached that the house has so very unequivocally declared itself in favour of the bill.

> thought he best fulfilled the obligations of the engines upon it.
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> The whole question in Ireland was a question between Catholic and Protestant—and until justice was done between these two creeds—until the state of things was removed which made the state of things was removed which made the best fulfilled the obligations of the engines upon it. The state of things in Ireland was most alarming. He from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance; and, from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance that morning information from Ireland that morning information from Ireland that the state of things was removed which made the best fulfilled the obligations of the engines upon it. The state of things in Ireland was most alarming. He from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance that morning information from Ireland that morning information from Ireland that morning information from Ireland that the state of things in Ireland was most alarming. He from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance that morning information from Ireland that morning information from Ireland that the state of things in Ireland was most alarming. He from them, hold it upon the title of popular ignorance that morning information from Ireland that morning i cumstances he should not oppose the introduction of the bill.
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> Mr Sadlier thought that it was high time that the movements of the revolutionists should be stopped, and should, therefore, cordially support the bill of the neble lord. At the same time, he teld him that the extensive of repeal; it is a question affecting the foundation of the sake of the necessity of these the tenure of property, he declares that the whole state of society must be subverted. (Hear, hear.) This, then, is not, as the noble lord has argued, a question as to the separation of Ireland—it is not a mere question of repeal; it is a question affecting the foundation of the measure. (Cheers)
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> Mr Humz — A great power is given by this bill to the lord-Lieutenant or the other parties who are to carry on the proceedings being put an end to for the sake of the peor procee

Mr Reynolds.—Sir, the sense of the house has been so

The house then went into committee on the bill. On the question being put, that the bill should extend to the 1st of March, 1849,

being passed? He would most strongly deprecate such a state of things; and, therefore, he would now more that

(Concluded in the First Page.)

office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Braydon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newslington in the County of Surgay, at the Office? ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Sect. minster.—Saturday July 29th, 1848