

From the *English Chartist Circular*

put down the "Bheels" in the Deccan, who were a very hideous set of robbers, totally ignorant; in short, little less than savages; wearing animal and mountain as, with their wives and families scarcely clothed, and armed with bows and arrows. He captured a vast number by his detachments, and put them to death.

This or rather devil, was in the habit of recounting to his acquaintances and guests (for he lived in style and splendour) his treatment of three hundred Bheels, taken prisoners by his men. They consisted of men, women, and children, all of whom he had made to wear a turban, and to drink tea and balls, sometimes very deep and capacious. Under the pretence of safety, the Christian Major stuffed all the Bheels into one of three abodes, and kept them there by means of large pieces of timber, bamboo, &c., so that they could not get away. He set fire to the whole, so that all that were not burnt, were smothered, thus qualifying to the world a novel and modern suicide, unguilted in atrocity, and which casts into shade the tales of the East. The Aurembia, or the gardens of Nourmahal. For the honour of Britain, this vagabond boasted Portuguese blood in his veins, and was a half-caste, and could only speak broken English, and was known to the natives as "the devil's dust man," it matters little, provided we do get it. The end sanctifies the means! You know my worthy friends, the middle classes, you are completely done for—irremediably, irreparably, and without hope, unless you give up your religion, and turn to the "devil's dust man," for your *rescue*. But you must play second fiddle—you may come as salaried, not masters. We do not expect great burly fellows like Muntz and Cobden to come as scholars, but if you will come to the "devil's dust man," we would much welcome them as friends! Let them get up a loan of five millions sterling for the Convention, the Executive to be trustees, and O'Connor and O'Brien standing counsel; give them a fair interest and good security, and let Bishop Burnet and paper money! We may return to this.

Did Captain Harvey Tuckett ever hear of the 16th Lancers in Bengal, or Martin O'Hara, erstwhile private in them, and afterwards a General and Chief in Rungt Singh's service? Honey was an Irishman, and a fine fellow and good soldier. He deserted from his regiment and got across the Sutledge River, was received with open arms, and made himself useful. We believe him to be now dead, but the optician, greengrocer, grocer, &c., that regiment that he was in, not, but in the vicinity of Lahore, when Lord Wm. Bentinck had an interview with Runjeet Singh! Suspensions were affixed that more might join him, and he made "Princes," so they were called, a meeting immediately upon a taking place, or if so intended. The "Sixteenth" were very popular, and wore "mustachios," which was rather an eyesore to the eleventh, Capt. Tuckett's regiment, who were none. Even in trifles our rulers cherish a morbid imbecility unworthy of a nation, and although it was well known that the natives in India would deem loss of mustachio a loss of caste, and be degraded like a Feringhee Padre, yet orders were constantly sent to Col. Arnold, the commanding officer, to insist on a universal shaving of all leaders of the revolt. Bentinck, Colonel-in-Chief of the Eleventh, and Governor-General in India, issued a peremptory order, and the Nappys were ordered to be in readiness. Officers and men—who who had never suffered a hair to grow, and who were more than two years, were shorn almost remorselessly as Samson, and the moral strength of the Regiment was lost in the eyes of the natives! They never could be persuaded but that it was done for disgrace and punishment. I have seen many of them, and though deeply grieving, he did not know his men, and though deeply grieving, the whole regiment burst out laughing. Poor fellow! he is dead, and much regretted by all.

Must leave Bhurtpoor. Gold Mohure, and Brandy, and a few dollars, till next week.

The Government seems in a fix," as Jonathan would say, and there we will leave it.

A WOOLWICH CADET.

Chester, April 11th, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

THE NEW "MOVIE."

Last week we had little opportunity of commenting upon the grand demonstration of the power, and earnest manifestation of the purpose, of the wily ones assembled in consultation upon the best means of putting down Chartism in Birmingham. Their sittings, though ended before our paper reached the hands of our readers, were not ended when it went to press; and though we had no difficulty in ascertaining from the complexion of the whole previous proceedings of the parties then and there assembled, the almost inevitable character of their proceedings upon that occasion, it might reasonably have been deemed out of course to pronounce judgment by anticipation. We have waited therefore, for the perfecting of the sittings; the investigations, and inquiries of these new "movie" gentlemen. Desirous to afford perfect justice and to consider everything in the most favourable light, that we might approve, if possible, we determined not to trust ourselves to comment on the proceedings of this SURGISTS Conference on the representations of our own reporter, lest the trick might be again resorted to of covering defect by a denunciation of the official, who, in the discharge of his duty, transmits to his employers a detail of facts. We have waited for their own report, given by their official organ, the *Nonconformist*, whose conductor was not merely present, but prominent, throughout the whole proceedings, and who takes public credit to himself for having duly "nursed and got up," if not begotten, the whole bantling, such as it is. We trust, therefore, that the conclusions we may come to from the reading of this report will not be liable to the objection of being founded upon false premises, maliciously furnished by those who had a purpose to misrepresent the Conference. Here, then, we have the official detail of the conference movements of the Surgists, given by themselves. And what is the conclusion to which those details inevitably lead the thinking mind! Every good man must regard the proceedings of this conference as valuable so far, and only so far, as they may furnish evidence of sincerity on behalf of the parties composing it, and the classes represented by them, in the prosecution of the great work, the establishment and furtherance of which was said to be its object. We need scarcely say that the Surgists have taken almost infinite pains to make people believe, that that object was the establishment of such an understanding, such a cordial recognition of interests and feelings between the middle and the working classes, as should perfectly unite the whole energies of the whole people for the destruction of class monopoly in legislation and the enforcement of the principle of Universal Suffrage.

This was the whole gist and burden of their song—"Unions" was their watch-word. The necessity for bringing the energies of the whole people into one focus was the daily text from which they preached sermons of forbearance, of enquiry, of magnanimity, of looking beyond "details" to principles—beyond men to measures, so plausibly and with such apparent earnestness that some of the more simple among their Chartist auditors (only a few, certainly, and those of the more short-sighted) began to think that men whose mouths were so mealy, and whose manners were so mild, must mean well! It was our misfortune to have seen too much of the external countenance of these fellows, and to have

middle and the working classes—these men who were so desirous to co-operate with the Chartists, and so anxious that the Chartists should send delegates to the Conference, that they might be fairly represented there—that these men had, as a collective body, just affirmed every single principle contained in the People's Charter—that they had declared every one of these principles to be absolutely necessary to their notions of a "full, fair, and free representation of the people" —let the people think upon that fact, and then let them read the following resolution moved by Mr. WILLIAM LOVETT:—

"That this Conference having adopted such just principles of representation as are necessary for the emancipation of the people, and the exercise of political power, and as the People's Charter contains such details as have been deemed necessary for the working out of such principles, and has, moreover, been adopted by millions of our brethren as an authoritative basis of action, and as a basis of action in order to effect a cordial union of the middle and working classes, resolve, in a future Conference (in which the whole people may be fully represented), to refer into a calm consideration of that document, among the friends of the reformed reform, and to approve of, to use every just and peaceable means for creating a public opinion in its favour."

Here is a resolution then, not such an one, certainly, as might have been expected to follow the affirmation of all the principles of the Charter; and such an one as might, at least, have been expected to disarm objection. It was surely the least thing the Conference could do, to testify the sincerity of their anxiety for union, after having admitted every principle of the great measure to which they knew millions of their fellow subjects, the working men—the very men with whom they were professing a desire to unite—to be wedded; it was surely, we say, the least thing they could do, after having admitted its principles, to look at its details, to examine them, and see whether they were necessary, and whether they were good. Did they manifest any disposition, then, to do this? Let the manner of their meeting Mr. Lovett's resolution answer.

"Mr. Adams thought they would be better without the resolution at all; but if it were persisted in, it would be besides the People's Charter ought to be included in it."

"The Rev. T. Spencer agreed with the last speaker that the conference had not acted wisely in entering upon this subject. Had he wished to become a Chartist, he would have called for the reform, and shown his respect for the Chartists; and had all of them conducted themselves like those present, many of the middle classes who have become Chartists are now—(hear, hear.) Some persons, however, they could not call the reform, and nothing but the Charter. The same thing was said with regard to the Reform Bill. They were called together for one object, and they were now considering whether they could not call the reform, and nothing but the Charter. Complete Suffrage, as suggested by Mr. Sturge. If this resolution were carried, it would be said that they had given the subject the go-by."

Mr. SPENCER therefore proposed an amendment, that the arrangement of details should be left to the Birmingham Committee.

"Mr. Vines seconded the amendment. He was quite sure that if they adopted the name 'Chartist,' it would be a mistake."

Mr. O'Brien had no objection to an alteration being made in the resolution to the effect suggested by Mr. Miall.

Mr. Lovett altered the resolution with a view to meet the wishes of Mr. Miall and Mr. Sturge.

"Mr. Dewhurst was proceeding to defend the Charter, and to argue for the retention of the name 'Chartist,' when he was called to order by Mr. Lovett, and resumed his seat."

"Mr. O'Brien said it was not enough to lay down the plan of an edifice, it must be constructed. He was anxious to merge the Chartist body into a National one—hear, hear. He was not satisfied with the position which the Chartist body now occupied; not only so, but the plan of Complete Suffrage, as suggested by Mr. Sturge. He was ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED WITH WHAT THE CONFERENCE HAD DONE; but there was one thing still wanting, viz. that it should partake of a more national character. What were the obvious means of carrying that out? There should be a body of delegates chosen from all the people of this country who were favourable to these proceedings. He was therefore anxious that there should be another National Convention, in which all parties should be equally represented."

After abundance of talk, during that and a portion of the next sitting, the matter ended in the unanimous adoption, on the motion of Mr. WILLIAM LOVETT, of a resolution to form a new National Association, to be entitled "The National Complete Suffrage Union," having for its objects the establishment and furtherance of precisely the same principles as the National Chartist Association. This was followed by resolutions to appoint missionaries and lecturers, to be followed by the adoption of a general plan of organization, affording to differ a great deal from that of the National Chartist Association; but being practically in-operative, or perfectly illegal in its operation, by just so much as it does differ.

What, then, is the conclusion forced upon the mind by all these proceedings taken as a whole. The avowed object of these men is the uniting of the whole energies of the whole people, and particularly the uniting of the middle and working classes; and they prosecute this object by a means which can have no other effect than that of breaking up, as far as it may be successful, the union of the working classes already established. This may be sufficient to prove to Mr. O'BRIEN that his suspicions of the Sturge's are groundless; we acknowledge, however much we may regret to dissent from his opinion, that upon our mind it has worked a conclusion exactly the reverse of this. None know better than some of the old stages in agitation who composed this Conference; none know better than the whole party who assume the lead in this movement, that it is impossible for it to go on without seriously injuring the prospect of attaining that full, fair, and free representation, for which they affect to be so anxious. The co-existence of two "National" Associations, having the same objects, and recognising the same principles, is alike needless, absurd, and impossible. They must fritter away each other's strength; they cannot either of them become "National" without annihilating the other.

These Conference men have proved to a demonstration one of two things: either that they are perfectly insincere, and that their object is not that which they profess, or that they are more devoid of the common principles of reason than the utmost stretch of our charity will allow us to suppose them to be. The very fact of their rejecting, without enquiry or examination, the details of the Charter and the organization of the already established National Society—established for the attainment of their own principles—proves that they desire to effect not union but division among the people; and we now again ask the people plainly, whether, with this palpable evidence of fraud and insincerity upon its front, they will permit themselves to be bamboozled by the pretended assertion of their principles, into an alliance with, and a support of, parties whose plain object is to reject, upon a bold scale, the bye-gone juggles of their "liberal" brethren? We have no fears for them. The people have too much sense to thus be trapped! Had evidence of their sincerity appeared upon the face of the middle class movement, it would have

BIRMINGHAM.

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING ON MONDAY.

The workies have done their duty, and they have done it well! They have brought the mountain to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet going to the mountain!

The brave men of Bilston began to be on the move about four o'clock; by five, the band was serenading O'Connor; by six, the Wolverhampton workies were in the field; as seven, the staffs of Birmingham and Edgbaston banners floating defiance of their enemies, not more glorious than the cause they had been unfurled to maintain. On the road, the Walsall workies joined ; and Wednesbury, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Brierly Hill, and others, came up in platoons, and formed as fine a sight as can be well imagined. The morning was beautiful, but very windy; and when the Birmingham men met them at the Trees, in Hampton Road, O'Connor, who had come from London, and whose tall portly look looked more like a miller than any thing else.

An immense number of stalwart and enthusiastic miners, dressed in their flannel jackets, marched first in the procession; they entered the park in great numbers, and were followed by regiments, and loudly cheered O'Connor throughout the march of ten miles. The Birmingham men halted, and fell into the rear of the immense procession. There were several excellent bands of music all along, and some of the best singing was done by the Hows, and taken up their position, the chair was taken exactly at eleven o'clock by Mr. Porter, who briefly introduced the business of the meeting.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. McCarline, of Liverpool, and seconded by Mr. E. F. Mead, of Birmingham, both of whom delivered very eloquent speeches.

Mr. O'Connor supported the resolution in a speech, not a very long one, but one full of kind feeling towards his countrymen, and of his own unvarnished appearance. He was now fairly identified with the great unwashed, though he was not "the great unknown." He hailed with satisfaction the acknowledgment of our rights, and contending for them, and recommended vigilance and watchfulness. It was said and thought by many that the object of these "new movers" was to get rid of Feargus, but they might as well have got rid of O'Connor; and indeed their vain and futile attempts. They said he was in the pay of the Tories. Good God! in league with the faction that had deluged the green sod of his beloved Ireland with blood and gore? No! no! no! no! no! no! Whigs had proved that, by their persecution of him and his brave associates. How could he, then, belong to, or have anything to do, with such a set of scoundrels as either the Whigs or the Tories.

He then addressed the hall, and therefore he must meet in London at eight o'clock, and the Convention would meet to-morrow morning. He must wash and eat; for he was a very untidy and very uneasy guest at a soiree, or in a ball-room, unless he was allowed to wash and eat. He must now take his leave, and leave other talented and eloquent men to address them. Mr. O'Connor then departed amid the deafening cheers of the assembled thousands.

Messrs. Lowrey, G. White, Thomasson, from the Vale of Leven; Richards, from the Potteries; A. B. Cook, from Stroudwater, Gloucestershire; J. Toar, and T. P. Green, of Birmingham, subsequently addressed the meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, and during which the speakers stood to all silence, when not interrupted by rapturous plaudits. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and thus ended our great Midland Demonstration.

"That this meeting do declare its entire satisfaction with the result of the late Complete Suffrage Conference, as far as their adoption of the entire principles of the Charter is concerned, and that they are ready to ally their spirit exhibited in that assembly will be the means of producing a very strong impression upon the national mind, in favour of the rights of man, and that a general sense of the justice of the claims of the people shall be everywhere made manifest, and that a struggle of right against might, and ultimately obtain for the masses, that full and perfect liberty which alone can secure the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness to the State at large."

"That this meeting do declare its perfect satisfaction with the present organization of the body called 'The National Chartist Association,' and their firm resolution of adhering to the present organization, and carrying out their own exertions, but holding out the richest and truest friendship to all who agitate for the same righteous principles as themselves. And we do earnestly call upon the working classes to stand firmly by their own order, and support and resolutions victorious standard, by enrolling themselves as members of the National Chartist Association."

"That we, the members of the National Chartist Association, do use our utmost exertions to increase the funds of the association, and to distribute rational and peaceable means, and the distribution of Chartist tracts and other Liberal works, by local collectors, by friendly visits, and mutual instruction societies, and discussion with adverse parties, in order to bring about a change in the existing laws and legislation, which has been the cause of the moral, social, and political evils, which have reduced the people to their present state of suffering and destitution, and until we succeed in securing our exertions until the People's Charter is unmodified, become the law of the British Empire."

"That this meeting deeply sympathize with the sufferings of our patriot brethren, the victims of the Whig Government, and especially those of the three Welch martyrs, Peter Williams, and Jones; and Howell, Jones, and Roberts, of Birmingham, and that we pledge ourselves never to cease our exertions in their behalf, until every victim is restored to the enjoyment of his family circle, and to the land of his birth."

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given, because most due, to the Chartist delegates, who last night nobly advocated and defended the six grand principles of the People's Charter, in the Complete Suffrage Convention."

[The departure of our reporter from Birmingham to attend the Convention now sitting, has prevented us giving a full report of this large, important, and interesting meeting, and we are sorry for, as public attention has been most anxiously directed towards it. Under the circumstances, no other course was left us but to insert such a report as we could procure; and which we have done, with this explanation.]

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. GRIPPIN, of Manchester, acknowledges the receipt of 10s. per post-office order, from the Chartists of Halifax, for the victims at the Hall of Justice, and on their behalf returns them his sincere thanks.

HALIFAX.—It is most urgently requested that all our Chartist friends direct their communications to Joseph Thornton, Barrow Top, Halifax, until further notice.

MR. JAMES SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition from Boston, Lincolnshire.

ALL LETTERS for Mr. Taylor during the next three weeks to be addressed to him, care of Mr. Sweet, at the office of George Thompson, 6d. Strand.

THE REPORT of the Frome district meeting was received after the last week's paper was at press.

CHAS. H. TITMUS, a Chartist (from his infancy) tells us that he met two persons at a meeting who are completed, which will be in a few days, to supply his brother Chartists with ink, to be called "Chartist Ink," and to forward to us weekly, for the use of the Executive, one penny out of every article sold in the proceeds of the sale.

MR. THOMAS SHIRT has received from the Chartists of Wichecomb 5s. for the masons on strike.

T. J. SMITH.—There is no law in the matter; but the success of all well ordered assemblies is decidedly against me, and I am sorry to hear that MOSLEY.—Mr. Thomas Large, Bagley-Hill, Mosley, has been appointed sub-Secretary, in place of George Hoyle, resigned.

BIRMINGHAM CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

—We have no room for their address.

J. J., LEGRAMS-LANE, BRADFORD.—We thank our friend most heartily for his kindly rebuke. We have no doubt that it is written in perfect sincerity, and we are glad to hear that you excuse our publishing it, as we cannot perceive any good end it would answer by publication, more especially as he has assigned no reasons for the opinion he has expressed.

DANIEL.—I beg to inform you, on behalf of all Foresters, Old Fellows, and other secret orders, to connect with each lodge a co-operative store. In support of his proposition, he says;

"Suppose that each lodge had £100 at its disposal, and that each member paid 10s. in stores; and suppose that each society has fifty members, and that each member expends 15s. per annum, making the aggregate £37 10 0; then suppose that each lodge pays 18d. per pound sterling for allowed for profits, making £6 10 0, and £31 2s. 6d. per month, and £144 6s. 6d. a year—a sum which, if properly laid out, would

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING ON MONDAY.

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the adjourned debate on the income tax

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Lord CAMERON moved the second reading of the Bill for the purpose of transferring to the House of Lords the power at present possessed by the Privy Council, of hearing appeals, to reform the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and to render permanent the office of Chief Justice in the Court of Chancery.

The motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington; and the amendment being carried without a division, the Bill was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. T. DUNCAN moved, in another form, the question of the proceeding of the House of Commons, in relation to the petition of the petitioners against the proposed Bill, but as no notice had been given of his intention, it was agreed, after a short conversation, that this debate should be adjourned to Monday.

On the question that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means should be brought up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move, by way of amendment, a resolution, the purpose of which was, that the estimated deficiency of income to meet expenditure might be supplied by a judicious arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and on the duties on the various prohibitory and differential duties; and that, considering the taxes (nearly 24 millions) in amount, which, exclusively of the income-tax, had been taken off between the termination of the war and the year 1835, and other means of raising revenue, the House would deem it not necessary, and therefore not advisable, to renew a tax (viz., income) iniquitous, unequal, and hitherto considered as a war tax.

He was of opinion that the Government had been successful in the removal of the financial difficulties; the difficulties which required the chief consideration were the commercial ones; and accordingly the new burdens were proposed rather for commercial than for financial purposes. It was under pressure of war, and under great difficulties, that the Government had been successful in the removal of the financial difficulties; the difficulties which required the chief consideration were the commercial ones; and accordingly the new burdens were proposed rather for commercial than for financial purposes.

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ation—that no present owner would suffer from it. He would have a fixed duty on corn; which duty would not only produce present revenue, but serve as a stepping stone to a wholly free trade. Sugar would be another resource. The West Indians would object in vain to a re-adjustment of the sugar duties, for they would have all the duties on sugar duties from Cuba and Brazil, and might well make up their minds to their fate at once. He made some criticisms on the present position of the tariff, and concluded by deprecating a pusillanimous view of the present difficulties.

Mr. PEARSON (Barnes) vindicated his own consistency on the subject of the Corn Laws. It was impossible, in the case of any very large measure, that every one of its points should be approved by every one of its supporters. The credit of the country must be obtained, and though some objections might be made to an income-tax, he was not at all alarmed by it, and he would have a good will. Having expatiated upon the Chinese question, he referred to the tariff, which he condemned on the broad ground that it was a measure of free trade, though it gave a very large protection to the cotton manufacturers. He did not regard them as a protection, but he wished to see all interests protected equally.

Mr. W. SOMERVELL thanked Sir R. Peel for having exempted Ireland, and for having taken the absence, but could not support this impost without a strong necessity.

Captain HAMILTON supported the tax; for while he felt the hardship of the impost upon the widow and the professional man, he considered also the great relief which the tariff would give to them, and to all other classes of consumers. He regarded this arrangement as a great light on the organization of a military force in time of peace for security against the breaking out of war.

Mr. SHIEL was persuaded of the people's generous willingness to come forward for the public safety; but it was a feeling of which the Minister should be slow to deprive himself. The Minister, he said, had carried his tax and his tariff, he was retired, but he was not likely to be put to the test. His first difficulty would be his success—would be the people's feeling of his income tax, with its pressure, his inquiries, his conjectures, his whole train of thought, and his inquiries. They would then, he said, he had not availed himself of power to abuse it? Surely it was rash to increase a deficiency for the purpose of supplying it with an income tax. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had done so, and would have been severely reprimanded. The tariff would have been perfect to warrant such an impost for its sake. He then criticised the reduction of duty on timber, and the non-reduction of duty on sugar. Ministers talked of the foreign trade, and yet lowered the duties upon the duties of the foreign slave colonies. They ought to be changed, it should be done by a motion to rescind the ancient resolution establishing it.

Mr. DUNCAN said, his object was to break down a practice which he regarded as an unconstitutional, howbeit a long established one. The House had sanctioned such an injustice. If this petition should be rejected, another would be presented next day; so that Ministers would not be much advanced by their resistance. If they wished to exclude petitions, the House might as well exclude the House of Commons. The people disliked the petitioning tax, and the object now was to gag them.

The House divided, and the numbers were—
For the extension of the petition... 221
For its rejection... 222

Majority for the extension... 1

The adjourned debate on the report of the committee of ways and means was begun by Mr. BOWRING. He rejoiced that he had not been a party to the policy which had been pursued by the Government. He had seen no occasion for the Syrian nor the Indian war; but neither did he perceive any intention in the present Ministry to terminate the hostilities in India. Still, if they had been content to assess income with some regard to the country, they would have supported their measure; for he was persuaded that the principle of direct taxation was the true one; but he could not accede to the levy of an equal per centage from permanent and from transitory income. He expatiated on the general principle of the tax, and on the necessity of its being applied to all classes of income.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT suggested a draught of the will of the late Ministry, bequeathing to John Bull a deficit of £20,000,000; item, a war in China, item, a war in Italy, item, an unsettled boundary in America. He reproached the Government with the want of policy, and with their resort to the expedient of loans. Referring to Lord John Russell's description of the landed gentleman as having heads of clay, he avowed his opinion that they would deserve that sarcasm if they did not show the sense to support their friends against their enemies.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE would have preferred a revenue raised from the sources pointed out in Lord John Russell's resolution. A tax levied upon all incomes, without regard to their nature, was a very objectionable one. It pressed the trading and manufacturing interests with disproportionate severity. The tariff was an improvement on the old system; but it was not a perfect one. It was a step in the right direction, but it was not a complete one. It was a step in the right direction, but it was not a complete one.

Sir WALTER FAIRBANKS protested against the introduction of these debates, which were suspending the whole commerce and manufactures of the country, embarrassing the capitalist, and starving the operative. In such a state of things, it was a step in the right direction, but it was not a complete one. It was a step in the right direction, but it was not a complete one.

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TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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