TO THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHARTISTS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

Before you read this letter you will have learned that the remnant of the British Constitution has been suspended in Ireland, and that the meaning of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus is, that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland may give orders for the arrest of whomsoever he pleases, and that the persons so arrested cannot appeal to the Judges of the land to secure their release upon bail.

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 names should be chronicled: they are-Callaghan, Fox, Devereux, Scully, Greene, Reynolds, Sullivan, Fagan-Catholics; Crawford that as far as an independent Member of Parliament is concerned, it is also suspended in

My speech was called rebellious and treasonable, and I believe few men would have stood the hurricane of disapprobation with which it was received. But that is legitimate, because people, and with them and for them I will realthough I have never interrupted any man 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 inpublic meetings, namely—the right of ex- creased my eaution. pressing approval or dissent. But what I complain of is, that on Monday I received the following letter :-

Sir,-For God's sake do not publish your speech in the Northern Star, as it was delivered in the House of Commons, for if you do you are to be pro secuted as a Felon, under the new Act.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 leader.

This, I trust, will be an answer to some or 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 was called an illegal meeting, at which he did not speak, and then they will see the facility with which the minions of Government may turn a perfectly legal into an illegal meeting 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 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 that I will jeopardise my liberty, and hazard a that I will jeopardise my liberty and that to set them barking and battery is just as good as any without delay.

**Any paper which pandered the Mouse of the member for West Surrey, and declared that ' the paper from which the hon. Some imagine. You know that in the enlightened assembly imagine. You know that in the enlightened assemble without the head quoted was no credit to any one. (A lators (!)—all 'honourable' men—are ever ready to be and declared that 'the paper from which the hon. Some imagine. You know that in the enlightened assemble with the enlightened assemble with the house met at twelve o'clock, and declared that 'the paper from which the hon. Some imagine with the following my your spectrod in the enlightened assemble with the house me being made the victim or the tool of the susceptiblility and credulity of others.

So 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 transported some of the Chartist prisoners, while those prisoners are now suffering punishment worse than death or transportation. They favourable accounts of the progress of the movement are upon prison fare, on the silent system, generally. and in the felon's dress, and, until I was aware of the fact, they were compelled to pick oakum like felons.

Good God! is this a state of things to be endured, and are one set of men to be treated nistry are treathing their last, and the present like thieves, whilst those who consign them to House of Commons is imbecile for good, and powerful degradation secured pre-eminence by violence only for evil. Such a parliament cannot govern. The this moment call to mind where you have found and the preaching of revolutionary doctrines? My friends, the Government has made a dreadful onslaught upon the Press of Ireland, and I believe you can well imagine the delight it would afford them to victimise the only paper in England that dares to avow the pure to cement the bonds of union on both sides of the you not see, O wise M.P., that in charging Mr Tweed river. We deem it advisable to issue no O'Connor with the sentiments just extracted, you democratic principle. Perhaps you are not aware that Lord Arundel and Surrey, length. Mr Drummond, and Sir Benjamin Hall, frequently honour me with reading extracts from the Northern Star in the House of Commons; the Northern Star in the House of Commons; complying with the requests of our triends. Let no with teaching the people that the right to possess and that Mr Hume, as far as unconnected words will admit of abuse, attempted to heap for secret service, by which to make an impression on cover their property in the land as soon as they mud upon me for proclaiming the rights of the Times, and astonish the 'Spectators'—surprise have acquired sufficient knowledge and strength to labour. But although I have long borne these the 'Examiners' of the 'Chronicles'—and have our insolent taunts I am consoled by the hope of office filled with official 'DISPATCHES;' but we cando 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 distant horizon I see the dim shadow of liberty meaning of the oft-misquoted phrase—' Vox populi, and my heart gladdens."

" In my - xtacy 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 feelishly to o'clock. try to precipitate me into useless and unneces- | rights.' sary danger. They may rest assured that of all the felons, that felon who has resisted while my countrymen and the English Char- special business will be held. tists 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 neither said a word, nor written a word, given a Friends, Tabernacle-walk, Hoxton, on Monday evenvote, nor done a single act which has been hostile to the interest of Ireland or to the work- and district, will take place in the Assembly rooms ing classes of England. And if prudence would bean-street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock permit the disclosure, I could submit to them some facts which I have used for the safety of in LAND -A public meeting will be neld at the The- Civilisation' is a huge lie-an organised hypocrisy. the Whig Government.

William Henritt, Tublisher 16, 9t Windmill II, Hayman Red Lange on Bin-Can I take down my with In

VOL. XI. No 562

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

HUME, M.P.

the Jury that if I wasnot there, I ought to have the 'long column' must be either Mr Cousins's or mine, and been there, that he trap was laid for me and I Mr Watson's advertisement—or, perhaps, both. I ing them.

romances. But, I repeat, neither list includes any work on which could be founded your disgraceful libel of 'ob cenity.' Messrs Watson and Cousins are incapable of publishing obscene works, and, therefore, have no occasion to advertise such

As to your talk about 'blasphemous books,' all as the ravings of a bigot or a hypocrite. You doubt- at present constituted,' and the 'civilisation' of the less consider yourself an orthodox Christian, and. present day in the following words :like the Phairsec, thank God you are not as other the nare, but you should remember Byron's definition of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. 'The first,' says the poet,' is my dozy,' the second is another the persons making these demands. He was sure that the greatest portion throughout the country at the poet,' is my dozy,' the second is another to sure the persons making these demands. He was sure the persons making these demands. He was sure that the greatest portion throughout the country at the poet,' is my dozy,' the second is another to sure the Haleas Corpus Act in ore that the Brian Bora (Lib, and a step the poet,' is my dozy,' the poet,' is my dozy,' the second is another to demounce Lord Brougham as a blast of the persons making treat distress, and he believed that there was no distress which a may see applied to that of secung his family around him starving to avow he has read the writings of Hune, Paine, God a row he has read the writings of Hune, Paine, God writings of Hune, Paine, like the Pharisee, thank God you are not as other Parliament, stand in need of being taught that blasphemy' is an undefined offence, which the pro-

fessors of every religion think themselves at liberty had the heart of a man within you, you would cry to charge upon the professors of every other reli- with me, 'PERISH such CIVILISATION!' gion? Are you so ignorant as not to know that the 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 autho- that you are related to the Duke of Athol, the too rities of Madeira as a 'blasphemer?' And, lastly, celebrated lord of Glen Tilt? Is it true that you are can you be blissfully unconscious of the fact that brother-in-law to the Earl of Kinnoul and the can you be blissfully unconscious of the fact that brother-in-law to the Earl 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? less deeply interested in society as at present constitute of the striking of the juries in the recent trials in Ireland for sedition, was resumed, and after a discussion negative. with mere ignorance. It is often said of certain per- vour own showing, dooms the masses to horrors risons, 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! biting the 'cry' of 'blasphemy' is just as good as any other. Were you merely a bigot, you would introduce a law to suppress the 'blasphen:ous' books, the men who propounded such doctrines, and held and such doctrines have been applied to it. * * And that the opinion of this house that the colonial expenditure of the British empired emands inquiry, with a penditure of the British empired emands inquiry, with a penditure of the British empired emands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and, that to accomplish this object

prisonment, torture or death - the good old way of vindicating 'the glory of Ged.' But that you will 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 hate for his popularity—that popularity being gall sition to destroy the only public journal in Engand wormwood to you, and such as you, who are land, which such shoyhoys and political charlatans detested by the great mass of the people. Excepting, perhaps, Mr Sillett's book, on farming, counterfeit of a 'Reformer,' when, acknowledging I am not aware that Mr O'Connor has ever recom- as you do, that English misgovernment and Whig mended any book to the readers of the STAR. I alone am responsible for the censure or applause

bestowed upon any book reviewed in the STAR. For anything I know Mr O'Connor may never look 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 censure called for, but on the other hand I do not, and never 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

4 Selze on Truth wherever found, On Christian or on Heathen ground." Believing with the poet, that-The flower's divine wherever it grows.

you have asserted what you knew to be an outrage termination I join. (Loud cheers.) * * ing the particles of dust, see med like three long thin had in the course of certain articles published in shall domineer over another, or be domineered over of King, Lords, and Commons, but that of nature-The great question for the present is efficient of you have your share of it, when you shall day, we have reasons to believe that the elements of have acquired sufficient knowledge and strength afraid you have sadly disappointed your constituents.

Used as I have been all my lite to the open air, 1 But my hopes have suffered shipwreck, and I am need not say that I felt horribly oppressed, especially afraid you have sadly disappointed your constituents when the water was heated in the pipes which run a gigantic movement party for the Charter exist in to assert the principle that the land is the peol 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 nobles have stolen it from the people, and only Burns says when addressing the Deil:hold it through their ignorance." I cannot at this extract, or whether there is any foundation for your imputing it to Mr O'Connor. Any way address. Next week we shall address our friends at have contradicted a preceding charge? In one tune I can then wish you, will be—that the next with each other. But for one of the little panes of march out and protect the citizens. principles which go to 'deny the right to any pro-

> mankind than such statesmen (:) as you min closed the statesmen (:) as you min closed the statesmen (:) for a thousand though you should legislate (!) for a thousand Sunday, July 23rd, at the camp meeting, Coxhoe; of my solitude by trying to break in. I had a long of my solitude by trying to break in. Yes, I declare-Iecho the assertion of a great prin- day, July 25th, Kelloe. ciple, a principle founded in eternal right, that THE GREENWICH DISTRICT —A special general meeting of the above district will be held on Tuesday even-AND THAT KINGS, AND PRIESTS, AND NO. BLES HAVE STOLEN IT FROM THE PEOPLE, district. AND ONLY HOLD IT THROUGH POPULAR

that this is most wholesome doctrine, and that who-

ever preaches it does more for the advancement of

IGNORANCE! I do not court persecution, but under any circum- requested to send delegates to the Dispatch Ale and stances this principle I will maintain. It is not Cuffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet street, on Sunday, and oppressors of the people.

Towards the conclusion of your speech, you, Henry Drummond, M.P., said :- The hon. member for Nottingham in these articles, attacked the and to bring their cards and books. very tenure of property, and sought to destroy so- A General Meeting of the National Land C mciety as it now existed. In one of those articles the hon, member for Nottingham said, "For myself, I Tuesday evening, August 1st. freely avow that I have no respect for society as it Sunday evening, July 30th, in the Tomperance Hall, is at present constituted. 'Civilisation' means ill-THE CHARTER FOR ENGLAND AND REPFAL FOR requited labour and a bastile for the millions.

of packing juries in Ireland, you have never TO HENRY DRUMMOND, M.P., AND JOSEPH are reported in the Morning Herald. If the report is correct. I shall show you to have been guilty of a wilful perversion of facts.

starvation, gaols and bastiles for the masses. To the millions civilisation is a Luge lie, an organised hypecrisy. Perish such civilisation.

The word such is in italics in the original. I must now trouble you Henry Drummond, M.P., to turn to the report of your speech on Hume's Reform Motion, as published in the Morning Chronisensible men will value that talk at its true worth, cre of June 21st, in which you describe 'society as

'In the first place, they must consider who were

This is your picture of civilisation,' and if you

I am afraid, however, that I cannot credit you tuted, and that 'civilisation,' which according to tived without a division.

third time, and passed. As to you, Joseph Hume, M.P., a few words will

out such dangerous principles to the ignorant and and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the 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 requias you stand in awe of. Are you not a wretched treachery are the prime causes of Irish disaffection, you nevertheless, with a hypocritical whine, declare yourself ' placed in the painful position of supporting her Majesty's government,' in strangling 'the constitution,' and handing over Ireland to the rule of the sword? Both the hon, member for large will respond. There are one or two things re-Nottingham and this journal have carned your garding my case which I shall mention. I would not hatred, by exposing the humbug of your Reform have been arrested at all had it not been for Robert 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 ad 'the dangerous doctrines' of the Northern Star., On so notorious a 'brown-bread,' sham-Radical

as you, Joseph Hume, M.P., I do not think it ne- were they on the cross-examination of the 'catgotting cessary to waste further remarks. I beg to remind out of the bag' that they impartially allowed Mr you, Henry Drummond, M.P., that on the occasion Roberts to question Newton as to what occurred baof 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 last, you said:—'I was born a Tory—and I stuck not to answer. I was confined in an underground

> 'O wad ye tak a thought an' men!' the one hopeful feature of your otherwise deplorable any further complaint would be a triumph to the election for West Surrey, may leave you politically, glass, the half size of one's hand, being broken in march out and protect the cit'z us. G. Julian Harney.

NORTHERN STAR Office, July 27th, 1818.

assert their right. For my part I declare my belief attended a public meeting and formed a branch at this place, on Sunday evening last. County of Durham Organisation. - On Saturday. mankind than such statesmen (!) as you will effect July 22nd. Mr Byrne lectured at Trindon Grange;

Mouth, for the forwarding the organisation of the

THE CHARTIST LOCALITIES and Land Branche who have issued shares for the 'Daily Paper,' are Tower Hamlers Victim Committee —All persons against property I war, but against the fraudulent helding books or monies on behalf of the above, must the Whitrington and Cat, are requested to meet on Wednesday evening next, at eight for nine o'clock.

Wednesday evening next, at eight for nine o'clock.

Not another magistrate would have anythin: to do

J. H. Shepher D. will address a m The members of the Land Company are requested to with it. There was a bloated blockhead, a half Albion, core er of Williant-street. Bethial given, on attend a general meeting, on Tuesday, August 1st.

pany will be held in the Wilberforce Rooms, on man. Who he is, I should be glad to know, especially room, 87, Courch-gate, on Tuesday night next, at Lendon.-A general meeting will be held on

question hinges on shi: Can I take down my with nesses or not?—Can I secure good counsel or not?—Can I pay my solicitor or not?—On the solution these questions hangs the fate of
Sir, Yours most sincerely and respectfully.
P. M. M'Dougle.

P.S.—All aid and assistance to be forwarded to William Aitken, schoolmaster, Ashton-under-Lyre, Lancashire.—The assizes begin on the 17 h of August, at Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN MEETINGS, AND GO-VERNMENT PREPARATIONS.

THE IRISH REPEALERS. A great meeting was held on Tuesday evening

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from the Eighth page.)

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, JULY 24.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS ACT (IRE.

LAND) BILL.

Mr Bernal and other members of the House of Com-

The Marquis of Lansbowng said, before the house proceeded further in its ordinary business, he would call

MONDAY, July 24th.

Mr Hutt seconded the motion.
Mr Hawes replied, and the debate was adjourned.

The Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

DR. M'DOUALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

the small window, it would have been death to a per-

and the trap shut I might have done better.

again to my cell, and eay 'all was d-d tyranny.'

The trial you have reported, but you have not been

informed that my witnesses broke down, confuted,

and demolished the police evidence. The same two

the root from where he amang.

motion on the Parliament of Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, July 26th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr R. M. Fox withdrew his

nons brought up this bill

last, at the Milton-street Theatre, City, in support of the Irish League. At the commencement every part of the house was crammed, and severa INME, M.F.

In Inmediate by the reports in the daily downstread it constitution the Partitional extension extended to begave a warring and before Chief, the present when Jack the thought in the M.F.

In Inmediate by Tom Shooks, a policeman or detective, with having been present when Jack the M.F.

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I hundred persons who were unable to gain admission. 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 house resumed, and the Chairman reported.

The Report was then brought up and received.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, immediately after which the house adjourned at a quarter to diately after which the house adjourned at a quarter to A. M. O'Connell, Barry, Maher, Shaw, and O'Cava-The Bill then went through committee, after which the nagh. Cheers were given for the Charter, Repeal and groans for Lord John Russell; when this enthusiastic meeting quietly dispersed. The police re-mained on duty in the neighburhood until a late

Enthusiastic meetings have been held by the

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

hour, but their services were not required.

first-named station for the use of the men in cas After a discussion in which Lord Brougham, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Barl of Ellenborough took part,
The standing orders were then supended, and the bill was read a second time, passed though committee, was men and members of the Common Council, with Mr larvey, the Commissioner of the City Police, in-During the afternoon the Lord Mayor, several alderfounder 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 Art lleryno doubt congratulating themselves on having got through a fair piece of work for an hour and three quarters ground. City road : and the men were so perfect in their exercise that his lordship expressed himself highly delighted with their military move-HOUSE OF COMMONS. - ALARM IN LIVERPOOL .- Mr ments. In case any attempt at disturbing CABDWELL presented a petition from Liverpool, signed by the public peace should be made, either before the meeting began or at its close, the Commissioners all the authorities and respectable inhabitants of of the Metropolitan Police had strong reserves of men armed with cutlasses at their several depots, and the mounted men were also in readiness to act at a moment's notice if their services should be required. 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

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 forth 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 Mesers Jones, Williams, and Sharp complaining of their 'felon' treatment in prison, which caused great sensation. A resolution, expressive of symunthinking should be shunned by all persons, and colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for ment 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 Messrs 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 metropo-

The Sale of Beer Bill went through committee, and the litan, 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 unbappy country was held DEAR SIR,-I thank you for your notice and reon Thussday evening, in the John-street Institution. marks on my arrest and the condition of the pri-The meeting, and the fear of the government will be soners and their families. I hope the country at best explained by the following account from the TIMES :- Eight o'clock was the hour named for the chair to be taken, but long before seven o'clock a 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 al'ed, mission to the meeting. He then importuned the iterally speaking, to suff cation. The pushing and magistrates, but only two Whigs, Buckley and Lord, squeezing to obtain a seat, or even standing room, could be induced to sign the warrant, and so fearful for some time before the chair was excessive. The most effective measures were resorted to to suppress 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 considerable reinforcement were on duty in plain clothes in speech to assert, that 'the hon. member for Notto Toryism till it became as dead as a door nail.
lation, from four o'clock on Sunday morning until the immediate neighbourhood of Tottenham courtlation, from four o'clock on Sunday morning until the immediate neighbourhood of Tottenham courttingham had in his journal advocated the principles You went on to say:—'Whigism is as dead as Tory- ten o'clock ou the Monday morning following. The road. The new cutlasses, with saws at the back, of M. Proudhon, which went to deny the right of ism,' and you added:—'It has been determined that any property.' I shall simply reply to this, that class-legislation shall come to an end—in that de- and admitted three rays of the sun, which, illumination was the size of a sheet of Bath post paper, were sent in large numbers to the force, and were any property.' I shall simply reply to this, that class-legislation shall come to an end—in that de- and admitted three rays of the sun, which, illumination were specific station houses. This new weathe respective station houses. This new weaon truth. You went on to say, "He (Mr O'Connor) There must be perfect equality for all. No one class webs of gossamer. They did not represent the trinity pen will be of immense advantage to the force if anything approaching a public disturbance should be this journal, said, addressing the people, 'The by another. (Loud cheers.)' This speech gave me land is yours, and one day or other you will each some hopes of you, even though 'born a Tory.

Of you have your share of it. The land is more than the people of you, even though 'born a Tory.

Used as I have been all my life to the open air. I enter a barrier or plank, no matter how thick, searcely Used as I have been all my life to the open air, I a minute would be required to sever it. A sort of telegraphic communication was adopted last night by the Police Commissioners for obtaining information if extra assistance should be required. Men in privagrant prisoners in winter. I remonstrated-greater vate clothes were so distributed about that it required heat was applied until the pipes became too hot for but one word to be given to the next man, and the the touch of any hand, save that of an iron or intelligence could have been conveyed simultaneously copper smelter. I stripped, coat, waistcoat, and, You read the Northern Star. Good. That is finally, trowsers. I fet sufficated but I saw that over the metropolitan district to the various superintendents, who had each strong bodies of men waitcase. Read it attentively, reflect on this letter, learn enemy, therefore I patiently submitted to an extreme ing in reserve. The same precautions were also I will say that Mr O'Connor need not be ashamed of it. For my part, I should be only too happy, could I acknowledge myself its author. But can you may yet redeem your character. If, however, where also must be designed by the streets of the stree these words of warning are too late, if you are re- trap-door, I knew, was open to the thieves in the were also must admirably carried out. Without cells ranging beyond mine, for I heard them concoot sending an additional force to patrol the streets,

> 'The crowd outside the place of meeting was so sen 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 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 t esu-Had the trap door been opened a stream of air perintendent and his men. At ten o'clock Mr Grims would have flowed from thence to the small broken | wood sent a special messenger to the Commissioners Square, or vice versa, or had the fire been quished at Whitehall-place, stating that he had secceeded in clearing the streets, and that nothing in the shape The specials on Sunday night broke the monotony of an outbreak need be apprehended. After Mr W. Dixon had been moved to the chair.

They ordered the heat to be lowered. It was in- M'Grath, Kycd, Davis, Thompson, and Kayanagh, creased. I ordered them home, as all was, and would and resolutions in favour of Repeal, and condemnbe quiet, and on being summore ! up, and express | ing the acts of givernment towards Ireland, were ing, August 1st, at the Druid's Arms, Straight's ing the tame, whilst in the presence of my friend unanimously adopted. After a vote of thanks to Aitken, before a magistrate, they was allowed to re- the chairman, three cheers were given for Ireland, turn to their wives and families. But mark this, a and the meeting dispersed. The police were in attendance until one o'clock on guard of two policimen was posted over their

room, whilet they remained, lest they should come | Friday morning.

KNIGHT BRIDGS .- A meeting will be held on Sunday evening, at the Star Coffe shouse, opnosite the J. II. SHEPHELD will address a meeting at the idiotic being on the bench, who were a red coat, and Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. who violated all the rules and regulations of the ser-vice, as well as the manners and conduct of a gentle- of the National Land Company will meet at their

The root from where he shraug. | half past seven. |

assizes, previded those localities which have no pr - Company wid meet in future at J. Farrel de senec to defend, will supply Mr Roberts and myself perance Hotel, 62, Riehmond row, opposite from the Banket-row.

Maryler NR — A locture will be delivered on with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed with the means. Ashten will do its duty. The trial street, to which house J. Firrel has removed to the means and street as the means as * Lives of Men of Letters and Science, who thurished Hail of the Literary and Scientific Institution, have it in these power to say no, and it r six ent rely force on. Delega extrons each invalidation have it in these power to say no, and it r six ent rely force on. Delega extrons each invalidation in the literary and Scientific Institution, have it in these power to say no, and it r six ent rely force on.

cast a thought that there is no necessity for packing juries in England, as the whole list

that any more evidence would be necessary, or do you think that if a hundred witnesses of the and O'Connor, Protestants. And I believe most unimpeachable character came forward that had it not been for my resistance to the to prove that I was at the Land's End when totally ignorant of the character of the advertise. measure in the first instance, that it would have that speech was delivered in London that it ments inserted until the publication of the paper; would be an answer to the evidence of Snooks? and is certainly guiltless of ever having reviewed or you will scarcely be surprised at the abrogation Not a bit of it. The Chief Justice would tell recommended any book-good, bad, or indifferent.

main in it to the close, but the persecution

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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CHRISTOPHER DOILE, THOS. CLARK, (COPPER. Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) RECEIVED AT BANK. NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

WM. DIXOM.

without delay.	l
The half-yearly interest due on the 31st day of Decem-	ĺ
ber, and 30th June, is added to the principal in the seve-	ľ
ral accounts, in accordance with the Bank Rules, and	l
bears interest as fresh deposits.	Ì
T. Paicz, Manager.	l
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RECEIPTS OF LIBERTY FUND.												
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per W. Mun-			Burton	1	0	0						
day (No. 1)	0 10	0	Markinch, A.									
Northampton			Mitchell	0	1	0						
(No. 2)	0 19	0	Chippenham, S.									
Dalston, per A.			Robbeck	0	0	6						
Leach	0 5	0										

JOHN M'CRAE, Secretary. FOR MRS JONES. BECEIVED BY W. BIDER. Kilmarnock, per gade, per Mr No thampton, Mr Telman, per W. Mundy

Paid Mr J. Simpson

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

Letters have been received from many of the most important districts of England and Wales, giving

The great question for the present is efficient organisation, and from reports that reach us every this country. One thing is plain-the Russell Mibreaking up of parties is inevitable; and, therefore, the collecting and husbanding of our strength is

During these past ten days, important meetings have been continuously held in London and districts and our colleague, Mr M'Crae, has gone to Scotland,

We have received numerous applications for missionaries, but the state of our finances prevent us complying with the requests of our friends. Let no perty, and in the next breath you charge him greater things: we can move England and Scot'and from Laud's End to Land's End, and will awaken the dozing minister, one of these mornings, to such a vor dei.'- The voice of the people is the voice of

Signed on behalf of the Executive. SAMUEL KYDD.

South London Chartist Hall.-Mr Thompson will lecture on Sunday evening next, at eight Subject: 'Man, his social and political

bring them in on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, them so long would be their dearest prize, at P. r.y's Coffee-house, Shoreditch. A meeting for J. H. Shepherd will deliver an address on the pre-

ing at eight o'clock. A MEETING of the Chartist secretaries of London

Others and with which, one day, I shall arraign are, Mil on-street, on Wednesday evening next, at Banish 'civilisation.' (Hear, hear.)" Thus you zight o'clock. Figury -The localities not having sent dele-

force from me, but make melmore odious to the at Halliday's Coffe hou c, Holbern-hill, on Wed-Government, and while you talk of the facility incsuay, at eight o'clock.

inevitables

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and norious disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permatively for the afflicted have been permatively for the appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients to frequently administered by the Professien; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all ARAI cases of this completat. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of ac its suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent 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 san's Abernethy. The profession is a period of fifteen years, during which time the san's Abernethy. The profession is a possible time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly and canisters of 11b at 48. shie 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 themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-tailing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufficers 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 8. Kins (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 34, Napicr street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can be presented every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six:

at a time.

** resure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT,' The public are requested to be on their guard against nextous compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of Kine is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. Sd., 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, Hobility, Clergy, &c.,

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

inveterant crins 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 a decountry, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Frequency by John Fox, in boxes of 1s. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, No. 24, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine versions in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the Extract of a Lotter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King the street sydney, New South Wales, the 30th Septem Ask for ' Paul's Every Man's Friend.' most of darate corns.

Abstracthy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abstracthy's Pile Pewders, are sold by the following respect Aber termy's the Omitment, that's Cord Planter, and Aberhethy's Pile Pewders, are sold by the following respectable Counties and Dealers in Patent Medicine:

But the and Sons, Farringdom-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside: Newbery, St. Paul's Santon, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishop-grate-street Without Ende. 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

Converted to the control of the cont

Bishopsyme-street Windon; Brade, 30, Constitution; Brade, 30, Constitution; Brade Street Windon; Brade Street Wind Sheffili: Watton, Chaoniche Office, Shrewsburg; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamford; Sims, Stockport; Vins and Carr, HERALD Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Gard. well. Wakefield; Sharpe, Adventiste Office, Warwick; Gibeon, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Mannier and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Blansbard and Co., York; ohn King, Bridgend; Bailard, Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinbargh; conock; Marshall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chamiers and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom, nstances, on causes resulting from physical imperfec-tions and errors, and the means for their removal of shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualizations is fully examined, and infeli-

itou; and unproductive unions shown to be the neces

sary consequence. The causes and remedics for this state form an important consideration in this section of

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of

iffe, when exhausted by the induence exerted by solitary figure on the 35stem. Its action is purely balsamic. is power in relavigorating the frame in all cases of ner-

ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, burrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses,

has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou-nands of cases. To those persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early rrors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersiv

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

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

PERKY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhæa, cleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price

2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s per box.

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

quested to be as minute as possible in the description of

their cases.
Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

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

Sundays from eleven to one.
Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed-

TO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE!

-CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA (INDIGES.
TION) the main causes of Billousness, Nervousness,

Liver Complaints, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Head

DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

(The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or dis-

tend, a weak stomach, and a three penny meal of which saves four times the value in other Food; hence effecting

Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847 .-..

bica has been of immense service to me,-William

the Revalenta Food, I have been entirely relieved in a

High street, Maryport, Cumberland, May 18, 1818 .-

Gentlemen,-It is now three weeks since I tried your

Thomas Walls.

a saving instead of causing an expense.)

quantities in one for 33s.

Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.



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 Ned class were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hun-saved them, and were loud in their praise. The starting acts in were continually brought before the public at oncers a pred any prejudice which some may have felt; the conting of good which resulted from their use spread their ame in and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of cats, and have sought for an plies, whatever the cost of transmission. The United States, Canada ludia, and even China, have had ammense quantities supped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England—Universal Good.

An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from veneral contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such ascruptions The sale of PARS's LIFE PILLS amounts to upwards of | on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement 86,000 ... Xes weekly, more than all other patent medicines; of the throat, tossils, and uvula; threatened destruction

put tog ther. This simple fact needs no parther comment; of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, t tells readily that the pills of Old Parris The Best Mediaged in beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. The : lowing, with many others, have been recently r Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Circaester. the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, Gen and Enclosed is a statement made to me in which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5%.

person by a female who requests that her case may be

made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive benefit as she has done, through the use of Parr's LIFE PILLS.

*I is diseen afficied with a severe weakness, so much as to u. mately 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 recom-mended by a person who had taken Park's Life Pills to give the matrial. I did so, and before I took the whole of the most box, found myself greatly improved; I continued the use of them for six weeks, and am now strongs and feel better than I have been for years past; and while I live I shall bless the same of you and your Pare's hire 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. - Circa-cester, May 9th, 1817.

From Mr Byzzs, Agent for Decomport. The following letter, just received by the respected Propiletor of the Devonpost Independent newspaper, clearly demonstrates the general utility of this muchprized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Testimonials are printed and may be had, gratis, or all

Testingulars are printed and may be had, gratis, or all ents:—
Gentlemen,—You will doubtless be glad to hear of the opu with of Park's Life Fills in this neighbourhood, or the consequent dails increasing demand for the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without provided to the consequent dails increasing demand for the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without provided to the consequent dails increasing demand for the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without provided to the consequent dails increasing demand for the consequent dails increasing the consequent dails in the consequent dails increasing the consequent dails in the consequent dails increasing the consequent dails in the consequent dails and days of the consequent daily increasing demand for them. We hear of their great efficacy from all classes, and from persons of all ages; from officers in the Naval and Mintury Service, artisans, gentlemen in the governation of the control of the control of the results of the region of the region of the control of the convenience, pain, or expense, by DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENT ARABICA FOOD.

(The only Food which does not turn acid up ment establishments, agriculturists, miners, labourers, omestic servants, &c. The best proof of their success s that we have issued from our establishment here 1752 boxes, carious 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 jublished. Should this letter be deemed useful, it is at your service for the public good .- I am, gentlemen, years, &c., W. BYERS.

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 box; also on the fac simile of the Signature of the Proprietors, . T. ROBELTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London,

Sold in boxes as 1s 11d, 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 obtained the work, cuttiled, the Silent FRIEND, '(one hundred and typent, five thousand copies of which have been of Herbornigh's. near work, cantiled, the dred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been cold, and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is hereby contioned 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, Oxford-street, London.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Illustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

uew and improved edition, enlarged to 190 pages, price 2s. 63.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 2s. 63. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND;

medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequeness of infection, or the house of mercury, with observatious on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. Phill I and Co., 19, Berners street, Oxford street, London. Fablished by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street. Starie, 23, Tichborne-street; Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimez, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, starket-place, Manchester.

Parttke First

s defeated to the consideration of the Anatomy and vatious on the married state and the disqualifications

s decicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and

Physiclogy of the organs which are directly or indirectly eneaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated

ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence | bella Grelliere. operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and good to my own and others' functional disorders.—Yours, ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of wood).—A Mons. Du Barry. physical decay. Port the Third

Contains an accurate descr.ption of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhæz, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. 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 forms already mentioned, and entail diseasa n its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tenment of all these diseases and their consequences is tensec. d in this section, which, it duly followed up, cannot had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c. one, did not strike any vital part, and was a very large ni in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventaen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica-tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its cally, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-

been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced the most salutary change in her sys-tem. &c.—James Porter. St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1818.—The Revn lenta Arabica Food has done me a most considerable AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVALENTA

Agents in London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; and Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 181 and 182, Pic-Discovered, grown, and imported by Du Barry and Co.,

ARABICA.

In canisters of 11b at 4s cd; 4lb at 1's, 10lb at 22s; super-refined quality, 12lb at 11s; 4lb 22s; and 5lb 33s.; suitably packed for all climates.

Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post-Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Railroad Station connected with London; and to any Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London.

*** THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

A Fopular Treatise on 'Indizestion and Constipation,' entitled 'The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without medicine, by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post iree, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d, People's Copy; or 2s, Court Copy.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hanging Haughton, Northumptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway. Sin,—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

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, Kingstreet, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September 1847.

To Professor Holloway. Sin,-I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. | siege. The embrasures are mounted with cannon. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.
(Signed) J. R. HEYDON, (Signed)

WILLIAM BROWNE. (Signed)

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS

OF BREATH. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resi dent Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of

Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.
To Professor Holloway.
Sin,—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. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.
Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:— To Professor Holloway. Sin,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility

my thanking you before this time for your politones adding me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the saret 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 most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the most eminent of the faculty at home.

The spirit of reaction is apparent everywhere in continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. Iwish 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) ALDBOROUGH. These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints .-

BiliousComplaints Female Irregu- Scrofula, orKings larities Evil Sore Throats Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards; 67, St. Paul's Churck Yard; Barclay and Sens, Parringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; B. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, 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 PRIEND. Secondary Symp-Gout Headache toms Tic Douloreux Indigestios Inflammation Tumours Jaundice Liver Complaints Venereal Affec Lumbago tions Worms, all kinds Dropsy Rhematism Weakness, from morning. Retention of Urine Erysipelas Stone and Gravel

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. sd., 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.

A WOMAN SHOT BY HER HUSBAND, IN MANCHESTER-COMMITTAL OF THE MURDERER.

Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate General in Great Britain. - London, the 2nd of December, 1847. - The One of the most deliberate and cold-blooded mur-One of the most deliberate and cold-blooded mur-ders that it has ever been our duty to record, was Antoine and the Faubourg St Marcel. Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs Du Barry and Co., that the pewders (the Revalenta Arabica) they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Emperpetrated in Manchester, early on Tuesday morning. 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.

Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbrny, Leicestershire.

stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbrny, Leicestershire. Friday-street, Lever street, near Stevenson's square, others, were arrested in the Banlieu. -June, 19th, 1848.—Sir,—I have taken the Revalenta named Diana Clark, who, some three years ago, Food for the last ten days, and beg to tender you my was married to a man named William Adamson.

was married to a man named William Adamson.

For some time they lived together in Newton street. For some time they lived together in Newton-street. 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 but never appeared to be very comfortable. The the forts de l'Est and Romainville, and also upwards woman, it seems, had been previously married, and of 200 women who were taken on the barricades, her first husband is now undergoing sentence of trans- or whilst they were carrying ammunition to the inthe bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much less pain in my head, back and legs. I sleep much better and feel refreshed from it. My appetite is much better. I shall continue the Food and think it will restore me to be shall continue the Food and think it will restore me to former wife and family are now living in Hulme. Adamson had also been married before; and his former wife and family are now living in Hulme. 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 appa. Tursday. rent comfort for some time; but, naturally enough, of Herborough's.

59, Holborn, London, 22nd Dec. 1847.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica.—A. G. Harris (Optician.) stand, took a lodging in Grey's court, Lamblane, Salford. Three or four weeks ago, he visited his For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable wife at her father's. He removed a box from thouse, and appeared to be on good terms with her. From that time until Tuesday morning, it was not known condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and reeler in the Hanover Mills, at Bank Top, and was thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this invaluable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice proceeding to her work at half past five o'clock on given me as to diet, &c.-(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of Tuesday morning, when her husband, Adamson, met her in Lever-street, and, it is said, requested Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.)
3. Sydney-terrace, Reading. Berks, Dec. 8, 1817.—
Gentlemen, —I am happy to be able to inform you that the that she would once more live with him. Some person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived a very great beaefit from its use; distressing angry words arose, and Adamson threatened to shoot symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.—I am, Gen-tlemen, very truly yours, James Shorland, late Surgeon The pistel, however, snapped, and a number of peo. the pay of Russia. ple who had been attracted by the woman's cries for help, ran to her assistance, but before they could 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 was affected, among other symptoms, with a peculiar ful-ness and distension of the skin over the whole body; the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, 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 elastic swelling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta became universally soft and pliable, and every unpleasant feeling in this respect was removed......J. Shorland, the greatest excitement in the ne globourhood, and the dreadful act was committed in the later of the greatest excitement in the ne globourhood, and Physiclogy of the organs which are directly or indirectly encaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, dec.—Isa- bella Grelliere.

Each teeling in this respect was removed......J. Shorland, late Surgeon, 96th Reg.

21, Broad-street, Golden.square, London, Nov. 20th, 1947.—(Details of nineteen years' dyspepsia, with its consequence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, dec.—Isa- bella Grelliere.

Line greatest excitement in the ne ghbourhood, and the dreadful act was committed in tuit view of not less than six or eight individuals. At present we have been unable to glean much relating to the characteristic of the murderer or his unfortunate wife. His wife by a former marriage, and two children, reside near Welbeck-street. Hulman and more area.

The Hulman and The Hulman and three wounded.

The Unique and three wounded.

The His wife by a former marriage, and two children, reside near Welbeck-street. Hulman and more area. 11, Victoria terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1818.

The renefits I have derived therefrom, in 80 short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectaspace of time, have exceeded by most sungained expectations, &c.—John Mackay.

Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22. 1848.—I found it to be a interfered, and prevented any serious consequences.

simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing It is said, that this is not the only instance in which The Turin journals of the 21st and The Consequences. the interference of the police has been necessary to obtained at Governolo by General Baya over two splighted with the mither 9, Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 2, 1848.—I am happy weaver, but has not been at work for some time. standard, two cannons, and five hundred prisoners. to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur. The prisoner was then committed to the assizes to take his trial for wilful murder. Stirling, Jan 31, 1848.-Dear Sir,-The Revalenta Ara-

Assassination at Greenocks-On Thursday Stewart.

72. Leeds-street, Liverpool, Feb. 7th, 1818 — Thanks to Mr John Kerr Gray, the town clerk of Greenock, was shot in the open street by John Thompson, very short time from the most distressing symptoms of Indigestion, Low Spirits. Despondency, &c., and which for two years had resisted the most active treatment, &c. by, and drawing a large horse pistol fired it into his bour of Naples. one, did not strike any vital part, and was extracted Anthony Kitchen.

Wymoudham, Norfolk, May 10, 1848.—Gentlemen.—I in the afternoon without much difficulty. He is

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

STATE OF PARTIES. The correspondent of the Times says, to judge by the language of these of the Assembly who have still the hardihood to avow themselves partisans, advocates, and supperters of schemes of universal pillage. they do not yet add the words universal massacrethe party is yet formidable.-The good sense or the clear-sightedness 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 may yet save France. It would be consolatory could the conduct of M. Proudhon and the other Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London Cemmunists in the Assembly be deemed incontest-by Steam or Sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad at-ably the result of despair; but wild and rambling as are his speeches, there is in them a consistent atrocity that argues the existence of a system, and of a determination and a sense of powers on the part of its upholders to carry out its principles, which suggest fears that another conflict in the streets is

> YERY GOOD. It appears that before surrendering their arms mainteined, as some of the disaffected of the National Guards have the districts. 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, session of advices from New York to the 11th, etates that several of those murke's have been rendered unfit for service by being bored in the barrel respectively. in the part covered by the stock of the sun. M. Dornes, one of the members of the National Assembly, who, it will be remembered, was wounded at one of the barricades during the insurrection, died

Callen 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.)

tants. The truth is that an open crater still yawns beneath our feet, threatening daily to pour forth its 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 A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847.

To Professor W. W. South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—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 took a label and the greatest difficulty or breathing its shear and the greatest difficult of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.

(Signet) William Browne. and industry are destroyed; misery comes striding down upon us with threatening step, with murder, rape, pillage, and arson in its train. Hunger is erganicing 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 assessination 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 coteris 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 roar in Paris for forty eight hours with energetic bravery; but in the progress of his victory he fell under the influence of personal passions, and became

The spirit of reaction is apparent everywhere in Paris, but still more so in the provinces. The patriotic cries in favour of the Republic, and the hymn of the Marseillaise are now never heard. In the theatres of the capital burlettas are produced and received with shouts of applause, in which the doc-trines, symbols, and phrases of democracy are held up to ridicule.

M. Colfavre, a lawyer, the supposed editor of the PERE DUCHENE previous to the insurrection of June, was arrested on Friday. According to the returns published by the Mont-TEUR, the number of wounded of June still remaining

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 thunder and lightning on Sunday night and Monday

At the opening of the sitting of the National Assembly, on Monday, Citizen Marrast, the new president, on taking the chair delivered a suitable General Cavaignae announced a project of a grant

of a pension of 3000 fr. to the mother of Citizen Dornes, who has just died of the wounds received in the insurrection of June. Citizen Dornes was a member of the Assembly. Louis Napoleon has resigned the seat to which he was elected by the in- secretary. habitants of Corsica.

MORE ARRESTS. On Saturday night about thirty persons were arrested at Clichy, and on Saturday morning some

On Monday 134 insurgents, on many of whom Several examining magistrates went on Monday to the prison Saint Legare, where there are about 460

insurgents who have not been interrogated. In this number are sick prisoners who have been sent from i surgents.

The reapers in the neighbourhood of Paris have found some dead bodies, supposed to be those of in-

Tursday.—The discussion in the Assembly to-day was upon the proposed law of the clubs. The occasional private disturbances arose, which ter- Assembly appeared to take little interest in the minated about two months ago in the woman re-turning to live at her father's house in Oldham-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.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has miscarried. Of course! DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Austrian papers publish an account of the total failure of the counter revolution which a certain Colonel Solomon attempted at Bucharest. Solomon her, when she ran up Friday street, and was pur- himself fell into the hands of the people, who would sued by her infatuated husband, who produced a 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 dun-of his wife, he took a deliberate aim at her head geon; when interrogated he confessed that he was in

> THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY.
>
> Quivine? She is our mother—the blood that is in our yeing are hers, and there is not a drop of it in our ere has brought the intelligence of a successful hearts that we will not cheerfully give her when she THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY. here has brought the intelligence of a successful

side near Welbeck-street, Hulme, and we are in- the number of five thousand. They occupied the formed 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 make inquiry into his conduct, he took down a gun against the occupation, and the Chamber of Depuand threatened to shoot them. The police, however, ties unanimously voted the project of a league of all The Turin journals of the 21st announce a victory

deprive this man of fire arms. He was a ribbon thousand Austrians, from whom he has taken a The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 20th, announces that the Piedmontese troops arrived at Venice on the 14th, and were received with loud cheers by the brothers; our hatred is for the government—that de reduced to a pint and a half, and to take a wine glass people.

A despatch from Paris contains news from Naples

to the 17th, which states that the immediate inva-sion of Sicily by thirty thousand men, had been reauctioneer, of that town. Mr Gray had left his solved upon. The embarkation of the troops was office at about 4 o'clock, when, as he was walking fixed for the 20th. The despatch further states that oppressors. down the street, Thompson came out of a court close vessels for the transport had been seized in the harm

RUSSIA.—THE CHOLERA.

In St Petersburgh, on the 7th of July, there were action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the Work should be read by every Young tent part of the 9th there were 3,817 patients in the hospitals 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 been able to do so much for me as has been done in so there had been 692 individuals taken ill of cholera; the people are attacked. These will move with the pound.

A site has been taken, at Galway. short a time by the 'Revalenta Arabica Food.'—Robert in ention to several persons, who, however, gave no Athol-street, Perth, May ind, 1818—Some time has now attention to what they looked on as an idle threat.

| May ind, 1818—Some time has now attention to what they looked on as an idle threat. Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the cautes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between the bonds of matrimony and the disease in St. Petersburg, before read-to denend, in the majority of the disease in St. Petersburg, before read-to denend, in the majority of the cautes which lead to the several persons, who, nowever, gave no of sick on the 12.h was 4,006. Altogether, from bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between clapsed since the lady (who had been an invalid for thir-team vears), for whom I procured sour Arabica Food has in the place of Lord George Rentingly.

Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, there had been 13 802 cases of cholera; recovered, and over a minute, who was a find the science and determination to what they looked on as an idle threat. Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, there had been 13 802 cases of cholera; recovered, in the place of Lord George Rentingly.

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Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, there had been 13 802 cases of cholera; recovered, and over a minute, where the science and determination to what they looked on as an idle threat.

Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, the commencement of the disease in St. Petersburg, the commencement of the science and determination to what they looked on as an idle threat.

Lord Stanley is the steward of the Jockey Club, attention

the cholera has broken out in the province of Finland.

INDIA. QONSPIRACY 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 our statement of the grievances of Ireland. oity of our own native troops. The plot was disco-vered in time to avert its frightful consequences, and shall give it a place. some of the originators had already paid the penal-ties. The latest advices from Lahore were to the 22nd May, at which date all was quiet; but the ut most precaution was taken to maintain the peace of which the Times makes even in its own defence. the capital. A large magazine of arms in the city, furnished of old by Runjest Singh, has been undermined by order of the resident, and blown up, as the poyulace had begun to help themselves from that re-

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. By the Cambria, Captain Harrison, we are in pos-Boston to the 12th, and Halifax to the 14th instant

The official proclamation of peace had been published at Washington. The President, in his messago to Congress, announcing the ratification, recom-mends the appropriation of twenty millions to fulfil on Thursday week last of his wounds. He is the the treaty stipulations, to be paid in four annual fourth member of the National Assembly who has 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

guarantee for security, was received with laughter, as was also that portion of it which says, 'we shall probably be saved the necessity for another foreign

The debt of the country, at the close of the war, we are now told, is only 65,000,000 dollars, an amount large enough to cause some trouble in its

Our intelligence from Mexico is important. Paredes was in full rebellion against the government. On the 15th of June he entered the city of Guanajusto at the head of about 400 men, and made himof 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 lated to such a degree, that no one can venture to total loss of appetite, together with such general debility entrust the whole truth respecting men and things to Bustamento and Minion who were sent against Bustamento and Minion, who were sent against Paredes, are believed to be acting in concert with him. The States Congress of Guanajuato was immediately dissolved, the lawful government displaced, and the country is evidently alarmed at the prospect of the success of the revolutionists. An address has been issued by the rebels, pro

testing in strong language against the treaty with tne United States. We have the most deplorable accounts of robberies upon the highways in all parts of Mexico. Ameri-on deverters join the professional ladrones of Mexico, and even in Vera Cruzacts of violence are constantly

MEETINGS IN FAVOUR OF IRELAND.

committed almost with impunity.

meetings 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 meetings that had been held before, and of which so many accounts have been transmitted to you, I forbear to dwell upon them at length, unless where some new point or feature has been developed. This however has been the case at Williamsburgh, New York, Union, was hel in the open fields a few days since. A 'declaration of independence for Ireland' was read and adopted, according to which 'every man in Ireland shall be the owner of a piece of land;' Ireland to be an independent nation. Mr Mooney said that no man was to 'sign that document unless he was on board the ship that was to carry him to Ire-O'Connor said he was going to Canada. He was told he should be arrested. If he were 50,000 men

Boston, Charleston, and Pittsburgh. (From the New York Tribune, July 11.)

IRIGH REPUBLICAN UNION. A mass meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Shakspeare Hotel. About eight arguing upon the rights of the people, and the capacity. Among those present we noticed one or with three sergeants, upon whom being seen a grat two Members of Congress. At the call of the meeting, the chair was taken by

Mr Robinson, on taking the chair, said, we are, most of us, Irishmen—and what has the land of our do not die there of starvation, as in Ireland. The Chinese, the Japanese may have bad governments, yet not so bad as the British government, for there the son of toil, after planting the seed and watering it with his tears, and reaping it in the sweat of his brow, is not obliged to yield it up to be carried from his sight, while he is compelled to lie down himself ing pamphlets under the following title, of with and die for want of food. God has blessed Ireland it is believed he is the author :- The Sign of with a luxuriant soil, and has caused the earth to the Times, as expressed in the House of Composs yield plenty even for her crowded population; but on the 10th of April and the 12th of June, 1886, 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 well-green to a late hour. breast tries to draw sustenance from that fountain of life which nature has provided for it. But desolating famine has sealed them all for its victims-child mother, and sire—in one black burial blent. Coffiz-less 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 sympa-thies, that will not cry out indignantly against the continuance of a government which reduces a people to this unparelleled degradation? For seven centu- in waiting for a French gentleman, who was coping ries has Ireland grouned 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 Castlereagns 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, what can we not do? We have spoken for hor. We have laboured for her. We have prayed for her. We have done all but die for her; and that we are ready to do-that we can do-that, if necessary, we will do Who would not die to save her and think his lot

here has brought the intelligence of a successful action having been fought between the troops and the insurgents near Werschetz. The colonel of the Uhlans, Blomberg, was the hero of the day. The insurgents had sixty killed and wounded, and twenty-one prisoners have been taken; among them was their chief, Stanimirovitz, two pieces of cannon, and two colours. The Hungarians have had only two killed and three wounded.

ITALY.

The Paris rapers of Saturday contain the following ing telegraphic despatch, received on Friday:—'The ing telegraphic despatch, received on Friday:—'The States. We have remonstrated with her for the souls, all! all! are hers. She has only to draw on sight, and her draft shall not be dishonowred. England relies the foolish objection that we have no land extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary that Mr Fletcher and his indicated the conduct of the lunatic became so miked and extraordinary States. We have remonstrated with her for the was sent for, who took the unfortunate woman way. right of locomotion. We have protested against perpetual allegiance to tyranny and insolence. Our protests and remonstrances have been of no avail. wards, residing at No. 14, Cyfarthfa row, was severely she claims that we owe perpetual allegiance to the land where we were born. As she is obstinate, then was deprived of the power of utterance. She rebe it so, we owe the land of our birth—the sweet Green Isle of the ocean—we owe her the perpetual

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 twelve months—to boil two ounces of red mustard English people—we would rather hail them as stroying demon, which has feasted on the groans, and bathed itself in the tears of the people of England days she felt, at times, exeruciating pain in the throat

plauss.

Ireland throughout the United States, from which ('O Mary, I can speak'). The rumour spread a sough

Letters from Riga state that the cholera had Cogger in elequent and ame addresses, named ellowed broken out there also; and down to the 16th, 200 frequent outbursts of applause from the audience Subscriptions were then handed in, and, who cases had been known to have occurred.

A meating is to be held by the Association of the control 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 h the Punjaub is of a most serious nature, origi-than the discovery of a conspiracy at Labore, origi-than the discovery of a conspiracy at Labore, origi-nating with the agents of the Rance, having for its the wont of the Tory giant of England when abusing object the massacre of the European officers and soldiers at that station, to be effected with the compliment, but promises to take it up again. We have not seen its second article, but when we find it to

We have not room for a roply to-day, but shall take some other opportunity of sustaining our post-tions and commenting on the starting confessions. What utter noncense is it to see a paper of the character of the Times attributing the worse of Le. land to 'the dispensations of Providence' - Was't Providence that made the English law by which pository. The strictest garrison duty was being was not murder to shoot or kill a mere Itishman maintained, and every officer had been called in from 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 conssistant the property of the rightful owners to the vagaband 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 thus who leved their country, that the renegade who betrayed 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 crueltes perpetrated by themselves; so horrible in thir planning, so fiendish in their execution, so mournal

> THE LATE REVOLT IN NEWGATE.—FLOGGING W THE RING-LEADERS .- On Saturday between the hours of nine and two, the officials connected wih Newgate were busily engaged in removing the whole of the convicts who were convicted at the life sesssions of the Central Criminal Court and sentence to be transported, being a fortnight previous to the usual period. Amongst those so sent away were |2 convicts who produced the revolt in Newgate in Wednesday last. After the convicts had been over-

in their effects, as to 'make even angels weep.'

come and doubled-ironed on Thursday, Mr Alderman Gibbs visited Newgate, when the whole of me 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 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, (From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) however, eliciting a single sound from either.

well-green and the immediate neighbourhood were

placed in a state of considerable alarm in come-

quence 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 sem, while there were others in plain clothes, after a consultation, it is supposed, a person, who seemed to be of some respectability, took up a positon adjoining the lamp-post in the centre of Clerkenwillgreen. As he showed a disposition to make a speech a crowd of persons in a few minutes collected round land'—meaning the Irish Brigade. The same him. Upon his beginning to deliver his addre, a speaker also said:—We will assail Canada, India, 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 powe, the villains that seized John Mitchel," &c. &c. Mr and, as there was evidently a determination to over him. Upon his beginning to deliver his addra, a and, as there was evidently a determination to oler resistance, information was sent to the station-hose of the G division in the Bagnigge-wells-road. In would cross the border. (Tremendous cheers) I of the G division in the Bagnigge-wells-road. In observe that there have been Mitchel meetings at hetween 300 and 400 persons, were addressed by between 300 and 400 persons, were addressed by the speaker, who observed that the people had ben petitioning the House of Commons, and that it as of no longer any use to petition that body. Wile o'clock a procession arrived, attended by music, and vantages of republican institutions, Inspector Jian the large Hall was quickly crowded to its utmost arrived, having with him a force of about 20 men number of the crowd went away. Above 20, however, remained round the speaker, who contined W. E. Robinson, Esq , Thomas Hayes acting as his speech until the police got up to him. The inspector attempted to persuade him to discontine his conduct, but he insisted on his right to diso love not suffered? She has been slandered, even by As he continued, Mr Julian was compelled to be 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 in victim of the worst government on the face of the immense crowd. There he was charged ath earth. Mexico has a bad government, yet the people riotous conduct. He gave the name of John 2 r Orr, No. 23, St John's-square. He stated thinge was a licensed preacher, but would not give he authority by which he was licensed to preach. He

also informed the inspector that he had some w-

perty to live upon. The accused had been delier-

Inspector Julian remained with his men on Clerkn-

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF A LUNATIC.-Tere is at present a poor woman in the Bolton workhoise, who left her home about a fortnight ago, and he an amusing adventure. She is the wife of a garduer named Steward, residing in Kearsley, and shileft her home on Thursday fortnight, unobserved byany of the family, in order to visit Lady Ellesnese, before whom she wished to lay some petition or complaint. At the railway station at Clifdenthe carriage of Jacob Fletcher, Esq., of Peel-hall,was on a visit to Mr Fletcher. The gentlema in question arrived in the same train as the poor luntic, and being rather peculiarly dressed Mr Fletcer's servants appear to have taken her for a frier or companion of the foreign visitor. She manued forward from the railway to Mr Fletcher's carrige. followed by the Frenchman. When the gentlerin got into the carriage, he bowed to her with Parsian politeness, under the impression that she was one of Mr Fletcher's household sent to essort hin to Peel Hall. When the carriage arrived at Mr letcher's residence, the lunatic still passed as a ffiend of the French gentleman; but a feeling of delcacy prevented either from asking for an explanation. At

covered her health, and resumed her work as a semp, stress, but was not able to produce a single und to va ious kinds of medicines, she was directed by the advice of a lady-who had been in a similar state for seeds and a horse raidish, in a quart of old ale, until of this decoction every morning. For the first four guishable hatred, to free our native land from her oppressors.

Mr Robinson took his seat amid prolonged ap-

MERTHYR TYDYIL .- RECOVERY OF SPEACH. - A few

months ago a young female, named Elizabeti Ed-

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 he extended in the self-possession in the s Wymoudham, Norfolk, May 10, 1848.—Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you, that through the Divine blessing upon the Revalenta Arabica Food, I am much better, atthough I have taken it only four or five days. I can allow the pistol, walked coolly away, and was affectly say that it has had a better effect upon the stomach almost immediately apprehended, when he made no howels, than all the medicino I have taken for the attempt to deny what he dad done, saving he had the Oth there were 3 790 sick, 853 were attempt to deny what he dad done, saving he had the Oth there were 3 790 sick, 853 were attempt to deny what he dad done, saving he had the Oth there were 3 790 sick, 853 were attempt to deny what he dad done, saving he had the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth throughout the Oth the Oth there were 3 790 sick throughout the Oth througho

The new poor rate upon Ki'dea division of lrush

Noetrp.

TO THE PEOPLE.

The wind that shakes the trembling leaf, Gives bealth 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 sunshine. Sa freedom's onward course may seem To wear the low ring aspect dim,

But he prepar'd to help the stream. And on the tide to sink or swim. Tre glorious day shall soon appear. When liberty with magic spell, Stall shake the earth-mad lords with fear. And strike the bloody tyrants' knell. y, tailing myriads, know your pow'r!

Arise from 'neath the oppressors' heel; Assert your birthright from this keur, And labour for the common weal, Tae spirit of the times with might, Calls on unceasing for each clave, To strike with energy for right,

And win the laurals of the brave.

K. W. M.

HTZZA FOR THE RULE OF THE WHIGS! Air- Old Rosin the Beau!

As maiters 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 Russe'l were out. How wild be'd be running his rigs! About popular rights he would make such a rout-

The Church - can you doubt what her danger would be Were the Torles at present in power! Lord John, or his friends, we should certainly see Attacking her posts every hour.

'Tis lucky we're ruled by the Whigs.

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-Se Euzza for the rule of the Whigs! If Grey were at large, how be'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 muffled and mum. Like a small bird seleep in the twigs; And Ward, in the Commons, is equally damb-So huzza for the rule of the Whigs! Hany of us had made war on Repeal With the weapons that Clarendon tries. What shricks of insignant invective from Shiel At the wrongs of Old Erin would rise. Be millions of noisy Milesians back'd. From the peer to the peasant that digs-How would Monaghan murmur that juries were pack'd_

So huzzs for the rule of the Whigs! On Alicas and Chartists to hear them decisim. 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 Whigs are becoming respectable men As any that ever kept gigs, They are practising now all they preached against then-

So huzza for the rule of the Whigs! Go on, my good lade-never think of retreat, Though anney'd by a equib or a equirt; You're fulfilling the fate such impostors should meet, And esting your bushel of dirt. then swallow it fast, for your hou 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! −Blackw30d's Magazine.

ALOGIES AND CONTRASTS: OR. COM PARATIVE SKETCHES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By the author of Revelations of London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-

We feel great pleasure in welcoming a new work om the author of the 'Revelations of Russia. is sound principles, cosmopolitan sympathies, and, tove all, his earnest regard for truth, make him a sie guide, a trusty adviser, and 'best possible in-This book, which almost in every page predicts the

devolution of February last, was, as we know, in ther, perish of its own rottenness. Still had this at been published, as it was in the press, before the volution of February, it would have been considered production, and must have excited a interest scarcely inferior to that excited

As it is, this work possesses no slight value, showing s it does. what was the damnable system of governent established by Louis Philippe, and what is the edition of the great mass of the French people. As the title betokens, a considerable portion of his work is appropriated to showing the resemcontrasts of England and France, in their olitical institutions, social condition, material and

cipts of contrast are pretty generally understood: t it will astonish many of the English readers of is work to learn how very much their French izes of contention and national (some have asserted, stural,]enmity. Another portion is devoted to sonal sketches of Louis Philippe, and the celeities of France, both 'dynastio' and revolutionary. beforeign policy of France (under Louis Philippe) cupies some chapters, and includes certain strikreveletions of the Spanish marriages. One object predominant throughout this work, is promotion of fraternal relations between France d England, as the great pledge for the advance the good wishes of all true friends to progress. A theory somewhat novel, but to our thinking per feetly sound, is broached by our author, to the effect that the social comfort and happiness of the people spends everywhere upon their political freedom; eat men consume more varied and better food, live civilisation, in proportion to their command over It has been said, that the vices or irtues of a state are the effects of its legislation; to he same cause our author traces the miserable er the several states of Europe and America. We postsone 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 in equestrian and pedestrian, travelled through and seen the greater part of France. He made one ourney, the length of five hundred miles, on tte has been a traveller by the diligence and other nodes of conveyance, and has made not less than wenty distinct visits to that country. He has kept company with the aristocrat, the beurgeois, the artican, the peasant, the soldier, the smuggler, and the chamois hunter. He has been favoured with the iendship or acquaintance of the Orleanist, the the Republican, the bigot, the infidel,

the speculator, and the Com : unist. He has been esent 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 greater part in the old world than the Greeks or mans in the world of antiquity. Page upon page tollows in proof of this assertion. We quote the

bbanks—'rom the invention of the rail, the steam-boat, spy upon his fellows. tthe cotton m ll, and the electric telegraph down to the ddsguerra'sp, and the painless operation-nineteen-

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

The national mind of France, as evinced in its literablure—that necessary result either of its aptitude or of itits cultivation, o- of both—can alone compete with that brigan 2 than yourself. I was a soldier and I saw blood to about the Court, and other great offenders. EEnglish) can be placed before it. France, therefore, either in intellect or education, and I believed.

an the author's belief in both, must be ranked with Great BBritain, at the head of all other nations. EDUCATION.

Though there really may exist a greater amount of through the body.

Though there really may exist a greater amount of through the body.

Though there really may exist a greater amount of through the body.

Try,' said I. 'No sconer said than done. Taking Chamberlain, enjoys a salary of £400 per annum.

Try,' said I. 'No sconer said than done. Taking Chamberlain, enjoys a salary of £400 per annum.

The situation is, at present, he'd by Mr John Mindstein and the states, the is still, in the aggregate possession of his companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me check. However poorly her Majesty's suba k higher order of knowledge, far in the advance of those wountries, which in the general diffusion of its mediwereity, may claim over her the same superiority which

notoriously liable to isfluence in its central states, not thrice, and I ren him through the arm. The other Surgeon acconcheur, a Surgeon to the English Ministers could not get on for want of a excepting Prussia, and despite the self-laudatory 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 communite, can only be likened to the empire and people of Great Britain, in the superiority of their wealth, power, and intelligence.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND COMPARED. France exceeds in most things all the great European powers combined; but when we contrast France with Great Britain, we find her as far 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 trables France. In the extent of its middle class, France exceeds the Continent: France has 1,164,000 subjects enjoying an of this story we select another equally good. income abave £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 361 pounds of wheat, and 6 to 71 pounds of sugar are consumed per only Great Britsin, 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 £48 000,000. 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 toxation in England are in Prance 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 mere 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 o illicit distillation are taken 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 London with its gin palaces, something under six and a half. If we draw a line through Europe, separating the 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, and France, notwithstanding the illiberal tariffs of vidual, whilst for Central and Eastern Europe only one shilling and eightpence.

To the Russian empire our exports are eightpence and a 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 -have so long been held as less antithetical than French and English character, that we are apt to allow these liberals of all shades of opinion repudiating them—acted in many instances, are perfect sineoures, strikingly profound analogies to escape us, whilst tempted to assign an uzdue weight to trivial contradictions. Many fitness of the majority to preserve even the liberties it men, coachmen, and inferior servants on mature investigation none will be found more to resemble us in essentials than the French. The Dutchman's phiegm, the German's meditativeness, the Spaniard's gravity, the Turk's sedateness, appears at first | The poor and ignorant cultivator furnished with a vote sight more consonent with British earnestness than the would resign it through bigotry or indiff rence directly, afforded great satisfaction to that warm-hearted phi- turn that they are not in earnest? Had Lord John 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. Duchman's contractive egetism, are more fitted to denote dicative of less real gravity than the clamorous viva. objects. The Spaniard and the Moslemin solemnly at the mercy of the crown when armed with such an acpurse of preparation many months before that Hollander—covetous of his riches and jealous of his prehending freedom in its personal application-restricts his activity within the most selfish limits. But can it some weeks we succeed in teaching them to distinguish be said-if we judge by results, the truest of all teststhat the grave demeasour of any of these nations essenthe population of these islands, even as the volatile enthusiasm and noisy earnestness of the French?

The French and English people, though in nothing nore 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 rulgar energy of an illiterate, or the vehemence of an astounding,-the awfu! mystery of first causes. Hence tellectual 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 buman compass, by both people, and the coincident liability of the few amongst the Anglo-Saxon race to accept religious theories the most extravegant,

than other people, excepting, perhaps, the Swedish and Norwegians; this spirit-one of the most powerful levers which ever moved humanity-is inherited in France and England, no less by the lowly

than by the exalted. However rude, vicious and brutalised that 'proletaire' may seem, whose vindictive envy of all above him is all history proclaims the wisdom and the virtue of he is still capable, if you appeal to his honour, of the numost magnanimity. In the very midst of riot and ex- happiness of the nations over which they have ruled, citement, when compensating himself-armed, triumphant and in rags, - by a day of anarchy for tifies to the 'wisdom' of those remote 'ancestors vears of undoubted misery and supposed oppres- who first abdicated their own sovereignty to make sion, not one but a hundred instances are on record of his generosity to a fallen foe and his abstinence from miration for royalty, and our special veneration for traditions of French armies inspire the thirst for plunder, | veneration would not be at all weakened, if instead 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 anby an appeal to his chivalric or patriotic feeling. Three people from equalid misery, to comfortable, well-re his bongur. When meditating violence or spollation ad- | Privy Chamber.' Gentlemen Ushers of the Priv dress him in his character of Frenchman and the charges | Chamber,' 'Grooms of the Privy Chamber,' 'King' desert's sand, the invocation of honour, of patriottem and | officials are necessary for the comfort or dignity of the glory, arrests his marmurs and supplies the place of monarch, or at all calculated to strengthen that atwarmth, shade, water, bread and sinew. The very ex- tachment to the monarchy which, un loubtedly-we ing in the kennel he strikes his breast and biccups out | -throbs in the breast of every free-born Briton! of a characteristic which universally pervades and ele- sence of royalty, why should the Poet Laureate revates his people. Even in the prison and the bagnio, | main? Or if Wordsworth is a necessary appendage amongst those whose hand is against seciety, and why should S * * * * * * * be dewhom society has stricken, crime and its consequent dis. frauded of his due? A shocking bad Parliamengrace bave rarely wholly smothered the feeling which tary buffoon, might make a very respectable court | Conservatives, that in the present state of Ireland, redeems this degradation. The convict boasts of his fool! ccode Napoleou, free trade, and anti-slavery agitation—which brands him with his shame, he feels and resents from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of themse from the extension of the press, the establishment of the press, the establishment

de la Penissiere,' said the informant of the writer, 'that at present located in Westmingtor Bridewell and the speech of Mr Macaulay on the state of Ireland, co.nstitut the sum of actual civilisation, are due to the and a more mischieve one was never uttered in party spirit; and it is curious, in so far as many of the frontier guarded by natural defences. In the color of the former's alater seeking a dry tag to from the oven, and not being aware that I was in it, the sum of aetual civilisation, are due to the farmer's wife of a metairie (farm house) in which the farmer's wife of the Robes, the Ladies of the Mistress of the Robes, the Ladies of the Robes, the Ladies of the Mistress of the Robes, the Ladies of the Robes, th the extent of its commercial navy, of its foreign commercial n Imerce, of ite manufactures, in the quality of food cragged out by the legs, disarmed and bound. There consumed by its population, &c., &c. Our author 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, 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, were but two women and aboy upon the farm, and my per annum.

through you.

bef Great Britain. Taken as a whole—scientific, imagi-drawn before you ever handled a musket. You would and to hold watch outside the King's tent, dressed in fative, and larned—what literature (setting aside the not both tegether have mastered me now, if it had not complete armour, and armed with a bow and arrows. been for that woman's treachery, -for so at that moment a sword, and the mace of office. We have no room

PECTATOR.

handing it to me, he drew his own and loosed the well France is furthermore distinguished from all other rope with which he had bound my arms. You know, sir, blishment consists of Two Physicians in Ordinary, continental states by the impartial administration of the law, which—openic marketalle in the cast of Europe—is We did not fight long I promise you. Once, twice, cheurs, a Physician to the Household, two Sergeant upon him-that it was an affair of honour.

Then he shall fight me now.' Pooh!' said the corporal, 'he would spit you like s quail, let him give back your sword and be off with him. position (relative to the remainder of Europe) in point of 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 ystem, our author tells a story of a traveller sent ixteen miles, on foct, in the custody of a corporal's guard, because his eyebrows were not as described in the passport—blue. Passing over the particulars

PASSPORTS. A spinster lady, applying for her pasport, and disposed to be facesions, 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 zealous partizan of the romantic (as distinguished from the classic) drama, is deeply read in Shakespeare, and fiels 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 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 entraged 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, firt (nez epate) and complexion tanned (teint basane).

Her age, which had been set down as she had given it, at thirty-five years, was accompanied by the remark looks fity-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 heightened in malignity by the fact that its truth was undeniable. Our author maintains, that though modern Gaul

between its town and rural population. The real of the Great Park, with extensive and profitable French people—the people which thinks, feels, and privileges. In the following extract we are made to comprehend

why universal suffrage has resulted in the election 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 some months before the late revolution. Mr Smythe, in his historic sketches, gives a characteris tic dialogue between an ultra-liberal deputy and an English Radical, in which the former is utterly astounded to

hear his English host 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 office, with a salary of £300 a year. the fusion of the royalist organs) called with apparent

inconsistency for measures seemingly so lib: ral-and the had acquired.

or by the intermedium of his wife, into the hands of the curate, government functionary, major, or of the wealthiest man in his village. For one vote gained to have found means (by the application to its forms of that | cans only pay £ 6,000 a year for theirs! system of centralisation bequeathed to them by the Empire.) not only to arrest in a great measure the progress

According to our author, the natives of Britanny are renowned for their stupidity. A sergeant of the

When these Bretons arrive as conscripts the first thing done is to burn their clothes, cu: close their hair, velops their intelligence at length to the level of that of men make the best, steadlest, and stanchest men in the whole army, excepting the inhabitants of the Ardeche.' This review will be continued in the STAR of Sa-

Sketches of Her Majesty's Househeld. London: W. Strange, 21, Paternoster row. This elegant little book contains full particulars ment, the salaries attached to the various appoint. ments, the amount of pensions upon retirement, or Sovereign's Domestic Establishment; but is also of monarchy, and the cost of those trappings to the community. Monarchy is no doubt a very wise and excellent institution. If any one doubts the 'wisdom' or the 'excellence,' history will dispel those doubts. From the time of Ninkop to Saul (appointed King of the Jews under rather peculiar circumstantime of Saul to Henod, from the time of Tiberius to the bastard Norman William, and from his time to that of the bastard-begetter, 'Fum the Fourth. tamped in the habitual expression of his countenance, kings. The humanity, chastity, sagacity, and moderation of kings all men acknowledge; and the way for the majesty of kings! Still, with all our adeatient when suffering privation and fatigue. But with | nually by the Parliament, and what is now lavished 'The Gentlemen of the Wine Cellar,' have the declaration of noble lords and M.P.'s for it

Chief Justice Wilde, who enjoys a salary of £8,000 their violent declamation against Ministers. case seemed hopeless as the soldiers drove me before Chamber, each £200 yearly. Passing over a host of the with fixed bayonets towards the village:

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, Grooms of the Was exclusively Protestant?

Brigand! eaid one, a corporal—inot so fast; if you Privy Chamber. Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary.

I am, Sir, your most charliant 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, (greenborn)' I replied, 'I am no more a in titution by Richard I., were to 'capture any t'aito notice the Pages of the Back Stairs, the Pages of 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 Poet Laurente, &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,

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 pretty well attended to. The Royal Medical Esta Household, four Surgeons Extraordinary, two Apo- vigorous opposition, the gentleman in black would, thecaries to the Person, three Apothecaries to the in all probability, have asked if all the grumbling 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 mo-Aurist, an Oculist, and Surgeon Chiropodist; be-ment Lord John Russell, on the day referred to, ac-sides two Apothecaries to her Majesty in the Isle of quainted hon, gentlemen with his intentions for the Wight! We shall leave the Master of the Tennis short remainder of the session, he certainly received Court, the Keeper of the Swans, and her Majesty's opposition enough to make a government for life, if 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 MARCUS HILL, Treasurer of the Household, nor by gentle pattings on the head. Force has no £904 per annum. The Comptroller of the House-h-Ii, £904 yearly. Colonel Bowles, Master of the suation not half so much. The sight of a carrot has Household, £1,158 per annum. There are a host of been known to work wonders upon the brute. No is in a numerous, free, hardy, high-minded, octive t of er, who was to-merly a to tman 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 Celleman of the Wine a

lars (saying nothing about Y omen (!) and Groom (! rece ves £500 a-year. Leaving unnoticed a host of subordinates, we come to the Master of the Horse Tue pre ent 'Master' is the Duke of Norfolk, who enjoys a salary of £2,500 a-year. 'The privilege of that it is perfectly understood by the employe, who not having the use of a Coachman, four Footmen, and of wheat, and 6 to 72 pounds of sugar are consumed per only has studied the English language, but being a half a dozin Gro ms, belonging to the Sovereign, and paid for out of the Civil List, has always been enloyed, and never waived by a Master of the Horse. When the Duke of Montagu held the appointment, he rather exceeded the prescribed number. He had able, at least, to propose an increase of the Incomefour Footmen, whose salaries were £53 per annum tax to meet a fearful deficiency, and to withdraw his comes to the signalement or personal description, often in wages to his scruants, no less than between £600 considerately left in blank in a female's passport. Here, and £700 a year !' The a ary of Chief Equerry and Clerk-Marshal, is £1,000 a year. The four Equerries in Ordinary receive £750 a-year each. Earl matter of the Sanitory Bill; and we will back, at GRANVILLE, the Muster of the Buck Hounds, receives £1 700 a-year. The office of Hereditary Grand Falter, who, only a day or two ago, authorised the oner is filled by the Duke of St Alban's at a salary Custom House, without knowing it, to admit Dutch of £1 200 a year; but, as her Majesty possesses not refined sugar at 24s. 8d. per cwt. instead of at 63s., materials ready to his hand—they have such the therefore, term the appointment a perfect sinecure.' We must refer the reader to the work itself for infor- | be tried? mation respecting the Gentlemen-at-Arms, the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard. &c. Prince Albertis Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. 'There public at large. If the affairs of the country can be taken by the British law of these matters) was are no duties to be performed, an: the office is, consequently, a sinecure, with a salary of £1,120 a-year. Prince Albert is also Rasger of the Home Park at after all when they complain of the heavy salaries of Windser, with a salary of £500 a-year, and the priviscarcely deserves the title of Belle France' it is still lege of turning out to graze in the Park, a certain Exchequer from Downing street; deposit him in Cornarerage -nine before Father Matthew's relan-is since | the finest country of the European continent. In the | number of sheep and cattle, which is a source of conare range — nine before Father Matthew's reign—is since the mest country of the European continent. In the number of sheep and cattle, which is a source of cononly about seven; and in the United Kingdom, including condition of its people a striking inequality exists siderable profit. His Royal Highness is also Ranger at any respectable retail house, supposing that he

> Majesty for her private use (' Privy Purse,') is make the country pay so dearly for its luxuries. Men of Wales; and is also one of the youthful Prince's you do your corn and sugar, in the very cheapest Council of the Dachy of Cornwall. The Hon. Mrs Anson is one of the Bedchamber Women, a sinecure

It is only fair to state, that the extravagant salaries we have enumerated, attached to offices which. ou an identical conviction, that of the ignorance and un. contrast with the shabby salaries paid to the tout. no intention of devoting themselves to moral philo-Household, who, since the present sovereign as-Universal suffrage, it is believed by the intelligent of all | cended the throne, have been subjected to a system | thinks he has nothing to learn. parties, would even now in France rapidly conduce to of cheese-paring, candle-scraping, pinch-guteconomy, and what improvement could alter the cruel necessi taking into account the 'tottle of the whole '-bave of men playing at legislation, and proving at every lanthropist, and gigantic reformer!

the liberal cause in the towns, three might be lest in the 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 Ameri- but because he has a painful consciousness that

The monarchy is no doubt the most valuable of our sible sovereign; still there are few who reading this servative party—that may possibly take former

' We have expensive formalities—solemn plausibi lities-which tend rather to the disgrace than the ornament of the State and the Court.

On the best form of Relief to the Able bodied Poor. G. Poulet: Scrope, M. P., F.R.S. London: J. Ridg-

way, Piccadilly. Mr Schope professes to be an advocate of the Rights of Industry,' but of these rights he has but an average trooper's horse, yet with time, sir, these very Relief' is but a tinkering of the present system, and contemplates no method of abolishing pauperism. It but only as a means of obtaining some return for the outlay in the shape of relief. He seems to have no idea of transforming wretched paupers into independent yeomen; yet, with the command of the poor rates, we would undertake that transformation. We employed m n into uniforms, or setting them to work at the unproductive labour of which we have recently seen examples in France. Prussia. and Ireland : and not solved the problem of how to reconcile the rights of industry with the claims of capital, the stability of government, and the order of society. Mr Scrops

> Signs of the Times, or the Signal Rocket; dedicated to Lord John Russell. By a Poor Shoemaker. Ham mersmith: W. Tuck, Dorville's row.

> A Christian address, which we are afraid Lord John Russkll is not Christian enough to profit by.

The English Patriot and Irish Repealer. No. I. Man chester: J. Leach, 73, Rechdule-road. This is the first number of a new weekly penny and James Leach, assisted by the well known Irish Repealer, GRO, ARCHDEACON. Any publication edited by order, always has our best wishes. It, however, too the bar, like Mr Doheney, one whose forensic existence 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 maudlin word. mongering 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 Address,' and the articles on the 'Rights of Labour,' The Reign of Terror,' 'The Mysteries of Government,' 'Organisation,' &c., &c., are worthy of the editors, and promise well for the future of this perio-We wish . The English Patriot and Irish Repealer' every success. It ought to sell fifty thousand copies in Lancashire alene. More power to ye,

WHIGS IN OFFICE AND OUT OF OFFICE.

Sir,—It is I believe the general opinion of

great metropolis to Woolwich to visit the Royal slumber he was ever known to take. Try, said I. 'No sooner said than done. Taking bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis companion's sword, he warned him to shoot me bis traction is, at present, held by Mr John Mir. In Lubin, Poland, 150 villages have had all their thumb. The medical witnesses at the inquest were of opinion that the sting had caused death by producting such a shock on the nervous system as to stop the action of the heart.

We have adopted this remark from a review in the streat again.'—Life is location of the heart.

Poor Law Unions, it will be some satisfaction to such the action of the heart.

THE UNOPPOSED INCAPABLES.

(From the John Bull.)

If an Ethiopian had been dropped in the House of Commons on Monday last, and informed that opposition be indeed essential to ministerial stability and strength. The plain ruth is, that your incompetent and slothful boy gets on neither with flogging ing, has ever been known to put elasticity into the

vernment, because, if you upset it, there are no set of 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 lunatio 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, 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 any odds, the sojourner at Hanwell against the Minisand British West Indian Muscovado at 18s. per cwt., hills and bridged the rivers for his road. Mer, poots, never yet been called into requisition. We may, instead of at 153. 91. Will anybody take the bet? Will her gracious Majesty suffer the experiment to One thing is very evident—at least to us, and it cannot fail in time to become clear enough to the

satisfactorily managed by the present administration, then Mr Cobden and Mr Hume are not so wrong our numerous officials. Take the Chancellor of the 'finds himself.' Is Lord Morpeth so knowing in his sanitary doings that any nightman would be disposed It is generally known that the sum allowed to her to take him on even at a gift? It is rather hard to £ 60,000 a year. The Keeper of Her Majesty's 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 signing a few checks, occa-ionally, upon Messrs six or seven thousand a year only to laugh at them. Coutts, her Majesty's bankers,) is Mr George Enthre is not a man, be he of what party he may, in ward Anson, formerly private secretary to Prince the House of Commons, who is not, at this moment, ALBERT; he has a salary of £2 000 a year, with obuckling or sighing at the incapacity of our rulers. lodgings in Windser Cast'e; and holds, in addition, If incapacity in these piping times is all we need for the situation of Treasurer to his Royal Highness carrying on the government, then, in the name of Prince Albert; Treasurer and Cofferer to the Prince free trade, get it at the lowest figure, buy it, as market.

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 have and the science of ethics, proverbially incorrigible, and the Premier, of course which if not inspired by brown bread Joseph, must- ties of the case? What instruction can avail a set 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 of this took, but the book it elf must be read by all ample opportunity for his purpose. He withdraws that the English people pay £ 385,000 yearly for the not because there has been no time for discussion, settlement of the business would in some sort be a settlement of the Ministry, including himself. To do institutions, and her present Majesty the best pos anything that may weaken the divisions of the Conmay be judged in how far the national liberties would be work will hesitate to come to the conclusion with friends and present foes back from antagonism to close alliance is to risk place and power, loved and lities, 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 natisfied 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 is true he advocates the cultivation of waste lands, 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

In an article in the ATLAS of Sunday last, on Ire-The Irish Movements; or Hints to Patriots and comment. Whether extract or comment exhibits the

dom is necessary! She can effect it, she should effect 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 leb. All required is to take the bull by the horn. No more matured remnant of '98-deal with him and them with stern impartiality. If a clerical example must be made, the holy man of Strokestown, who complimented poor working men, and devoted to the interests of their | Major Mahon from the altar. If a briefless member of | pared, grow on their hands and feet like eagle's talons It is marvellous how pleasant it is for old acquaintances to meet in a new country. If a patriotic rifle club wish shy with a company of the line, or a troop of cavalry. half-a-dozen of the keaves—the leaders, of course—who will run away. Confidence will return : landowners unfortunate unionists; trade in Ireland (almost now a There is, in fact, nothing else for us. We have the army and the law-we have the musket and the

rope. 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 it is fortunate the Whigs are in power; because, talk of good sense and good feeling; but if they ever south are generally the darkest, has been assumed as redeems this degradation. The convict boasts of this book, John Bull may learn how the money 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 nationality, he shows a rough good faith to his comrades. In this book, John Bull may learn how the money had they been in opposition, they would most existed in Ireland they are now utterly extinct, like and though he is insensible to the mark of the hot-iron goes. Take a few items:—The Baroness Lehzen, probably have acted as they did in 1844, when the Erin's honour and Erin's pride, which have a poetical reputation, but which, in reality, have long since

(From the Examiner.)

less. Their purposes are avowed—the alternative is in Africa.—Ethnological Journal.

ROYAL ARSENAL WOOLWICH.— Daily complaints 73rd year. He had a kind of dezing for about a tration of a bribe, or the extertion of some powerful are made by visitors, who wend their way from the quarter of an hour once a day, which was all the influence can alone terminate. This occurred to a

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

flattering a distinction; in a moment he is arrested by one of the ubiquitous agents of the police, and celebrated French actor who, having been ill, and

Facts and Fancies. " We call the akoicest."

DE PITISM.—The world is now old, and man profit to by the lessons of experience. She has decisively de-iclared, that despotism is the grand source of human a miefortune, the Pandora's box, out of which every; ourse has issued, and carcely left hope he and. Despotism, in its extreme, is fatal to human barpiness: and, in all its modifications, injurious. To which of it ought therefore to be suppressed on the first and I slightest appearance. It should be the endear our of f every good man, as far as his abilities will swend, to extirpate all arbitrary government from the lebe. It should be swept from the easth, or transition under foot from China to Peru. But no power is capable of crushing the Hydra, less than the nere alona arm of a whole people.—Knox.

prospect of provender, however extensive and tempt and virtuous people, in easy circumstances a shout an extreme inequality of property; a pear . . h wing means and leisure for mixing with labour, possurable recreation; and with private industry, thempic celebrations, exciting all the qualities that menify and adorn humanity, and that elevate the character

of a nation. ORIGINALITY -If we study great men we should find they were not so much distinguished by an ality as by range or extent of thought. If we wire of them that absolute originality which commune 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 vicinality consist in unlikeness to other men. A great chan is a centre of things-secing the wants of other men, and sharing their desires-adds also strength at arm unison with his time and country. The crest man does not wake up and say, I will square tie di cleransack botany and discover another food to than-I have a new architecture in my mind-I we foresee a new organic power. No! He is for ton by the genius of his contemporaries. He stand where all the eyes of man look, and their hands wil point in

almost say, consists in not being original so all, but to the greatest extent receptive. - Emerson. A SUMMER'S EVENING SHOWE:

women, have all worked for him, and he has entered

into their labours. Great general power, we might

BY J. C. PRINCE: It was a summer's eventide, Soft, sweet, and silent, warm and pright; And all the glorious landscape wide, The lowly thorn, the tree of pride, The grass blades marshall'd side by st. Wore thicker than the fields of night Innumerable drops of light, Shed from a passing cloud and dun, That journey'd towards the sinking ran-On the upper wind's impatient wing, And blash'd as it draw near the presence of its

king.

That brilliant baptism and brief,

Flung from the font of summer skie.

Came with a fresh and full relief To all the countless shapes and dyes That sprang from earth's prolific vel: And drank the rich congenial rains. For all the languid leaves and flowers. In tangled brakes and cultured bowers In level fields and hollow delle, By wood-side walks and mossy wells ;-The fair and many-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 den-Things of familiar form and hue-Sent such a gust of incense up From bell and boss, from crown and out, As seem'd to burden all the air With nature's breath of silent prayer, And sent that joyous draught of rain In sublimated sweets back to the skies again!

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 reballing .- Kotzebuc'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 crime or bloodshed; but if they will be such feels as to imagine that kings or individual rulers are the The real tyrants of all countries are those who would live without work, and accumulate fortuges out of them is to substitute for the present institutions others of a just and beneficent character. It is

plain that such institutions must emanace from the whole people. VARIETIES OF COMPLEXION IN THE HUMAN RACES. Southern Africa presents us with many striking illus trations of the fallacy of the theory of climate. We shall content ourselves with citing two of the most remark. able, viz,-those presented by the physical positivities of the Hottentots and Bosjesmans. These con races They are evidently distinct. The Borjesmans 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 intermarried in the course of ages: but there is no conceivable reason why, except as distinct races, the one should be active, rostless, comparatively brave, and of a stature land, there is quoted, from a publication entitled | seldom exceeding four feet nine inches, while the other is tall, large, timid, and excessively sluggish. In most Pikemen,' the following extract, with the additional other respects their organisation is similar, and they differ from all other portions of mankind in the nature of the hair, and in two remarkable peculiarities in the fcmale structure. They are in the midst of races widely differing from them: Negroes on the one hand, and Caf. fres on the other-both black, while the Hottentats and Bosjosmans 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 of Abyssicia, about three degrees north of the equator. They do not exceed four feet in height, their complexion is a dark clive, their hair is not woolly, and in the females reaches to the shoulders. They have thick pouting dips, diminutive cyes, and flat noses; the men have no beards, and they go perfectly naked. Their nails never and are employed in digging for ants. 'They have no ner herds, are not hunters, do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely upon fruits, roots, mice, serpants, reptiles, ants, and honey.' All these things they sat 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 they not woolly hair? Why are they pigmies, while all the races around them are tall and strong? They are not a mere collection of outcasts, reduced thus low in the scale of humanity by disease or other accidents, but a numerous people of one distinct type, perfectly healthy, and as complete and consistent in their range as any other race whatever. If they were once other size, 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 that most, at least, of its aboriginal races were perfectly

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 py upog ans tellows.

Uniet Justice wilder, who enjoys a salary of £5,000 |

A VENDEAN STORY.

Uniet Justice wilder, who enjoys a salary of £5,000 |

A VENDEAN STORY.

I happened yesterday to meet with the Times of from another and then forthwith to blackguard him wives and children of certain victims of Whiggery.

Uniet Justice wilder, who enjoys a salary of £5,000 |

I happened yesterday to meet with the Times of from another and then forthwith to blackguard him wives and children of certain victims of Whiggery. regions of India, and which, nevertheless, still preserve their ancient peculiarities of fair hair and fair com-The Times well describes the present posture of plexion, simply because they take a price in marrying Young Ireland as 'rebellion well in hand,' rebellion within their own race. If this be matter of fact, it is on its haunches, rebellion gathered up, and ready for vain to talk of the effects of the climate. And, after all, party spirit; and it is curious, in so far as many of a spring. Hamstring it. Disable it in its sinews. what is 600 years when compared to the period during which are imitated by a White Covernment of the period during which are imitated by a White Covernment of the period during which are imitated by a White Covernment of the period during which are imitated by a White Covernment of the period during which the Moors have maintained their fair complexion

'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 Emperor. He is authoritatively required to repeat state without any apparent injury. A man never the substance of what he had said, and a confinement slept, and yet he enjoyed good health, living till his of some days inevitably follows: which the adminis-

THE LEIGH PRERAGE CASE. - Barnett, the prie- unable to perform some time in consequence, was Arsenal, but which, owing to the order of the authorities of the Royal Artillery, is kept closed load lead at the late charge of murder against health, and urged him to resume his theatrical funcauthorities 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 liquors.

Cipal witness in the late charge of murder against health, and urgcd him to resume his theatrical functions as 8000 08 possible. The unfortunate actor was inflammation, produced by drinking intoxicating getting liberated. The circumstance reached the liquors.

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IRELAND.

FALSE ALARY.-REPORTED COMMENCE. MENT OF INSURRECTION.

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

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Merning .- The following in-

Burning of the railway station at Thurles. The whole of the South of Ireland is in rebellion.

Ewo hours 1 the mobintend detaining them.

At Clonmel the fighting is dreadful, the people

At Kilkenny the contest is proceeding, and here the mob are also said to be successful. Na news from Waterford or Cork.

CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORTED INSURRECTION. nounce that the reported insurrection in the south of Ireland is a hoax. The following is from the people. Liverpool correspondent of the Morning Chronicle. one to your correspondents, and one to the correspondent of the Times, which he ordered to have de-

graph, and a writer, whose name is known to your denounced physical force, where was the man correspondent, sent a letter stating that the news who more lustily contended against the sup-Kingston was cff, and was sent after by a special pression of public opinion? Did he not resist ment. the six, a.m. express train for London. Dublis, July 26 - The government have deter-

is stated that some persons not heretofore openly isting circumstances, by allusion to what they agony more poignant, increased by doubt. So connected with the revolutionary movement are to were under a different state of things. be taken up. It is said that four clerks have been occupied in making out the warrants, which awaited the loaded pistol of a bully, hired to assassinate drives them to frenzy and despair. Hence we sent from Dublin to arrest him. the arrival of the act authorising the Lord-Lieute- him, and whose hand was steady enough to find that an attempt has been made to include

clamation appears suppressing the clubs.

In not have been a coward; and, therefore, it is tional proposition of the Frime Minister. But Mr. Smith O'Brien and several other leaders, an injustice to attempt any solution of what as it is the resolve of the powerful terrorists to 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 ARREST OF PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ

(From the Morning Herald.) spector; and a constable of police—they were members of one of the lately dissolved clubs.

ARRESTS IN DR GHEDA On Thursday, about three o' clock, Mr P. Marron, editor of the Drogheda Argus, Mr P. Hart, and Mr

Hayes, Lee, and Fahy, and stated that they resided

(From the Morning Chronic's) leaders were lust night sent down to the south.

throughout the south of Ireland.

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 Presented But we tell the oppressor, Sovereign Lady the Queen Victoria, uttered, from the politics or the policy of the late Presented But we tell the oppressor, Sovereign Lady the Queen Victoria, uttered, from the politics or the politics

MIGRANT'S GUIDE TO NEW SOUTH WALES AUSTRALIA By J C BYRNE, Esq. Author of 'Twelve Years' Wanderings in the British colonies.'

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cropped.

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Addressed (before Sentence,) TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR THOMAS WILDE.

BY ERNEST JONES. court, but which the judge would not allow to be

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

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fore the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to report on the National Land Company, will be ready next week.

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THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1818.

IRELAND.

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

Such were the moral force words under which clined to taunt the dead with the frequent use figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time. criminality which may result from strict obethough delivered within the four walls of that if the demand for Repeal of the Union shall be attention to the open-air avowals of the national declared his opinion in the House of Comtelligence was received (per special engine) last teacher; avowals made to millions of enthu-A special engine has just arrived in Dublin, from the significant allusion to the motto under the four miles this side of Thurles (eighty-two miles in touch-hole of the cannon of the Volunteers; and to the declaration of the departed chief-The station at Thurles is on fire; the rails for tain, "that his arm was yet young enough to everal miles are torn up; and as the engines arrive, wield a sword in defence of his country's rights,"-a declaration which in our souls we strived in masses. The Dublin club leaders are believe he would have realised and fulfilled, there, the troops were speedily overpowered. Many had he witnessed the last two years' desolation to which his country has been reduced by Whig The military at Carrick have shewn disaffection treachery and despetic tyranny. And had and have been driven back, and their quarters Daniel O'Connell lived, we feel convinced that dissolved. Such is, no doubt, the fond antihe would have joined the violent in the last extremity, rather than consent to the decima-

O'Connell's policy was to gather up the The packages contained the news sent by tele- despotism. But although Daniel O'Connell

nant to take the necessary steps.

In an Extraordinary Gazette of 26th July, a pro. 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 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 and as there are emissaries abroad who thrive

the followers of Mitchel swore to him that he jurious and weakening to the English Crown, trapment and sacrifice of their proscribed frish policy in the speech with which he took should never leave the country, and by that asto Irish prosperity, and an attempt being made should never leave the country, and by that asto Irish prosperity, and an attempt being made brother, we give the following specimens:— leave of office—there cannot be the slightest second time, went through committee (almost

To be distriction of the fester, nicely laid out, sowed, and planted, with top and ground crope, consisting of Tartary casts, postocion, onto the hold, hecame a victim to his confidence, and was dragged, like a felon, from the dock to the hulk, and is now paying the penalty of black—a great quantity of raspberry trees, which will be a felon, from the dock at the authority of Government, the desolation words, of and declared certain scandalous, and seditions words, of and seditions words, of the Protestant Church, the tyranny of alien landlords, the authority of their middle class representatives, their partial and business-like shape as fully to answer trates, party judges, packed juries, ruthless that the authority of Government, the desolations words, of and seditions words, of and seditions words, of and seditions words, of the protestant Church, the tyranny of cerning our said Lady the Queen her Government, the desolations words, of an declared ert parties to urge nim on or to insure his protection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violation of those pledges given to the felon that
the frenzy, the madness, and the enthusiasm of the Irish people is now to be ascribed.

The proper and of the Irish people is now to be ascribed.

The proper and of indomitable beyond as the criminal, and purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection, and for the tection; but, on the contrary, it is to the violatection; but, on the contrary them.
The purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection, and for the
tection; but, on the contrary them.
The purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection, and for the
tection; but, on the purpose of exciting discontent and dis we fear the point of forgiveness has been bition. passed. And although the proposition of the FOUR ACRE farm at Bromsgrove. — THREE Frime Minister to abrogate the constitution, which are cropped. — A FOUR ACRE farm at Snig's End, cropped. — A TWO ACRE farm at Snig's End, cropped. — A TWO ACRE farm at Snig's End, cropped. — A TWO ACRE farm at Snig's End, cropped. — A TWO ACRE farm at Snig's End, cropped. — A THREE ACRE farm at Minister Lovel. All Prime Minister to pause, we would ask Parliament, in its presumed strength, to reflect upon what the consequence must be, if the leaders TWO FOUR ACRE shares in the Land Company, of a determined, maddened, and enthusiastic Mr H. Rankine, Mr A. Walker, and J. Cumcligible for the ballot, price £1 10s each, or £8 10s people are snatched from amongst them in ming, with some others, were arrested, on violation of the Constitution.

This letter contains the substance of the address | the breeches pocket was a good substitute for Chartists." which Ernest Jones intended to deliver in the brains; but these are times when the active genius pauses, and asks what is to be the re- tion. 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 over the world is falling before the mind' thrown into dungeons.

Belgium, as a province of Holland, through Serve but for instruments of some new tyransy, pauperism, became a sting in the side of the That every day starts up to enslave 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 your grievances shall be redressed, but for burgh eight and forty years the same cuckoo cry has burgh.

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, although the trials are now going on. 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 argument that the people were satisfied; and authorities," and all the property connected even now the prostitute Press of England, and the prostitute Press of England, and therewith taken forcible possession of! What 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

dience to his teaching. We shall not chronicle upon eight millions after forty-eight years of against Mr Keilson is of bei any of the closet and Conciliation-hall sayings experience, which was only successful upon club for "illegal purposes." four millions without that experience. And, building, they were nevertheless scattered 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 are now suffering, or are about to suffer, recall be chargeable with the result. Lord Althorp the Constitution proclaims the right of free-Government that would thus abrogate the hoax.

The Press may luxuriate in the hope that O'Brien and Meagher have absconded, nd that thus the Irish Confederation has been cipation of those who would produce despair through treachery, but whatever the result of tion of his country by starvation, and the abrogation of the constitution as the means of in- that, whether the gaol or the grave shall be FRIDAY, July 28.—All the morning papers and suring the passive obedience of a starving their lot, they will not dishonour their names by flight. The English Government would make it appear that I reland is a portion As some desire may exist to know how the news in mind of Ireland into one volition, which would of England, whereas England is much more question arrived, we may observe, that, shortly after be an irresistible rampart against the physical portion of Ireland. Her manufacturing towns six o'clock, a gentleman, who linded by the mail force of the enemy. He apprehended more steamer, purporting to be a Queen's messenger, put into the hands of one of the cabmen two parcels, one to your correspondents, and one to the ceres. Parson, the desolating Middleman, or the rethan he did from the united strength of English lentless Official: and those who understand the feelings which possess man in social life, will understand the feelings of those who are absent from the scene of national excite-

engine express, and at the time it was sent off, the all statutary enactments, and defy all royal If the parent is present with a suffering news was not known in Dablin, save by the au he proclamations ? And thus, though opposed to child, fortitude and hope is sustained by the gities and the gentleman who sent the letter. The his general policy, we rescue his memory from immediate knowledge of every change and quents messenger was reported to have set off by the stain which the Prime Minister of England crisis; but if he is absent, and relies upon the would now stamp upon it, by attempting to il- post or the electric spark when he cannot see The man who stands within twelve yards of for fact, and want of accurate information 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-

of indomitable heroes; grateful for little— he will be justly chargeable with the deplorable speeches, exclamations, and cries, and by ex- the measures or find another Minister, go hospitable with little—generous, confiding, and consequences which will be but the result of hibiting divers flags and banners of a seditious willingly and in a workmanlike spirit to work. forgiving; but, as far as England is concerned, his own weakness, his own treachery and am- character, cause great terror and alarm to We repeat, therefore, that if Peel had succeeded

PERSECUTION IN SCOTLAND. ARREST OF EDINBURGH CHARTISTS.

We take the following from the London papers of Thursday evening :-

of a determined, maddened, and enthusiastic Mr H. Rankine, Mr A. Walker, and J. Cumcharges of a general character, comprising at-Pitt—when all were ready to give the last committed to gaol, and some of the others farthing TO KEEP BONEY OUT. No—those liberated on bail. A great demonstration of

So Scotland is to share the general proscripturn for our submission to further taxation? land-terror established in England-and now

What are the people to do? Their petiof 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 is it the weakening of the English Crown and words watched by Iscariot-detectives, and their Government, at a period when legitimacy all advocates by the help of "Trial by Jury"

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. 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 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- are provided with firearms. A military camp picking by the payment of 1l., which relieves since the year of the Union—all of which had ing Republican Institutions as the means of is being formed in the neighbourhood of Liver-preserving its monarchy—Italy throwing off pool, and everywhere the signs abound of a the Austrian yoke, 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-

MORE ARRESTS IN SCOTLAND.

A letter received this morning from a transactions upon 'Change are mainly regu- friend at Greenock informs us that Messrs lated by the hope or despair of its being shed. 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. upon eight millions after forty-eight years of against Mr Keilson is of being secretary of a martyrs-

STATE OF IRELAND.

would ask, what allegiance a slave owes to a have professed to treat the matter as a

in the Funds from 86% to 85%.

be no doubt of the explosion of the rebellion." According to the "Standard," the money-

England and Scotland! Friday Morning.

the object they had in view. ARREST OF P. O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

Saturday Morning. some of the papers have it, "High Treason!" Dublis, July 26—The government have deter- lustrate what his feelings would be under ex- the sufferer, the excitement is greater, and the we reserve comment. It is reported in some despotic a nature? 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. A large force of police and military has been

THE MARTYRS.

RALLY TO THE RESCUE!

The sacrifice of the Bradford and Bingley victims has commenced. In another column

will have done half so much to damage "our racter.

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 parshness towards the defendants; and the office. Here are a precious string of lies—the greatest micr of Great Britain and Ireland? He dis-

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 this week the funds are very little improved, Minister.

duty, and aid the Doctor in his struggle with The terrible famine, and its consequent sufhis and your oppressors.

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 prepared to charge his living followers with any land by force and fraud in 1800, that it would The charge against Messrs Burrell and Smith means—is a traitor to the Chartist cause, and enable him to cut the Gordian knot of diffibe worse than madness to try an experiment is that of "treasonable correspondence;" that the most culpable of the enemies of the Chartist culties, which other previous ministers had

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 t e 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 declared his opinion in the House of Com- to reported commencement the Insures ried on in Iraud, it has ended in open and un- may said: I am willing to relieve and assist mons 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 dis-Laverproof. Thursday Merging.—The following intelligence was received (per special engine) last coroning, by Mr Gonway, editor of the Dublin Eventual to people should demand a Repeal of the Union, May remind the Whig Prime Minister of Highly IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

Dub 1s, Wednesday.—Commencement of the Rebenion.

Thursday Merging.—The following intelligence was received (per special engine) last coroning, by Mr Gonway, editor of the Dublin Eventual to people should demand a Repeal of the Union, May remind the Whig Prime Minister of Highly IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

Dub 1s, Wednesday.—Commencement of the Rebenion.

Thursday Merging.—The following intelligence was received (per special engine) last coroning, by Mr Gonway, editor of the Dublin Eventual to people should demand a Repeal of the Union, fighting has taken place at Thurles, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, in which the People have been Mullaghmast and the Hill of Tara, where the grant it. However, although the will of the grant it would be the duty of that thouse to grant it. However, although the will of the grant it would be the duty of that the same in t peasantry of other nations; nor can we forget tell the Noble Lord, the Prime Minister, that Thursday contain no confirmation of this important intelligence; on the contrary, in both mischief when they rouse themselves to action. tion, disease, and death, and the utter helplessmen to be armed, and that to deprive them of Houses of Parliament Members of the Govern- One sitting of seven hours is sufficient to susthose arms reduces them to slavery; and we ment, in reply to questions addressed to them, pend the Constitution: a session of seven months has produced no effort to mend it.

In order to form anything like an impartial providing for a fair adjustment of all existing The news of the Insurrection-whether for judgment on the course pursued by the Gothe moment true or false—has caused great excitement in the City, and occasioned a fall great constitutional rights of the subject, which distinguish a free country from one unlumn that the announced insurrection is a the servants of the Crown have, constitution- the distance. false report. All accounts, however, agree ally speaking, no alternative but to take every Is it any wonder, then, the leaders and the that a struggle is inevitable. The author or possible measure to prevent or repress that people of Ireland should have grown desperate, authors of the hoax did their work cleverly, armed insurrection, and prevent that seve- and resolved to let their country's salvation and created that alarm which, no doubt, was rance of the empire by force of arms, if it is no longer depend upon the will of a minister proposed to effect it by that means.

Mr O'Higgins, the able and patriotic advo- The question remains—who is to blame for the these remedies? cate of his country's rights, has been arrested disaffection having grown so general?—the The consequence has been, that instead of on a trumped-up charge of "Felony," or, as 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

> misgovernment. 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 syste- suspended the Constitution! From this time matic 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 the present Ministry to power.

gathered from a starving people, of his words in 1845. He said in Conciliation Hall, "THAT England is now feeling the effects of foreign taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of May. Those already tried have, with one to the trial of the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of the House of Lords, where namely is the first introduced in the House of Lords, where namely, to proclaim all Ireland under martial it was tism, in its worst and most absorrent form—taken part in the Bradford Riot, on the 29th of the House of Lords, where the House of Lords are the House of Lords and the House of Lords are the House of Lords and the House of Lords are the House of Lords THE OPPRESSORS OF HIS COUNspondent TRY WOULD DRIVE HIS COUNther trade paralysed, and her manufactures all
but suspended; her agricultural produce is
threatened with a competition of the produce
threatened until the whole of the
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The alleged its own comparatively to the policy pursued bandy, will be defendants have been tried.

Danly, will be defendants have been tried.

Danly, will be defendants have been tried.

We understand that there are, in all, fifty-leight persons charged with riot, &c., for trial R. Peel, as a justification for the measure, and actual collision, entirely to the policy pursued its own comparatively to the policy pursued by six two countries, not subject to unbearable defendants have been tried.

We understand that there are, in all, fifty-leight persons charged with riot, &c., for trial R. Peel, as a justification for the measure, and actual collision, entirely to the policy pursued and blunderbuss stocks in the rough state: no says WUULD DE FUUND FIGHTING III ties, calamities, and reverses, according to anhe has had them upwards of two years in his posses. THE FOREMOST RANKS OF THE
cient custom and policy, the Government will at the present (York) assizes. The alleged its own comparatively temperate and mild by the Ministers now in power. It is the EOPLE."

We are aware of the narrow limits within

We are aware of the narrow limits within

The form of the first reading to the first reading. He merely begun in false pretences, and every step of the narrow limits within to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career and mind by the Ministers now in power. It is the character, were such as to induce him to take natural and inevitable termination to a career beginning and drilling others in the use which the "Gagging Bill" confines our pen, long we shall have the Chancellor of the Exwhich the "Gagging Bill" confines our pen, long we shall have the Chancellor of the Excue, of training and drilling others in the use
begged for a little time to take the sense of the
which has been a disappointment to the and, may hap, the exhibition of the moral force chequer coming down to the House extolling of arms, of being present for the purpose of people of Ireland on the subject. It was adleader, in his own mirror, may be the forethe Government for its precaution, and the being trained and drilled, and of aiding, asmitted by the Irish members generally, that it principles of the Government, with reference shadowing of sedition. Perhaps it may be il- aristocracy and the middle classes for their sisting, and abetting an unlawful assembly of was the mildest bill of the kind ever proposed. to its Irish policy. Stephen Drew, were arrested on a charge of training | snadowing of seathion. Fernaps it may be in the policy of the logality, which will end in an appeal to their persons in their being trained and drilled to life understand the policy of Sir R. Feel on Whether the extreme measure now resorted that occasion rightly it was his object to understand the practice of military movements."

Of the latter of the policy of the leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in pockets. And when has there been an occasion the practice 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 pockets. And when has there been an occasion rightly, it was his object to put to will prevent bloodshed or insurrection, as lengthened investigation. Mr Drew was dismissed leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in pockets. And when has there been an occasion rightly, it was his object to put to will prevent bloodshed or insurrection, as the horself and leader of Ireland declared, amid cheers, in pockets. And when has there been enabled to these limited powers into the hands of the Lord John says it is intended to do, remains to the attempt to drive a responsible leader from has not been the bugbear, and loyalty the talistocation in which these persecuted men have been already two from obtaining passession of annual to the seen. One thing is quite certain. The his own position and to force his acceptance of 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 MORE ARRESTS.

This morning, at two o'clock, a car, containing five every speculative dogma of the reckless and the demand for liberty increases, does patronmonths in prison. This has arisen from the thus secured the State against the contingentation against the British Legislature and exorbitant amount of bail fixed by the cele-This morning, at two o'clock, a car, containing five persons, was stopped at the Blanchards contingent. But let not the noble exorbitant amount of bail fixed by the celecters of an armed outbreak, he intended to have government—a new argument for Repeal or gate by Constable John Blayney and another of the position around which he has rallied his obestreams of Irish blood, or hulks of Irish blood. The Parliament that finds so gate by Constable John Blayney and another of the position around which he has rallied his obe-proposed and carried a series of remedial Separation. The Parliament that finds so measures for laying the foundation of a better much difficulty in passing remedial measures, policy at that station; and on examining the car dient followers, commits an act of the most streams of final three guzs, three pictols, two bullets they found three guzs, three pictols, two bullets are larger flagrant injustice. By the teaching of leaders times, will ever banish from the Irish mind the committals do honour to the incommittals do honour to the incommittal do honour to the incommittee do honour t mou'ds, and two pike heads, with a very large quantity of ball-cartridges, loose powder, balls, cape, the mind is formed—by the enthusiasm of church, an alien proprietary, alien laws, and prisoners gave their names as M'Kenny, O'Rorke, prisoners gave their names as M'Kenny, O'Rorke, alien taskmasters. These monsters have upheld that they resided they resid alien taskmasters. These monsters have upheld our readers may understand the comprehen-stated in the debates on the bill -and especially We have it upon the highest authority that a tyrannous ascendancy which has been as in
sive character of the net provided for the enby his memorable declaration with reference to (From the Morning Chromice)

Warrants for the arrest of several of the insurgent was impelled and goaded to banish this destructive superiority from the committee (almost committee for "having wickedly, could not on the mind of any impartial man, that before poor old Shaftesbury could get into his There is a severe run upon the Banks for gold was elutched what is called prudence supplied unhold its authority as long as a foot of resting and hearing of divers liege subjects of one liegt. However much one man to committee for "naving wickedly, conbt on the mind of any impartial man, that before poor old Shaftesbury could get into his seat and out again), reported, read a third

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 Com-"EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—This afternoon, officious, 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 daa letter from Dr M'Douall, describing the par- maged the chances of its passing the Lords. Does the most confiding in governmental tendance at illegal public meetings, and ad ticulars of his recent arrest and committal for They wished it to be passed, because they knew strength for one moment imagine that this dresses delivered on those occasions of an ex- trial. The treatment of that gentleman while they could not, if in office, do so themselves; war of sister against sister, as they are called, citing description. The houses of those indi- in detention at Ashton, will excite the loathing, whereas, that matter once settled, they saw the can be profitably maintained in the present viduals have been searched, and documents of disgust, and burning indignation of all true men. path to the resumption of power and patronage state of Europe? Do they imagine that they a very suspicious character have been seized can revive the mad nationality inspired by and carried away. The three named were 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 hill repealing the Corn Laws, brated Black Hole. Curses loud and deep and then united with the alienated section of were days of mere agricultural blindness, when sympathy with the offenders is talked of by the 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 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 played by the Attorney-General and the Crown nothing of meanness or selfish calculation counsel in the recent trial at the Old Bailey, about them-but their allies were of a more 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

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 enumerated the long and melancholy catalogue Mr Jones was last week rescued from oakum of coercive measures which had been enacted 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

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 Ire-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 de.

fering, in 1847, which virtually threw both land-

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 mainly attempted to untie. In the midst of that dreadful crisis which, in effect, reduced society to its original elements in Ireland produced general disorganisation, and threw all classes helplessly on the sustaining energies of the Executive and people of this country, not have existed. We must, therefore, proceed radically with our remedies, and while fully claims, lay the basis for a better application of

the soil and labour of Ireland in future." Such might, and would, have been the 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 "Sun," it appears that some apprehension of 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 true, that looking at the present condition of an enlightened nor a practical Minister. The The "Standard" thinks the accounts from Ireland from the same point of view as Parlia- opportunity slipped through his fingers unim-Ireland exaggerated, but adds, "still there can ment 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 mongers in the city are calling for measures armed preparation for insurrection, with the country, produced in Ireland only a deeper "to silence the firebrand demagogues," in 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

> 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

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, indignaevery 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 despowill be found a brief account of the trial of brought in an Arms Act for Ireland. It was tism, in its worst and most abkorrent form—

suspend the standing orders having been to the resistance point; but when the martyr land, thou raines in the july box determined to manded say, and scullously, in the presence for n. reel would have succeeded in his ob- seat and out again), reported, read a third was clutched what is called prudence supplied uphold its authority as long as a foot of resting and hearing of divers liege subjects of our jects. However much any party may differ time, and passed in about two minutes; with

Mand a manimity that was truly edi- TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND Such spectacles are historical. We fyin not help feeling that we were present at commencement of proceedings, the end of the it was difficult to foretel or forsee. There was, however, too much reason to fear Their we were sowing the wind and must expect to resp the whirlwind.

In 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 It would almost seem that, conscious of their inability to say or do anything in a proper and dalesmanlike manner, their only resourse is to fy 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 ance with the forms of Parliament. He kept crime, nay, a sin, which repentance could never treated it in a manner thoroughly in accordto his subject strictly (a great merit now-adays) and in the course of his really able. utter an irrelevant sentence. He contrasted the "Post "the "Times," eloquent, and spirit-stirring speech, did not as he had a right to do—the conduct of the "Post," the "Herald," and the "Wakefield every man of the present Government on forand their professions, as well as the avowed against my character as a gentleman, and one 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 fruthfully, 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 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 vouth and inexperience. With respect to the two 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 reason to suppose that he would be a supporter this charge may settle the matter so far as he is so often whispered out of doors by other 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 left in the shade, as far as the "Government" 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 of Mr Mitchel at the trial. It was carefully

reading in the Commons, but so emasculated that, like the Irish Poor-law, it is valuable merely for the principle it affirms. Practi-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. union-by an equitable rate on the property of each rate-payer. At present, they fall most unequally on certain parishes and classes The charges which he thus proposes togeneral, are the cost of the 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 the irremovable poor. In the course of his speech, the Right Hon. Gentleman dealt out some blows at the former administration of the Poor Law, which must, we imagine, have been rather unpalatable to Mr Cornewall Lewis, 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 upon it, was praised by Sir B. Hall, as affording an honourable contrast to the sneaking policy of the Young "Liberator!" The management of our Colonial empire formed the not think it necessary to notice. subject of an admirable speech by Sir W. Molesworth, which, together with the lame

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 Preventing night work by journeymen bakers stract account of the several estates ?-Yes. in the metropolis. The bill prohibits any master baker to employ his men in the manu-facture of any kind of bread between the You have hours of six in the evening and four in 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 pounds, or imprisonment for not more than sheet ?- None. three months. The second reading of the hill stands for next Wednesday, when we trust is the large balance !- Yes. that the manifest evils of the practice which it 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 of poor and selfish employers, who care not what evil they inflict on society at large, so that they can grow speedily rich.

reply of Mr Hawes, will furnish ample matter

To Readers & Correspondents.

Fress of matter has compelled as to withheld

the Petence Fund list this week. We are sorry to

Mate that the sum received by Mr Rider, since

one lat. smounts only to £14 and a few shillings.

COMPANY.

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 j quite common affairs with a Whig Cabinet. of Chartism; nevertheless, I assure you, that that excitement was as nothing compared with the state of madness I have been in since the 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

You are aware of the ferocious manner that I have been attacked by every newspaper in contradicted slanders must have militated elected to represent your order in Par- of man to do so ?-Yes. liament.

I was aware that these representations had no great weight with those who have long ness of both of them. known me, and faithfully confided in me; but you are aware that thousands who read the accusation never saw the defence; and this Yes. is the Press mode of destroying a gentleman's

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 disgraceful partiality than that gentleman has 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 | Even to dividing one sum into two ?-Yes; you my own expense, considering them the best witnesses, as being longest located, yet they went as they came; the Chairman would not allow them to be examined, although one would 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 of it, while he had an election petition hanging of the Bank and of the Land Company were over his head, but that since that was withover his head, but that since that was with-drawn, he had gone over to the Conservative chairman, who, I presume, following his in-Keogh's instant and indignant repudiation of structions, conducted the investigation, not as lent insolvent. This gentleman, as a matter by the insinuation as to the Election Committee? Are we to understand distinctly what is so often whitered and are the committee, from report, of the management. For more than three was placed.

-" From whence could arise your difficulty if Knight?-I have not seen any of them. 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 regular accountant, who is only accustomed to a certain description of accounts; and still more difficult, when I inform you that there is and hasely packed, for the express purpose of not one word of mine written in any book conprocuring a verdict against him, and there is nected with the Company-and this fact will tionalisms and phrases coined in the Mint of prove as creditable to those employed under from the commencement of the affairs of the Company an end of the matter. All the official convenme as to myself." the Treasury and law offices, cannot disguise

The accountant has now made his report and you may judge of its magnitude when I Several other important topics have been 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 fraudulent, it may be some satisfaction to the Members to know, that the accountant compared the balance sheets with the original cally, it is to be feared that it will be almost documents and receipts from which they were sugatory 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 dered legal, should this bill pass into a law, only wonder is, that, having furnished those except where parties have resided in the pa- balance sheets after the strictest investigation 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 Green, and other less celebrated places been able equally to satisfy Parliament and prove, are extensively taken advantage of. Mr the country, I feel thoroughly convinced that the Land Company would have been my

But I think I may now boastfully assert The first of these has reference to the mode of that I can lay such a balance sheet before the assessing certain charges, which he is of opi- world, as neither individual or corporation has ference, and that those accounts had been produced, tion ought to be borne equally by the whole ever before submitted; for, you must bear the and were kept in the possession of Mr O'Connor himfact in mind, that, with scarcely an exception, directors, managers, committeemen, and lawvers, eke a livelihood out of their confiding but gullable dupes; but because they are not tinged with the odium of Chartism, but be-Officers, the Clerk, the Medical 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 accountant, as submitted to the Committee. and then it will be for you to judge whether or not I have established this Land Plan for your benefit or my own. Here follows the evidence of the accountant:—

Mr WILLIAM HERRY GREY called up and exa-

You say it was impossible for you to examine all the vonchers 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 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

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

I think I explained the impossibility in all cases of reparating the particular items as to the individuel costs; as for instance, there might be fifty or sixty 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

You have been over all the balance-sheets: you 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 stated to have been paid in the labour book kept by the overseer, who has that labour-buck ?- Yes.

Did you find any difference between the amount that was taken from that statement and my balance

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

Was there ary difference between the sums stated

From the examination of the vouchers, as far as we went through them, you have subjected them to the most critical examination, you having been fifteen and sixteen hours a day at work upon them, and you having come to a rough estimate, leaving to a 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 that. Did I give you my back books !- Yes. Did I show the balance I took credit for in the ouden Joint Stock Bank, as stated in my last ba-

lance sheet ?-Yes. What was the difference between the balance Principles of your letter. It shall appear in our next, took credit for and the real sum?—None.

Gloucester Bank in my balance sheet of £6000 odd?

Ilad 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 tehalf of the company ?-Yes, all that was announced in the North-I believe I gave you all my cheque books, showing

And you and I went over the cheque books, and all that was down for fly hire and so on, and nothing was charged except what there was a receipt for; there was nething charged as wages ?-Nothing was charged except what was charged in the bank book. 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 ?-

Have you had the receipt of their sale afterwards by auction?—Yes, some cows were sold afterwards. I believe you had the auctioneer that sold them, Mr Weaver ?-Yes. And the amount he says I received is that which

gave credit for in the Gloucester account to a farthing ?-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.

As to everything that I took eredit for in my balance sheet at Lowbands and at O'Connorville. I believe I satisfied you as far as it was in the power suff rerfrem inaccuracy with which the accounts had Did my balance sheets agree with the accounts of

what had been expended ?-I analysed both those balance sheets, and I have no doubt of the correct. creased the sum in your favour.

Did I submit every man to you, carpenter. over-seers, and all for the most rigid examination?— 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. Supposing you had been going to make up an ac

count for myself, do you think that any person could have been more anxious, or could have given you more information that you required than I did?-No; you seemed very anxious to give me every information, and every facility was given me.

me there. I could not have done it without as-I brought an Occupant from O'Connorville, went through the bankers' beoks, which I have in and three Occupants from Gloucestershire, at my pocket; the book which belonged to each estate. (The Witness produced the zeveral bankers' books.) I produced the timber merchant, who received

> which were very nicely drawn up; I never saw accounts kept better. This is a question that I am tender upon. Putting on one side the question of legality, I ask you, after counts, both upon my part and upon your part, what is the real result that you have arrived at ? Have you

it was a very laborious task. Sir B. Hall] You stated that you went over some were not; I have not seen any of those balance figures,

When I make use of the word balance sheets. I 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 any of the original balance sheets of Mr O'Connor, or of the National Land Company, which are stated to nothing to do but to attend to his books, saying have been audited and eigned by Mr Cuffay and Mr will you say to this? Until you are all located

> vation you had made with reference to the destruc-O'Connor's. I asked for the originals of the two preone. I believe, the date is the 19th December, and of the other in August, 1847. I wished to see the originals of them, in order to form a connecting link up to the point at which I was to complete them. 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 read that observation?—'And which accounts I tell you you can have.' Have you had those accounts ?- I have not.

ceipts I showed you?—Yes.

Did they agree to a penny ?-Yes. That was the original from which the manuscript was taken ?—Yes.

You took it from the original ?- From the origi-The original books kept by the overseer?—Yes.

Sir B. HALL | Have you ever had the account promised to you by Mr Feargus O'Connor in answer to that question, which account was stated to be destroyed by the auditor of the company ?-No. I that country; as a barrister, and from my inasked again for it, and have not obtained it. Mr M'Grath ?—I have not.

It was stated in evidence given by him in answer o question 707, and subsequently, that Mr O'Connor has regularly produced his balance sheets, and hey were audited by persons appointed by the Connot been produced ?- They have not been produced

books from which the only written balance shoot was taken produced. Did you go over the original docu-

were taken !—I can hardly answer that, 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 which the balance sheet is made up, and that they Knight. Have you seen those original accounts se

signed ?—No, I have not. He further states in answer to question 1761, the 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 vouchers 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 out 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.

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 balance sheets in your hand ?-Yes. And you went over the books from which they were taken ?—Yes.

And the vouchers !—Yes.
Then it was from them that the written one was printed; the written one goes to the printer, and is cut up into fragments?-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 Messrs Cuffay and Knight, the auditors of the Company, or

that balance sheet which was handed in by Mr

You stated, at your last examination, that a bet ter arrangement of accounts has been adopted at the Land Office; will you state when that new arrangement was first adopted ?-In July, 1847.

Mr O'CONNOR.] Is it perfect now ?-No. Is it in good form, and are those books containing the sames of the several shareholders ?—I have not of names.

the 2nd of June last, Mr O'Connor stated, 'That from £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 £29,500, and I think the manager has £10,000, my it was a prime crop as an average.

The found speaking speaking.

Taking the average of the crops of wheat at Low had been invested in Exchange the crops of wheat at Low had been applied to political purposes, and I think the manager has £10,000, gay it was a prime crop as an average.

The found as been broad into, and some of the books stolen. The Chartists will meet at six that much of the funds of the Land Company of the books stolen. The Chartists will meet at six that much of the funds of the Land Company of the books stolen. The Chartists will meet at six that much of the funds of the Land Company of the books stolen. The Chartists will lecture in this tell you that not one fraction of a farthing place to morrow afternoon and evening, to commends the place to morrow afternoon and evening, to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening, to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening, to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoon and evening to commend the place to morrow afternoo S.r B. Hall. In answer to question 2400, put on that it was not the case, generally speaking. making as near £40,000 as possible, and I have son 6 How did the potatoes look ?- The potatoes looked

I think there was a slight difference between a bal before that, that have been exchanged; from the in many instances 72ry good, in others not quite so other purposes than that for which it was sublance of £21,320, and 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 man-scribed. You will also bear in mind that at was explained by two £5 tank notes.

Was there invested in Exchequer bills on the 27th of oner, particularly as Did you see the balance I took credit for as in the June. 1848?—The sum invested was £6,000. I took cabinet maker, Lee, this from the account of Mr Alleop, which shows that between February 1847, and June 1848, £37,000 had been bought and £31 000 rold, leaving £6 000 in hand I have ascertained to-day at Mr Allsop's that those £6,000 remain in his hands. I did not see them, because Mr Allsop was out of town. The clerk showel me the accounts, in which it appeared say that it was indifferently and poorly cropped ?that £6,000 remained in Mr Allsop's hands belong-Mr F. O'CONNOR] Did you see Mr Price's Exchequer bills belonging to the Bank?—Yes.

Mr Mossell. Supposing money to be wanted for carrying on the affairs of the company, I could quite understand that Mr O'Connor, from the great interest he takes in the matter, might advance money with the intention of repaying himself. But as it appears from your statement of accounts that there is a balance in favour of the company greater than the amount due by the company to Mr O'Connor, what object could he have had in making advances to the company ?- (Mr F. O'CONNOR.) The object I had in making the advances was this: my own money comes in quarterly; there were hervy demands upon the company, and I was determined not to sell any of the Bank money until I saw how the House of Commons dealt with it. I was determined to keep of the country, entirely unacquainted with agricultuall the bank money in Exchequer bills, and advance ral pursuits, located in a place like that, could be my own money as it came in quarterly .- (To the WITNESS) If those accounts had been accurately kept, in whose favour do you think, speaking after your examination of them, the great strictness, the balance would have been ?- I think you have been a

And from not having made charges which I might have made ?- If you had so charged, it would have in-Is there one single fraction of a charge for any expense I have been at from the beginning ?-No, no-

thing whatever. 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 conversation, except in connexion with those accounts; and it is but justice to him to state, 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 Now the difficulty you have, is in taking out the 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 ba-

£9,048 edd?-Yes he brought me his accounts, lance sheets, they signed the resolutions which the auditors submitted to the Confe-Thirdly,-The accountant has charged me

that very close and critical examination of the ac- with very nearly 1,500% as interest and profit upon Exchequer Bills. Now, this was the item about which the

being at once to damn the Plan by damning the man; and with this view the whole accounts None whatever, or I should not have put a balance drunken prostitute of the "Dispatch," who panders to the worst passions of man's nature I believe I was more anxious in the matter, if was inquiring about. You will observe from possible, than you were ?- You were very anxious; the questions, that Sir Benjamin has been very we beg emphatically to dissent with him on that ascritical, although he sickens one, and reminds servin. Because we have not yet received an balance sheets. Will you tell me what those balance his eloquence, like the water, comes out in such me of along pump with the sucker out of order, skeets, which had been audited by persons stated to dribbles. The result of the accountant's have been auditors of the Company or not ?—They inquiry is given in these words and in these three months instead of driving it off for six months.

'Balance, overpaid by Mr O'Connor,

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 I never will ask for a farthing of that back, but At your last examination you said that the obser- I will go on adding to it; and if I had ten millions to morrow, and if I never expected O'Connor?—It applied to one single account of Mr one single farthing of it to be returned, I declare to you, "upon the true faith of a Chrisceding accounts to the one that was placed in my tian," that I would expend every farthing of it hands as the final account. Those two preceding act in locating the poor in their own sentry boxes, counts were published in the 'Northern Star;' of upon their own Labour field. And I tell you now, despise it as you may, that I am not for blood, nor for diminishing the human family by a unit, but that I proposed my plan and IT SHALL SUCCEED, to make the rich richer was told by Mr Hewitt, the clerk to Mr O'Connor, 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 Will you look to the evidence which was given by a day; I am a frugal man, and a sober man 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 congenial to my feelings as I have bestowed my time upon this Land Plan, for twenty thou-Mr F. O'Connor.] Did you take your account sand pounds. Nay, my time is never to be 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 re- fered from slander and villany, I am more than repaid by the fact that it has not disturbed your confidence. In my own expenses alone

this plan has cost me over £3,000, and there is no such charge in my balance sheet. My friends, let me not be thought vain when I meet unfounded charges by facts. In my own country I have conducted more contested elections than, I believe, any man in fluence, I was entitled to large fees for each, Have you read the evidence which was given by but I never accepted even my travelling expenses. During the time of your apathy, I have supported the whole cause and the victims out of my own purse. I never allowed a man to go to trial for a political offence, "Thomas Shartin, of No. 12, Bagot-street, without the best advocate that the English bar could furnish, and yet there are idiots who call self. Am I to understand that those accounts have me an interested demagogue. If I am an interested demagogue, my every aspiration, and my every thought, is directed towards the should be built by contract at 65l. a house, and amelioration of the condition of the working classes; and the reason I am hated is because I ments from which those two printed balance sheets will not allow the traffickers in human blood, and in infant gristle, to preserve an idle competitive reserve, in order that they may fall back upon them, and make their profits out of had been audited by the auditors of the company and a reduction of wages, and the destitution of

Now, my friends, I give you the evidence of were signed by the auditors, Messrs Cuffay and member of the Committee, in answer to the snivelling curs who have been writing from Snig's End to Manchester, as to the performthere is not a more critical or better judge of agriculture and buildings in England, than the hon, member for Kilkenny. Here is his evi-

> MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Esq., a Member of the Committee, examined. Mr F. O'Connon.] You have visited the estates of Snig's End and Lowbands?—I was there on Saturday last.

> 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 halt of them.

And passed through all?—Yes, and passed through And you saw the crops ?-We examined all the

appointment that was in connexion with the houses for effectually carrying out the management of the farms. When you say, 'half of them,' you mean half of

the occupiers you spoke to ?-Yes. Did you examine the crops minutely ?- We examined the crops minutely. What was your opinion as to the contrast between

as I went along from London to Gloucester, as far as a railroad view would give an opportunity of judging, and I observed the crops of wheat to be particularly light; then from Gloucester we went about Upon an inspection of the crops of wheat at Low-

bands, what comparison would you say they bore to the crops in the neighbourhood, or to the other crops particularly in Lowbands, are decidedly the best I occupants, as every occupant shall have his o'clock, on Monday evening next, the 31st inst. that you had seen?—The average crops of wheat, had seen in journeying from London to that place.

Or in the neighbourhood round about ?-Or in the neighbourhood round about. I had seen some few came up to the average crops of Lowbands; but rent will be the same.

ner, particularly as regarded the allotment of the You went into his house ?-Yes, we did.

mained there some time.

estate there, would you say it was richly cropped, and that the produce would be large, or would you should say, taking the whole estate a together, that there is an enormous amount of produce of every description upon it; that is, speaking of the Low.

With regard to the houses, of what description did you find them? - The houses were of a very superior character, in my opinion; probably a little too much everal places ?- I 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

What was the feeling of the allottees, as far as you could ascertain it, of their present condition, and of their future prospects?—I was very carious to ascertain how parties brought from all directions content, and how far they would be able to carry on those agricultural pursuits, and I must state that in particular I was struck with one old man who had been a cotton overseer. He appeared to me to be as fully acquainted with agricultural pursuits, and to have all his farm in as complete a system of crop oing as if he had been there many years. I do not know the names of the parties; I merely inquired their trades and occupations, and I found a framework knitter, I found a tallow chandler, I found a stocking maker, and I found every description of trade almost located there; I found a cabinet maker, I found a shoemaker, and I found a cotton Nor for premiums to allottees ?-No; that account spinner; but I did not find one agricultural labourer there; every one had been a tradesman.

Mr Laneston.] How many cows did you see upon the estate?—I saw but one. Mr F. O'Connor] How many pigs did you see ?observed that the majority were turning their atention to the feeding of pigs, as being more profit-

able than that of cows. I now give you a letter that I have received from the Minster Lovel Estate, and my

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR. CHARTERVILLE, JULY, 18th,

Sir,-In reply to Mr O'Connor's letter, contained in the Northern Star of the 15th inst., you will following in your next:ginal balance sheets, signed by Cuffay and TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

answer:-

We, the allottees of Charterville, beg respectfully to submit to you the following brief observations on a paragraph of Mr O'Connor's letter, contained in 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 with the located members, because, if there was a million of money subscribed, and a thousand located, my part not a single obstruction. the fortunate thousand would imagine that they had the best title to the remainder of the funds, and this 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, equivalent, to what the allottees on previous estates rectors. The only request which we have made of This was in their power, inasmuch as that the last ought to do yet, as early as possible, otherwise the result will be inevitably an entire failure on this estate. For out of our aid money we have had to buy located estates have had the whole of their aid money vance for the ensuing month. paid to them, clear of the expenses of putting in a great portion of their seed, which the directors have done for them. Hence it is evident that we have not had the same privileges allowed us which they have had. Nor can we be justly charged with making any demand, claim, or request, of or for any assistance which is not in accordance with the rules of the Company, or with the regulations of the Conference. If we have done so let Mr O'Connor, as the principal director of the Company, publish all our correspondence with them in the Northern Star.

> On behalf of the Allottees, I am, very truly yours,

HENRY GRIMSHAW, Sec. 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 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 they were located in June, and received aid left every farthing belonging to me to two of the money at the rate of 5l. 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 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 rule of the Conference is that the expense of Land Company, it was rejected by a majority of ALL agricultural operations are to be deducted | nearly two to one, the majority declaring that, 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 cultural operations. And again, I repeat—and that those located should have the plum. you must remember that "a little leaven lea- However, my friends, it invariably happens veneth 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; while a funny fellow, who signs himselt, Birmingham," writes a long rigmarole for insertion in the "Northern Star," deprecating | being the purchase of horses, and of cows; the making of roads and gates; and proposes that the houses of a mean description; while my object is to make every man proud of his sentry box. So that you see, like the man in the fable, in en-

deavouring to please everybody I may please nobody, and lose my ass into the bargain. Next week I will give you the report as delivered to the Committee by the accountant, and the next number of the "Labourer" will contain the evidence of the witnesses called by the Mr Sullivan, Member for Kilkenny, and also a | Chairman, and from it you will learn the animus of that gentleman; and I especially beg to call your attention to the evidence of the RAVEN, the Poor Law Commissioner, and ance of the work. And let me tell you, that then I think you will understand that the necessary qualification for such an official is ignorance, infatuation, and folly. This poor fellow was obliged to drink water all the time he was under examination, but I assure you he looked like anything but a poor-law pauper, he more reminded me of the Fat Boy in Pickwick. However, where there's a demand there's a supply, and the government invariably evinces

> great tact in the selection of such officials. I now give you, the resolution, unanimously passed by the Committee upon the Land

" Resolved-That it be an instruction to the Chairman, in drawing up his Report, to state crops, and we went into the houses, into the bed- that, in consequence of Mr Feargus O'Conrooms and kitchens and piggeries, and we saw every nor having expressed an opinion that an impression had gone abroad that the monies sub scribed by the National Land Company had been applied to his own benefit, this Committee are clearly of opinion that, although the ac-

crops that you had seen in travelling from London to Gloucester, or the crops in the immediate neighbour-hood?—I was particularly observant of all the crops as I went along from London to Gloucester, as far as a pointed by Government to immediate neighbour the Accountant—the gentleman who was apcounts of the Drainage and Sewerage Company-and I think you will say it is pretty saseven or eight miles in an open carriage through the tisfactory; while I must also remind you that 30th. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the even-O'Connor at the Lowbands Conference, stated to have been signed by John Shaw and others?—No, I have and from that we went to Lowbands.

Seven or eight mines in an open carriage through the listate by the country, till we arrived at the estate of Snig's End, hot a shilling of the money deposited in the ling. A members meeting of the National Land Company will be held at two o'clock in the after-Bank, has been touched, and that still I am going on, and will go on, with the operations, as I can either sell or mortgage the estates that 1. of the Land Company, are requested to meet at I have purchased, without detriment to the the Barolay and Perkins, Pontmorlais, at seven

lease or conveyance before I raise a farthing of money upon them, and then it will be immaterial to them whether they pay the rent to A. or counted them; but there are four large volumes, in fields of some few farmers that came nearly up to which I should think there were about that number them. That is, I should say there were a few that to B.; their title will be the same, and their

every Conference it was not only proposed, but carried unanimously, and insisted upon, And remained there some time?—Yes; and re. 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 treatment that honest men may sometimes receive from artful and designing people. I understand that, emanating from a Committee sitting in London, an appeal has gone to the 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 apbid you see the gates that had been put up in the asking for an account of it, and they shall have 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 400l. and

500l. It has been mixed up with the fund for the prosecution of the "Manchester Examiner," which they also demand an account of, and of which I will treat separately. I believe about half of what was subscribed for the defence of my Seat has been expended, as the Petition was not given up till the last moment; over 100l, went to the Convention and the National Assembly, not speaking of the demonstration at Kennington Common; and those gentlemen seem to forget that a large balance is still due to me upon the several expense funds. But there is a great nicety in their arithmetic. When I pay money out of my own pocket it should only be returned by funds strictly subscribed for that purpose, but when a fund is 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 the good sense of the public; and I ask them, whether an individual, who has spent and is spending his all in their cause, is to be continually thwarted with these wranglings and underhand complaints? Show me one fund 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 Fund, Travelling Fund, Liberty Fund, Convention 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 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 have been put in by the Defendant, in order 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 yesterday, I paid 1491. 10s. for a libel, and last week I had to pay money into court in havereceived-neither have we asked it of the di- another libel case of a political nature connected with poor Fussell; and last week I rethem is, that they would grant us the loan within ceived a bill of costs, in poor Vernon's case alone, of 1691. 15s. 6d., consisting of twentyfive sheets of foolscap paper, with an applicatime at which the loan 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 sum necessary for releasing them from picking oakum, and which sum has been paid in ad-

Now, I tell you candidly, and I tell you

truly, that, were it not for my fixed determina-

tion to brave danger in every shape rather than abandon the Charter and the Land Plan would pitch the whole concern to the devil, and with what money I could scrape together of my own, without the interference of the law, or the insolence of complainants, I would, as my own master, and with my own In the work of human redemption, fellow labourers, 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 the trumpet, the artillery, the cavalry, the infantry, and the Exchequer. There is always great danger in being the paid servant of the

> public, and I will maintain the security of Your faithful friend and unpaid bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

> > LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Northern Star Office,

Saturday Evening. DUBLIN, FRIDAY Evening, Half-past Five.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY Night.

The Nation Newspaper Office has been taken pos ession of by the police. Government have issued orders for the formation of a camp at Sleivenamon.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

aion of Mr Smith O'Brien for baying taken up arms against Her Mejesty, and £300 for the apprehension of Messrs Meagher, John Dillon, and Doheny, respectively. All the printers of the Nation have been

Proclamations have been issued by the Lord Lieu-

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of D Reynolds.

THE LONDON CHARTISTS. (From the Evening Sun.)

We have been informed that warrants have been issued this morning to arrest several of the London Chartist leaders. We forbear to mention names, as the parties are not yet in custody.

WEST BROMWICH -A meeting will be held on

Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, at the Rose Inn, Paradise-street. the Charter Association will meet at the New Inn, on Monday evening, July 31, at eight o'clock.

HEBDEN BRIDGE .- A special Lancashire and Yorkshire delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist counts have not been kept with strict regula- Room, Hebden Bridge, on Sunday, July 30, at ten rity, yet that irregularity has been against Mr o'clock in the forenoon. Delegates are expected to attend from the localities in both counties.

room, at two o'clock.

MARCHESTER -- Mr Daniel Donovan will deliver a lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday, July

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The members of branch No:

Congleton.—The quarterly meeting of the mem-bers of this branch will be held in the Chartist Room, Mill-street, on Tuesday, the 1st of August, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Bradford — The members of the Land Company are requested to meet on Sunday, July 30th, at two Now, my friends, Sir Benjamin Hall stated o'clock. The room has been broken into, and some

Ereland.

MR DOHEST. (From the correspondent of the Times) The liberation, on bail, of Mr Michael Doheny afforded that gentleman an opportunity of delivering a highly inflamuatory harangue to a mob of sympathisers at Nonzeh. 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

Let every man who is strong enough to bear a blood of Tipperary:'weapon join the clubs. (Cheers) Let there be no demonstrations like 43 - no monster m'etings, 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 wil'.') Have no more idle buffoonery; listen to no more nonsense, but prepare for the final strugglo like men. (Cheers, and cries of 'We will') Meeting here, proclaiming your wrones 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 Ireland, or be for ever the son of the branded slave. (Lond cheers, and cries of 'We will.') There is no necessity to violate any lav; obey the law, but form clubs; have your wardens—they may, if they please, armed where the law all wait.

A Voice .- They cannot take from us the arms which God gave us. the Queen allegiance; and she owes me protection, our nimes, not rashly or without weighty cause. ment. (Cheera.)

delivered the following remarks in Barrack street.
Do not mind talking about foreign war or foreign aid. Yourselves must meet the English fee on Irish goil. Make no man an enemy of yours. Be the friend 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. sorry I am not going away a felon; but all I tell you is this —that I shall not leave Ireland until I leave a mark behind me. (Cheers.) 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 INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT. (Abridged from the Times)

Dublis, 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 element of Irish agitation. Up to the present, the apprehensions of disturbance, however remote, are one man might have sounded the tocsin of a national 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 tions is near at hand. How will Ireland come through duration, ferminating in the applibilation of the induration, terminating in the annihilation of the insurgents, and the further prostration of the country's energies for half a century to come. It is sta'ed that orders were issued yesterday to the Custom-house anthorities to search for and seize all arms and ammunition which the disaffected are busily importing 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 fewling-piece, pistol or blunder-buss 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, bas 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 metropolis or elsewhere; nor is it calculated that 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 remedy 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 provisions of the act) to deposit such arms at the police station nearest to their residences before the in life, and whether they are in any way connected police going from house to house to collect the neessary information prior to the applications to re- without scruple. gister being taken into consideration by the parties

appointed to do that duty. In Cork there was some excitiment on the arrival of the intelligence from Dablin that that city was flows through the columns of the Nation and Frien proclaimed by the Privy Council. The REPORTER mounted orderlies were sent off to Ballincollig to one of his appeals to arms:erder in the artillery, and at about seven o'clock last evening four pieces and a mortar were seen entering by Great George street, under an escort of the 12th only come in that day a large concourse of people seembled to see them, when great excitement sprang up amongst the people, which was further increased by some incoesiderate jeering and scoffing them. The Lancers having left the artillery at the barracks were returning to Ballincollig, when their reappearance in the streets renewed the excitement which was fast subsiding, and they were saluted with jeers and shouts. One woman walked up to the rear guard of the troop and spat at them, when a trooper laid his lance on her head without any intention of injuring her, but this only caused greater uprosr. The troops having passed on large mambers of persons assembled on the Parade, whence some of them proceeded to the police guardhouse and 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 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 will be levied on the city, and fifty soldiers are to be quartered in each police guardhouse.'

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.)

stamp, which entitles them to a free passage through all the post-offices still in the possession of a partially deposed monarch. The first-named journal has flung off all semb'ance of restraint. John Mitchel never went so war in his United Irishuan as Mr Duffy-a prisoner in Newgate on a charge of felony—has gone in his paper of this day. The leading article is entitled the 'The Casus

*C.G. D.':-

THE CASUS BELLI.

Sh will die like a beggar and make no sign. In revo. fiendle i despotism. tions a retreat is fatal; in Ireland, where the memory of '43 hounts all our fairest hopes like a mocking fiend, it would quench the very soul of the country. Two months bence the muster-roll of Repealers may be us one, the hatred of England may be as intense, but if tie clubs, the irms, and the prestige are gone, the power

to resist her will have fled away like a dream, not be he arms and the organ setion alone, potent as they are, but in that of which they were but the signs and symbols. For power does not reside in smollen numbers or in perfection of equipment, but in a su'tle element which neither adjutant nor ar source can compute. It resides mainly in the self-reliance of a pe ple which to-day may work microles, and to more wevaporets, though not a man is missing from the ranks. Naked hands and an primed soul, as of oli, are stronger than a hirolog spirit traced in steel; and Ireland is formidable to-day exactly because the has that soul. More formidable thin in '43, because that soul is more intense. But if it some, woe to her and sham ; only the dead bulk of a anilo will remain-only a carcass to be trampled upon

by the iron heet of her oppresser. It is a solomn and terrible responsibility to advise a nation to peril its hopes on the battle field. But it is not the nors responsibility. To peril and blast them, call thems: ives officers; you should divide the clubs with at a battle fi ld-to permit them to fall to pieces into sections, and let every man bring with him as by the fatal dry rot of inaction-to see them lost withmany as he can; and let us have a million of brave, outhonour, or sympathy, or the chance of redemptionstout roung men-(cheers)-confederates throughout | busiost by so efstal conerdice 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 peace or war is not one for Ireland to-day. She has already in terms the mass precise and deliberate procisined a war of independence. From the popular tri-Mr Donasy.—Let the people be named, if they bung, in the popular press, from the green till side, in like, with a rile, or with what they call 'the Que in the forum of the crowded city; in the very midet of the of weapons'—the pike. I, for one, am not leval; I forei, n senate itself, it has been proclaimed in her name lost by a majority of one only! This is an undoubted am not an over zealous loyalist. (Laughter.) I owe that the limit of endorance was at band. And God is

The rule of her Majesty's English government in * * * The aristocracy in whom we had Ireland must be overthrown. (Cheers) Is is the trusted atoo! revealed as selfish, hardened, and unscruright of every Irishman to banish from this country pulous-without chivalry and without faith. Then, and the authority and laws of those felous called govern- | no: until then, we cast them away, and asked what other cute was there for our desperate mulady. Alas, what Mr Donker then descended from the cart, and care was there left but one. The remedy must still be in the evening, whilst en his way to Templederry, he proportionate to the disease, and the cepth of human suff ring and degradation can only be medicined by the height of human daring and devotion. We heard the meet. It is this. The coward's curse shall cling, like and well affected inhabitants are all well armed, and Ulster. potent specific muttered in the musquetry of Palermo, we heard it again sounding in the deeper cohe struck by the flying feet of ministers and of Kings. It was trumpeted to us from every and of Europe in the litary of r'sing mations, no one of whom rose against its opthe responsibility, but with assured faith in God's previ-Mr D HENY, -I came here a sort of felon; I am dence and the justice of our cause, we bade England maker's heart be merry, for his trade will thrive. Will and the most ample information is now in the posseschoose speedily between concession and the sword. We formally proclaimed a war of independence.

And now the time is when that pledge must 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 formal notice that England had accepted our challenge. We cannot doubt the sympathy of the people. A spirit older and sterner than '43 has re-appeared among them. Wherever the English government have laid hands on a prisoner there the people, with the true instinct of manbood, prepared to resist. In Cashel, in Neragh, in Waterford, in Kilkenny, in Carrick on-Suir, by the door of Newgate, on the hills of Castlewellan, the voice of revolution,

The moment of time that fixes the destiny of genera-

rage without limit. There is a legion of men in the think we had better front our fate at once, and be free in to the city cursed by his care, in which we wish them front of this battle who would not yield an inch before | death if we cannot live in freedom. exile or death. The courage of endurance that makes martyre is as plenty as it ever was in any nation. But billy 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 wildom 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 prosperity and honour of the nation.

For myself I will say, that, if the people are robbed of ni.at on and discipline won with such toil are flung away be encamped in the Phonix park. Already the to an hour-if the spirit of the country, so miraculously evoked, be again permitted to die out, while the leaders of the people look on in dumb submission - if these things can happen after the terrible lessons we have before us written in the blood and tears of the nation, I for one, will not curse the packed jury that sends me far from such a spectacle. With me war is not a natural 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 had been betrayed. That a certain point passed, thou. sands of brave men would fly from the country in despair, that our self reliance would die out like a setting the Poor Law, with a view to their amendment. This sun, in a single hour-that the obscene vermin who 25th of July. No licences have been granted with 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 hand, er if ever it shall come, may I not stand upon with the Clubs, or 'Irish League.' The most re- Irish soil to see it. The Keell of our hopes is the speciable men are subjected to these queries—the saddest sound I can ever hear; though the judge and the iner that await me should do the will of England Irish soil to see it. The knell of our hopes is the the jury that await me should do the will of England

Newgate Prison. (From the Times.) * * * With such undiluted treason as

thus describes the scene:—'Shortly after the ar- Mr Gavan Duffy, as the senior journalist, is perhaps rival of the proclamation in the city yesterday, two entitled to precedence; and here is an extract from

Rise, then, men of Ireland, since Providence so wills it. Rise in your cities and your fields, on your bills, in Fancers. As the head-quarters of the Lancers had your vellers, by your dark mountain passes, by your rivers and lakes and ocean-washed shores! Rise as a nation! England has dissevered the bond of allegiance. Rise-not now to demand justice from a foreign kingdom, but to make Iraland an independent kingdom for ever. It is no light task God has appointed you. It is a work of trial and temptation. Oh! be steadfast in the trial-be firm to resist the temptation. You have to combat isjustice, therefore you must yourselves be just. You have to overthrow a despot power; but you must establish order, not suff ranarchy. Remember it is not against individuals or parties or sects you 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 judividuals who are but the instruments of that system. You look round upon the land-your own land-tredden down and trampled and insulted, and on a persecuted, despairing people. It is your right arm must raise up that trampled land-must make her sgain beautiful and stately, and rich in blessings. Elevate that despairing | tively to refuse licence to any person in any way conpeople, and make them free and happy, but teach them to be majestic in their force, generous in their clemency, must be your motives and your acts if you would fulfil it. Act as if sour soul's salvation hung on each deedand it will, for we stand already within the shadows of tect you. eternity. For us is the combat; but not for 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 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 you must be freedem's martyrs. Oh, be worthy of the them with my life. The Nation and Felon of this day are more like name; and as you act as men, as patriots, and as Mr Nicholas Fitzgerald, road contractor and civil proclamations published in a barricaded city, from christians, so will the blessing rest upon your head when engineer, residing in Bowling green street, applied for a which the troops of the lawful sovereign had just you lay it down a sacrifice for Ireland upon the red licence to keep and carry a gun. been driven, than newspapers bearing the Crown battle field.

Mr Knare Boro said, that it we

His brother felon, Mr John Martin, is equally intelligible:-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE REPEAL CLUBS OF IRELAND. BROTHER IRISEMEN,-I address you, it may be, for the last time. While yet I have the means and opportualty of communicating with you let me offer you my advice as to the position you ought to take with regard to the proolamations directed against you and against Ireland by Belli,' is dated from Newgate prison, and signed 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 com- and clavery—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 righteous decrees British holds of untionality in the island, are audaciously com- rule in Irsland is a dire violation—stand firm, and yield 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 tyrants. Let them menace you with the hulks Since that time its numbers have been reduced to serned 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 the reduction was the very obvious one, that secresy hands of the public enemy, as hostages for the people, with grape shot, as they have massacred your kindred had become essential to the operations of the body, await a summary conviction, and a trenchant sentence. With famine and plague. Spurn 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 procia- of energy and silence which are necessary in an exeemphressed—one section no longer ventures to utter the mations — fear them not! The work you have cutive constituted for such peculiar purposes. Those fanguage 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 To this pass the contest has come at last; and at this must be done at any rick, at any cost, at any sacrifice. dissension by thus diminishing the number of memno conquest can pause; the final issue is not far cff. 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 foully hoped would risen with from the free air, to be shut up in the enemy's dungeons direction, matters have been so arranged in the conour 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 our streets and native fields be purpled with our blood representing certain influences, ready to be thrown people in this perilous extremity according to his justnever shall the struggle for Irish freedom cease but linto the scale when a movement does take place,
We have borns 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 and annoyance of well-disposed parties, who were enreached Carrick-on-Suir at half-past five in the scale of the lines and annoyance of well-disposed parties, who were enreached Carrick-on-Suir at half-past five in the scale of the lines and annoyance of well-disposed parties, who were en-

contest for this generation. I believe it will decide it, the crime of loving your own land. Stand to your agreed upon. though one cartridge is not burned in the struggle. If arms! resist to the death! Better a hundred thousand. Such being the internal structure of the Council England can commit the se excesses with the impunity of bloody deaths than to leave Ireland another year distin as proceeded for some time past steadily to orga-

whether the time has not arrived for suspension of allowed to be cognisant of its operations. In fact,

of the Times rullian. In the case of Ireland, now, there is but one fact to toal with, and one question to be considered. The fact a 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 somest to kill and capture those 40,000 men. If r quired 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 and 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 enrely cannot, attempt waiting for our harvesthome. If opportunity offers we must dash at that oppertunity-if driven to the wall we must wheel for resietanco. Wherefore, let us fight in September, if we may-but sooner, if we must. Meanwhile, however remember this-that somewhere and somehow, and by as mebody a beginning must be made. Who strikes the first blow for Ireland? Who draws first blood for Ire-

land? Who wins a wreath that will be green for ever?

The following is from the pen of a man who, at a cently as this day week, proposed a resolution to the cent occurrences are significant on this point, and ineffect that the outbreak should commence this very week, and after a stormy discussion the motion was tempted the Irish patriots don't, at present, intend fact, and for the comfort of these gentlemen it may be rations in Dublin. That would be a bold stroke limited to twenty-one individuals, each holding a rethat the crisis appears to be approaching there seems 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: -A revolution is inevitable. The proclamations, of struggle they deserve the fate which they assuredly will issues of a struggle in the metropolis, that the loyal 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 pressors in vain. And then, at length, with clear deil. them from every place-contempt will glance on them carried on before their eyes now come forward and beration, and full knowledge of all the perils and all from every eye; and they must bow their heads and speak communicate all they know. The hands of the sunot. The slave's portion will be theirs. Let the coffin preme power have thus been greatly strengthened, 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 streets of the

populous cities, and inhalo the death smell from the recking churchyards, and watch the infant drawing the poisoned milk from the mother's breast, and the atrong men, with the blood stream dried, rotting off the stalk memory Ireland once before played the coward's part; and she was cursed, and she was covered with sores, and she was cursed, and she was covered with sores, a she grouned in agony.

Now, then, or never! Now, and for ever! But we are unprepared! True, most prudent leader, but will we be ever better prepared ? At 'harvest,' perhaps? I wonder is it generally believed that each golden 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 I dare 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 yesterday contain no inthe daring and adventurous genius that begins a great | telligence of importance; but private letters say that undertaking,-the fiery vehemence that does not stop the greatest excitement prevails throughout 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 success—these are not so common. Ireland, in this terri- along is quite complete; and, after the metropolis, ble crisis, may fall a victim to consciences whose sensi- this is the only quarter in which immediate danger

Preparations are being made here for the reception regiments of intantry, 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 artilthe risk of an hour, but takes counsel for the permanent lery from Woolwich. Their arrival is almost hourly expected in this garrison.

It is currently reported that on the arrival of the their arms-if the clubs are broken up-if all the orga- reinforcements from England, four regiments will troops are daily exercising in pitching and striking l tents, &c.

Half-past Three o'clock .- A Privy Council has just assembled at the Castle. All kinds of reports are flying as to the object of its deliberations. According to the CORE EXAMINER, 'The county grand jury, which, as may be supposed, is exclusively

manufacture and sale of arms; and praying that when peace shall be restored, the serious consideration of government may be directed to the provisions of is the gist of the memorial.' It appears from the Constitution that the severest

scrutiny is exercised in the granting of licences for arms. Subjoined is a brief sketch of the proceeding before the officers appointed to discharge this duty:-Mr Knaresboro, R.M., and Captain Fox, County Inspector, 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 t is difficult to know where to begin or where to stop, 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 named Casey, was objected to by head-constable Crowley, head-constable said it was impossible for him to give over, with a counter proclamation, signed 'Thomas such evidence, but he knew that the applicant practised firing at a target with a rifle gun. The applicant was | The police, in pursuance of instructions, tore down refused.'

Mr J. O'Connor, salt and limekiln works, applied for his licence, and was objected to by the constabu-

Mr KEARESBORO.—It was reported to us that you were a member of an illegal c'ub ? APPLICANT .- I am a member of the Felon Club. Mr Knabesboro, -Then, sir, my instructions are posi-

nected with these dangerous confederacies. APPLICANT .- I'm a man in possession of extensive prenoble in their triumph. It is a holy mission. Holy mises; and would you tell me, if you please, how I am to protect my property?

Mr J. B. Ballard remarked .- The ' Pelone' will pro-APPLICANT .- I am as worthy to carry arms as you, for pay more rates than you do. Mr J. B. BALLARD.-Indeed, sir, you are not as

worthy; for I never threatened a breach of the law, while APPLICANT. - As I am refused a licence, I tell you I will not surrender my arms unless by force-I will defend

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 KNARESBORO replied, that his instructions were 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 unhappy country, stands a Council, which consisted,

the H does Corpus Act; ay, and martial law, to they are, I believe, much more in the dark as to make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective. [The reader of the What takes place at the Council than the Government make it the more effective.] Nonruens Stan is reminded that these are the words itself, who, among twenty one Irishmen leagued together estensibly for rebellions purposes, have no Nation, reprinted entire. doubt found traitors to the republic as well as traitors to the throne. Some of the leaders in the Confederation 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 1:83 creditable solution, as events may yet

As to the clubs and the extent to which they have that show. 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. 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 among 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 these 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. Redicate with tolerable certainty that if rebellion is atto take the bull by the horns by beginning their opeadded that, although the meeting in question was and, in one way or other, a decisive one; but now a wonderful amount of reluctance to try conclusions with the garrison of 6,000 men by which Dublin is occupied, and whose high discipline the Confederates 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 bird 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

houseless upon the earth, Scorn will point its finger at whispered their suspicions of the treason which was (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 of life! These things will be if you strike not. My newsvenders came up in a body, and obtained eyes have seen the working of the curse already. In my their supplies, regardless of the warnings of the

The proclamations are mere waste paper and wasted words. But they will be followed by acts, and for these the people must prepare. But are the people to come alone into contact with the usu ping government? Where are the popular authorities? What is the Lord Mayor of Dublin doing? These are daily questions asked in every street. The Lord this. I believe clubs do not flourish under coercion Mayor is doing nothing, and will do nothing. The bills, and an arms act (unresisted!) does not tend to people need not look to him, except it be to precipi-

> all speed and success.' Mr M. R. Leyne, in the Nation, thus concludes 'The Challenge to Ireland':-The true way to act now is to extend the organisation

to calculate,—or the penetrating, far-reaching eagle district extending from Carrick-on-Suir, in the country into an army of defence. Then—to watch the as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence, as well that of laics as ecclesiastics, the people would be able to the country into an army of defence. jury-pile the barricade! I like not at all the assign- valued at the price of a fool's ravings. Because we Did the Castle villains dread our being ready for them we were pronounced delirious by the organs of the act as if the hour in which they read these lines were the 'ast of a truce. And then they will be ready.

ganisation,

diadem of Britain, crown the captives of Newgate, and be | termined to advance, they assert they will use their | plined armies on the face of the earth. The advice hailed as the deliverers of Ireland! Amen.

M. R. LEYNE. The accounts from the south are really very alarm. keep arms who merely wanted them for amusement. He find the following:- 'The city of Waterford etill arms and refuse to obey the terms of the proclamaon the ground that he believed he was a member of a ciub. 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 from England, F. Meagher, and ending God save the People. 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 There are several smithies hard at work making greatest sufferer. The idea of another famine, su 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

TIONS. FIVE O'CLOCK .- The Lord-Lieutenant presided at another meeting of the Privy Council this day, when

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

out Drum, and Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county Waterford.

meaky, Barrotts North, Barrotts South, Barrymore, other side of the Channel. Kinnatallow, Imokelly, East Muskerry, East Carberry;

solutions which have been adopted by the Right Rev. Dr Magien and the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Mr Richard O'Gorman, jun., the member of the sition of the limited powers at their command. peremptory not to license any man who was or had been in any way connected with such bodies, and therefore he in any way connected with such bodies, and therefore he reference to a junction with the 'Irish League,' is as knewledge in the erection of barricades. Mr O'Gor. surprising and overpowering any force, no matter follows:-

Having maturely considered the proposed terms for a Having maturely considered the proposed state proposed with the success a nundred old, and the reunion of all sections of Repealers, to be henceforth half of Mr Butt, Q C., who addressed the juries on behalf of Mr Smith O'Brien and Mr Meagher, in the said that with them the first blow will be, not merely 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. 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 pur-

to co operate with the new League, and the last is much subject at home. From the day he entered expressive of thanks to Mr Sharman Crawford. M.P., and Mr P. Scrope, M. P., for their advocacy | Rev. Mr M Leod writes that every Catholic and of the claims of the Irish peasantry. A NEW TREASON JOURNAL. The following appears in the IRISH FELON of the

22nd inst. :-

uses and results of freedom when won. de-pot, Ireland is utterly and ignobly overthrown, armed, cowed, and defenceless, to the mercy of that nise the clubs about which the public has heard so nal will be occupied with military information, furnished conscious delinquents were bound over to appear be-J. M. much. These clubs, while subject to its authority, by the ablest au horities. Under the heads of City fore the Commission. Oaly listen to Mr James F. Lalor, and then judge are by no menes admitted to its confidence or Fighting, 'Guerilla War,' 'Military Engineering,' and

carefully arranged and classified; and the 'War Departstructor' and 'Essy Lessons on Military Matters' of the 3, With the same object the journal will be published

TWICE A WEEK .

'If 'twere done, when 'tis done, Twere well 'twere done quickly.

4. Several approved Felons have promised their asand mechanics, and all of with regard to them, for will appear in early numbers from C. G. Duffy, John well keep clear of the preclaiming power. Consederate leaders are aware, and, indeed, calculate Joseph Brenan, Jam s F. Lalor, and a host of com-(From a correspondent of the Morning Herald.) CALAMITOUS INTELLIGENCE.

I deeply regret to state, that there are account tant clergyman, resident near Tullamore, in the dress words of posce to the deluded. King's county :-Friday, July 21.

* 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 Prison Preparations. - Preparations upon a tities of potatoes.

From Kerry, Mayo, Cork, Waterford, and the midland counties, the reports are equally distressing. The northern counties do not complain much. but the people allow these clubs to be suppressed without a Park. It must not be forgotten, in calculating the 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 EMITH O'BRIEN. Dublin, July 23 -A warrant was last night ssued 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. t 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 not the land be rich and produce great harvests for inx- sion of government as to the strength and character gentlemen are free to spout freason 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 entre of the insurrectionary movement; and to that quarter are all the energies of the government directed. An idea of the present condition of that county may be gathered from the tone of an article published in a local paper totally opposed to the arrested, and detained in gaol, without any trial, physical force movement. The admission of the deuntil the expiry of the new act. If he does this, he sign of the times :--

s put forward for the government b venal scribes; and with a full consciousness of the of trial. ills which the government organs would soon accu- (From another correspondent of the Morning mulate upon us, we laboured to give them a true picture of the sufferings of the people, accompanied by the honest expression of our fears that the day 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 ment of a month for preparation. We have no such time. spoke through a journal professing repeal principles, 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 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 and the rifle, the scythe and the pickaxe, are grasped by sinewy hands to heat back the encroachments 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 croakers 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 cal. arming them to be essayed? Verily, the crisis has culate probabilities when she saw her young chieftain at length 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 progressi a without any have held his city against all the garrisons south of Dub- cities, and anon in sequestered districts—to-day on sign of abatement. Galway is becoming a nest of 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 ex gr. :valour is the inheritance, would have rallied round him a moment's notice, in a small ill-garrisoned town, We are happy to be in a position to state that the impetuous cehorts. Cork would have furnished iron 1 000 hale, determined men, armed with pikes and people of this and the adjoining counties continue to ranks to his army. Wexford would have carried the 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 Muneter another district have flung away the peace policy and are de- a position, if necessary, to defend himself and the Maccabeus. 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 | Private accounts from Waterford, received this ing barvest 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 exciteolergy as do not sauction 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 'twill come from ourselves. Think again of the work advice is disregarded, and their admonitions are 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.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Leighlin (Dr Helly) war-cry, the charging cheer of Tipperary—the stormy hood whose opinions are not favourable to their is going through his diocese preaching peace, and exshout of Galway-the thunder tones of Donegal-and views. And this is not confined to one or two horting his deluded flocks to surrender their arms that true of ten rally of Wexford? Avengers shall stand | parishes, but is taking the wide circle of the island. | and ammunition, admonishing them of the utter folly on the graves famine filled, pluck the shamrock from the Thus, then, stands the position of the people-de- of going to war with one of the most highly disci-

arms, and will not be beckoned back by any of the right rev. prelate is treated with the utmost authority. I have been informed that the Dublin clubs are ing. In the Clonnel Chronicle of Thursday, I unanimous in their determination to retain their further stated, that he could only license to keep arms to remains in a state of the greatest excitement. tion. They are, however, surreptitiously conveying a certain amount in this city, which was very limited. A Strong reinforcements of military (3rd Buffs) and away large quantities of the munitions of war to the

Two regiments of infantry are hourly expected

THE POTATO CROP. giving heed to all the croakings of the ravens, it is onfortunately undeniable that the accounts of the beyond the merest brag, the way of government is as potato blight are becoming daily more numerous. Clear as noon-day. The province of Munster generally appears to be the

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 Crime. In all, the act is to take effect on the 25th place the insurrection will probably be simultaneous in four or five towns, such as Cork, Waterford, Killalmost neminal. kenny, Clonmel, and perhaps even Dublin. That some movement is contemplated here also seems olear, from the agitation which the Confederates are endeavouring to foment among the sympathisers in Liverpool, and from the fact that Hyland and Co., 5. Barony of Kerricurrehy, Kinsale, Courcies, Kinal. here, and are going to light their furnaces on the

But whatever may be attempted in the metropolis. the struggle will commence in reality in the south.

the clubs in the counties of Limerick and Clare.

Regarding the state of John Mitchel at Bermuda the LIMERICK REPORTER contains the following :pose and patriotism of the parties to these terms of re- We are prepared to state, upon the authority of a union-that beth their letter and spirit will be undevi- letter received in this city from the Catholic chapatingly adhered to in the League, so as to work out Ire- lain 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 sevepublic opinion, and peace purely legitimate and Chris. rity; his health continues pretty good, though his spirite are not the best, and he labours under asth. The third resolution implores Mr John O'Connell | matic affection, to which he had been naturally the hulk at Bermnda, to which he is consigned, the Irishman have been removed from it.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Advertiser.)

Take a cin and a represent; and now when we are pricked and murderous tyranny, or with the utter extermination and heads of the Council, direct all its operations, successor to the Iaish Taibune, a political, military, deavouring to comply with the provisions of the evening from Kilkenny; on their route to Callan, to the battle, to stand up for our very lives, in our swn of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not red by the line of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not red by the countrymen of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not red by the countrymen of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not red by the countrymen of the Irish people. Oh, dear countrymen! let not red by the countrymen of the Irish people. Oh, dear count had, we beseech the just God that our cause may pros-per as far as it is pure and righteons, and no farther: tions—of 40,000 human machines arranged with their meeting, being held now at one member's residence Gaol. Price, Twopence.

| The initial people. On, Gear countrymen: let not wind give body and substance to two proceedings. I have the proceed the initial people. On, Gear countrymen: let not wind give body and substance to two proceedings. I have the first people. On saturday last several persons were arrested, they addressed the initial people. On saturday last several persons were arrested, they addressed the initial people. On saturday last several persons were arrested, they addressed they and held to bail on the charge of heing found with sent not to interfere with the police or soldiery, as arms in the street. In every instance it was shown they should perform their duties but when the

I believe the issue that is now raised will decide the weapons of death to butcher you on your own land for and new 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 the necessary licence; but it appears the magis-2. That it may do this effectively, a third of the jour- trates have no discretion in such cases, and the un-

The following is from the Mail this evening :-'The squadron under Sir Charles Navier bas been ordered for service on the Irish coast, to co-operate 'An encampment is formed in the Phonix-park. The 75th Regiment was this day piaced under can-

V885. (From the correspondent of the Daily News.) The BELFAST VINDICATOR gives a flourishing account of the five Belfast clubs. The same authority states that the organisation goes on in the counties the opinion of the editors, on 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 rew plan, is about to be established in Galway. It is called the Faugh a Ballaugh,' and no man is admissible who sistance; and the editors have to announce, that articles does not present himself with arms. Galway had as

the mob has not yet joined the movement, and the Martin, T. D. M'Ghee, M. M Dermott, M. Doheny, The suspension of the Habeas Corpus has excited Clonmel to an unwonted degree. On hearing the petent felonious contributors. -Office, 11, Trinity-street, news yesterday, the John Mitchel, the 'crack' club of Tipperary, was suddenly called to council. The clery ondeavoured to deprecate the intatuated from dangerous courses. Lectures were delivered from 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 with little effect. I have heard that Dean Burke may be judged by the following note from a Protes- was hooted in the chapel when commencing to ad-

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 the

not a sign of failure. Yesterday, the stalks were drooping scale commensurate with the nece sities of the time 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 quan- tions. The building in the Phænix 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 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 ita inviolability. The boards of superintendence of the ordinary prisons of Dublin, Newgate, Richmond, and Smithfield meet together to-morrow, by special in-vitation 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. MR 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 benes of his father. This is the substance of a long published address bearing his signature. [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 clension of the power of the Roman Catholic priest- will have them all as fresh as possible for the work hood, by one of their own organs, is an ominous in March. Failures in conviction can now do the government no harm; they will only establish the 'For months past,' says the WATERFORD CHRONI- inefficiency of trial by jury in the present state of CLE, we have handled with no coward spirit the feeling in Ireland, and enable government to come oparliament with a good case for an altered

Chronicle.)

A bloody, determined, hand-to-hand fight will inevitably be fought before one month passes should coercion bills be the remedy for Irish grievances. One hardward shop here sold seventeen guns on the day before the new proclamation took effect. All the arms here—say 5,000—will be interred this week, unless the arrest of the leaders, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, be acted upon. Not a 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

A gentleman who arrived to-day from North Tipperary states that the whole Riding is ripe and to be done, and how to do it! Act instantly to com- without effect. This, certainly, is not more novel ready for disturbance—that, in fact, it is a mistake to 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

derision and scorn by the peasantry of Kildare, Car-

low, 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 corporation clerk, in the North Main-street market, constabulary, fully equipped for a campaign, have unproclaimed counties. Several hundred stand of this,—that the heads of the Executive should fall back arrived there for the preservation of the peace. The arms have been transferred to Carlow, Wicklow, and 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 onus of commencing the insurrection. With this object in view, Mr O'Brien has retreated to Wexford, Mr Meagher to Waterford, Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come single. The weather continues wet, cold, and harsh, and without Dheny to Cashel or Cloumel. If this be anything

It would appear that the formation of clubs in Belfast has been already on a scale sufficiently extensive peradded to the probabilities of an insurrection, is to excite some alarm in the government, and accordingly, precautionary measures have been taken to insure the continuance of tranquillity in that quarter.

There was a further fall to-day in the prices of government securities. The Three per Cents. opened it was determined to place the following districts unday. They are to meet, however, to night again, and closed at 85; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. der the operation of the Act for the Suppression of and their plans may be altered. When it does take Stock, 85 85 85 84 1; 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 the great pike makers, have discentinued working articles dated from the prison, or with their signatures attached. A new 'Military, Political, and Fe-lonious' 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

HALF PAST Five o'Clock,—It is stated that some and other illegal meetings, and therefore he court are stated that some and on the line stretching from Cork to Tipperary, and therefore the court is the correct from Cork to Tipperary, and therefore the court is the correct from Cork to Tipperary, and therefore the court is the correct from Cork to Tipperary, and therefore the court is the correct from Cork to Tipperary, and therefore the court is the correct from Cork to Tipperary, and the correct from Cork to Tipper my progress through the south, and must at once Mr. Knar-boro said, that it was reported to the Court that Mr. Fitzgerald had attended the Confederate soirce and other illegal meetings, and therefore he could not be the court that Mr. Skrith O'Brien, it is their leaders were slow in coming forward they would the confederate soirce town from Waterford. Mr. Skrith O'Brien, it is their leaders were slow in coming forward they would this that an insurrection. the fact, in order to show how necessary it is that the club organisation in that district.

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 LIMERICK REPORTER announces the arrival of important that they should make a judicious dispo-Irish deputation, who remained in Paris to acquire * * * * If the disaffected succeed in man has been deputed from head quarters to inspect how small, the consequences will be dreadful. Rumour will magnify the success a hundredfold, and the

(From the third edition of the Morning Chronicle July 27th.)

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

Intense anxiety prevailed in this city iast night and throughout to day, as numerous reports were afloat; at one time it was stated Mr Meagher was advancing against Water ord, 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

word should be given, not to spare any who opposed Yesterday, being fair-day at Carrick, the town was filled with country people, and Messrs Meagher and O'Brien addressed the people, it is said by some who were present, in a more violent and do termined strain than heretofore, stating their de- stroy all they could, the mayor, magistrates, aldertermination not to be arrested under the provisions men, and councillors of the sixteen wards issued of the new act. Both gentlemen, it is stated, were circulars, of which the following is a copy, to all the armed with pistols, which they are determined to use in the event of an attempt being made to capture th m; they stated that they had spent their

fortunes in the people's cause, and would bezard

their fives 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 : sem reckless from poverty; groups of workmen may be seen in the streets by day and tight, a sing upon, and which they expect us and you to aid March, 1849.' The second clause, after empowering discussive mitties and retailing the news of the nour. them in preparing for. The One n's forc s here now are about 1,000 strong. All the anvil- in the country ring with pike forging and every weapon is put in order for the fray.

The level st tamilies are flying. Since I wrote the above. I have learned on the best au city that Messers O'Reien and Meacher are beyond Carrick-on-Suir, surrounded by the armed peasantry d termined to sell their liberty dearly it Menday. arrested. It is also stated that Messrs Dillon, O'Gorman, and D. Lane are with them.

ANTICIPATED INSURRECTION. - THE STATE OF IRELAND

FFARGES O'CONNOR -THE CROPS (From our own Correspondent.) Deblin, 25th July. There is less excitement this morning then there was vesterday. The streets are not so crowded, and there is more confidence abroad. Yesterday poor lo exp ered a rising of the clubs every hour; to-dry it i news from the previnces, and will not stir until there is a 'diversion' made in Kükenny, or Tipperary, or left Dublin, with the twofold object of escaping arrest under the suspension of the Dahcas Corpus Act, and of raising the standard of rebellion in the southern counties. It is certain that some of the principal to call the brave men of that county to Vinegar Hill. On Saturday he took his departure, and I am told more vigorous and extraordinary measures for the 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 it will be as a chained victim, or a b'oody corpse, or and the 9 h Regiment of Infantry, 1 000 strong, with a triumphant conqueror of Saxon tyranny.' I do a body of Dragoons and a brigade of Artillery. net wouch for the truth of this report, but I have the arrived on Saturday to occupy it. thought he will not suffer himself to be captured a time. without making resistance; and if resistance be For some time a body of 500 military have been Maccool, who two thousand years ago led his warriers the day. and his wolf hounds in stormy chase through its About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon a peti-defiles, and over its crays. It was crossing this mountion to the House of Cemmons, emanating from the

midland districts : and it is calculated that fourteen of the thirty two Irish counties will be in open rebellion before the end of the week. In the meantime, government is not losing a moment. 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 work. The garrison of this city has been augmented arrivals are expected to-day and to-morrow, On yesnear the magazine battery, which is occupied by 800 men of the 75th Infantry. The arming and organisation of the Orangemen goes on quickly too, and bridges over the Liffey and the two canals to mor- nence. row, and that no person will be let into or out of commenced on this day or to-merrow, and it is said pike the police who may come to their houses. A abroad have been already effected, and those so aryoung man, the son of a respectable grocer and spirit merchant, was arrested at a late hour last night with 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 Cenfederate 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 gunsmiths and pike-makers have left town for the purpose of effecting sales in unproclaimed districts. It latter 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

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

Some of the minor members of the council are in the

not veuch for this, however. You will see that the Nation and Felon of last bocklish! if a man wanted fifty copies of either jour

C. G. Doffy, John Martin, and the other incarcebits their being allowed to write any political arti

from Newgate prison in future. hourding the government on the clubs, and telling pieces of artillery have arrived here for use, the four his 'dear countrymen' that he will come to Dublin in pieces belonging to the town have been ordered to be a few days, and that he will re open the old Market-mounted, and it is known that upwards of two thou house on Burgh Quay, for political traffic and mon- sand stand of arms have been sent here by governeter 'thimble-rigging,' early in August. But we ment, with the necessary ammunition.

DEFY HIM to play the old game again! Oh, no, 'my dear son John,' it is all up with you! Your occupation is gone, and, whatever may be the fate of Young Ireland,' your influence and political character is

crushed for ever. Feargu- O'Connor has once more earned the eternal blessings of Ireland. His gallant stand against camp. Lord John's 'Suspension' notice in the Commons, will fil a bright page in the weary history of our un- have been sworn in in the several wards. Steps and fined £5 and costs, or in default to be committed regard as no other than the right of a robber on a fortunate country. And yet, Mr O'Connor was once pointed at by the Conciliation Hall swindlers, as an point leaders. A place of rendezvous has been taken enemy to Ireland, and a dangerous member of in each ward, and there a guard is placed night and society. He was certainly a 'dangerous' member in day, to give the alarm, should the necessity for so any 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 warmer friend, no more faithful advocate, than the brave descendant of the brave O'Connors.

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.

a sure sign of its absence. We seldom talk much arging upon them the necessity of sitting for the purabout 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 much about money as a poor man, nor an herest tended yesterday at the Police Court for that purnan so much about honesty as a regue does.

The value of fewls consumed in London alone is swern in, and the number yet to be swern in is about imports' tion of 140,000 Chinese insects, for the purpose, at the same time, to abolish at once all rights of of July the following account was received from Lerd-Lieutenant of Ireland, in concert with the Longon alone is swern in about the longon and organisation; it come new to the measure where this emergency. The was stated 140 names were enrolled.' On the 8th to propose, it order to meet this emergency. The was stated 140 names were enrolled.' On the 8th to propose, it order to meet this emergency. The was stated 140 names were enrolled.' On the 8th to propose, it order to meet this emergency. The pose, when upwards of 300 or the innabitants were involved from Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in concert with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 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 several thousand men, sympathisers with the Irish Repealers, were armed in Liverpool, waiting for the opportunity of a rising in Ireland, to burn and derespectable and peaceable inhabitants:-

Liverpool, July 22nd, 1848. Considerations of no ordinary importance oblige us to urke your attendance, which, he assured, we should not vinture to do so strongly, were it not a matter of imperative necessity, a necessity the magistrates are new

In abadience to the wish conveyed in the circular. emergency which might arise. A large number of roops have arrived in Liverpool, and were to be seen in every direction on Saturday. The f llowing is from the LIVERPOOL ALBION OF

'It is a matter of notociety that, since the agitation for the repeal of the union assumed its physical force aspect, aimed confederate cluis have been in THE CLUBS. AND THEIR LUADERS .- GOVERNMENT COORSE of formation in Livers ool, for the purpose of PREPARATIONS - ARMING OF THE ORA GEMEN AND raising here, when events in Ireland might render it POLICE - PROMBITION OF MESSAS MARTIN AND DEFFY | Services to detain the military in this country, a TO WHIE IN DEWGITE. - JOHN O'CONNELL, AND sympathe is rebellion. The language, as our readers club rooms, and proceeded the see about his escaled. hav been aware, employed at the recent meetings of in m litary order, to a large some of vicality ground Chartists and Confederates in this town, has been adjoining the new Roman Catholic Chapel on the of the most exciting character, one of the speakers remarking that the first blood shed by the govertment 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 complimentarily called. Under the advice of missurmised that the Dublin Confederates are waiting chievous lenders, it is stated that upwards of fifty clubs, of 100 men each, have been organised here, and 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 cit affected. The magistrates are, we believe, in full possession of the preceedings of these disafhoted 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 members are cone away, at all events. Smith from the threatening espect of affairs in Ircland at O'Brien is gone to Wexford, and it is said he intends present, and information which has come to hand, the magistrates have felt it their duty to take still

A military camp is to be formed at Everton; it is my dear Mr -, and if ever I enter its walls again to be pitched in a field opposite to Waterhouse-lane,

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 of his whereabouts. If such attempt be made, it is attained, i. is said, a surprising efficiency for so short

offered, it will be the signal for a commencement of stationed here; the pensioners, a most efficient corps hostilities. We are every moment expecting an ex- of 700 mes, 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 Daheny 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 S1st Inher is about Kilkenny and the neighbourhood of Fin fantry, and three or four troops of the 4th Royal Maccooi's celebrated mountain-home, the classic Irish Dragoons. A brigade of artillery has also ar-Slievenamon. This is a gigantic mountain, lying on rived from Chester; and we understand that an effithe senth-eastern borders of Tipperary, about fifteen cial communication was yesterday (Surday) 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

tain that Oliver Cromwell halted his troops to gaze recently formed Constitutional Association here, golden vallies of Tipperary, and the rich praying for an extension of Lord John Russell's measloves of the Ki kenny uplands, making the memo- sure for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland rable observation, that 'Ireland indeed is a country to Liverpool was laid upon the table in the Exchange worth fighting for.' It was in a village near this great rooms. It was headed by the Earl of Sefton, signed mountain that the police (eighteen or twenty in num. also by the mayor, Mr Rushton, and all the magisber) were reassacred, some fifteen or sixteen years trates, and received nearly 400 signatures in the

ago, in a tithe battle with the peasantry; and it was course of an hour.

C:: the cummit of Shevenamon (which in plain English means, 'the hill of the white women,') that men charged with having illegal weapons in their Thomas F. Mengher and Michael Doheny, arraved possession. One of these, a man named Cuddie, was in the costume of Irish chieftains, assembled 20 000 stopped in the street with a bag full of formidable pike-men on Sunday, the 9th of July, 1848. It is pikeheads in his possession.

Last night the various clubs in town had private thought that Mr Meagher waits an attempt on the part of government to arrest him, before he sounds meetings. The 'John Mitchel' Club also met at the call. 'To your tents, oh Kilkenny and Tiene. Birkenhead, with closed doors. rary!' J. B.[Dillou is, I hear, up in Galway, stirring | PROGRESS OF POLITICAL EXCITEMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

ARREST OF PIKE-VENDERS. 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 sert him? No, never, never, never! 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 constanot beer deceived. They go on bravely with the bies continue to be sworn in; but as the inhabitants have but little taste for facing pikes, great numbers forget that it cannot be done without money to pay by a couple of thousand men, and further military of extra police are being appointed. Plenty of recruits for this business are coming forward, and they Fly, then, to the rescue of one of Britain's best and terday, a camp was flung up on the Promix Park, display the most laudable zeal for preserving the bravest sons, and by your united energy your collecpeace.

The military, of whom there are now upwards of the police have received cutlasses and pistols. It is 2,000 in Liverpool, are about to encamp at Everton, said that the railitary will take possession of all the so that they can command the town from that emi-

The police are not only drilled to the use of the the city without a pass. The search for arms will be sword, but have had muskets placed in their hands, and although they are not yet by any means as crack rous, and enthusiastic feeling displayed during his food by millions of her people—the imperfections which and although I had hoped that such would have contithat the most fiery of the clubs will shoot down or shots as Kentucky men, still report speaks very favourably of their progress in the manual and platoon | Ha!l will not die away, till he is again himself as free good many arrests for carrying and having arms exercise. Several arrests have taken place of persons carrying pikes. Last night a man was caprested have in most cases been sent for trial. One tured in Hurst street who was carrying a bag containing pikes, bayonets, cutlasses, and pistols. He was taken to Bridewell and lodged there. The pria pike in his possession. which he was carrying to soners were examined before the magistrates to day, and remanded.

> Two privates of the S9th 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 direction of the Secretary of State, have been lately hope this short appeal will remove any wrong im- recovering from this great calamity—when the evils con- those off rts did not succeed. The accounts we received the town of Carrick-cn-Suir, also, there occurred that 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 Hylazd, the proprietor, gone their new duties. Annoyed and fatigued by extra down to pursue his 'occupation' 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 oppo-

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 garrisoned, and every clerk, and servant, and porter 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 Phænix 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 comsince the commencement of the summer season. It he corps of pensioners, numbering the deceased and his sister went on board, leaving ment of that country, although spring out of a revolution felt that its duties towards neither that the bare are as and declared that the bare and declared that the sentinels on all the avenues leading to the hay and read ness; and those who know anything of Liver-branch for the paramount, and refused to lead to their proposed the government will the washboards, and on the deceased attempting to designs. (Loud cheers.) Their projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they shall ask for greater they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine whether they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine the projects, however, went have to determine the projects and the projects and the projects and the projects are they appeared before the projects, however, went have to determine the projects and the projects and the projects are projects. The projects are projects and the projects are projects. The projects are projects are project sentinels on all the avenues leading to the hay and read ness; and those who know anything of Liverthe hands of the newsyendors or print-shops, but, na. General Sir William Warre and his staff of officers 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 Liverrated 'Felone,' will not address the people any more. pool the following troops:-The 9th Regiment two An order from the Board of Superintendence prohi- companies of the S1st Regiment, the 89th 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 yester-

nothing had been done towards the formation of the ber of the special in oxiceted; and judging from the

Of special constables, somewhere about 20 000 have also been taken to organise the corps and apdoing arise. About 1,000 men belonging to the dock works have been sworn in, and amply provided with formidable weapons, and all the public buildings in the town are guarded day and night.

somment me served rather than pay the dock public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wed-security of this country require that the English government and rather public meeting of the inhabitants was held on the inhabitant was held on the inhabitant was held on the i the town are guarded day and night.

occur in the present unsettled state of affairs. A recommendation baving been sent to the magistrates, Tesr or Hypochist -- Much talk about religion is signed by many of the most respectable inhabitants, wir Snaw. Mir J. S. Jackson, and Colonel George Bentines.

The Snaw of Snaw of

THE SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS (IRELAND).

This measure, which passed the legislature since Saturday, and which receiving the royal assent became law yesterday, is entitled 'An act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain until the 1st March, 1849, such persons as Sir,—We carriestly beg of you to attend a meeting of person and government.' The first clause enacts some of the inhabitants of this ward this day at the 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 treason or treasonable practices, shall be detained in custody without bail or mainprise until 1st the keepers of all gools in which prisoners for treason proposing to the house to guapend for a limited time the shall be confined to detain them as aforesaid, pro- constitutional liberties of Ireland. I feel, however, at meetin s of a most satisfactory character took place, vides that they shall only be removed from one and every possible preparation was made for any place of safe custody to another by warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, &c. The third clause orders that copies of all warrants be transmitted to the clerk of the crown at Dublin.

> MEETING OF THE CONFEDERATE CLUBS IN MANCHESTER.

Tuesday Evering .- The members of the sever Confederate Clubs met tonight in their respective Cheetham Hill-road. The number present was very great. No speech was delivered, but three cheerwere given for 'the cause,' immediately after which the assembly dispersed.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN,

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—You are now put in possession 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 threalf!

botel window; and that evidence partly made, after the meeting was over, and the most unconnected extraordinary. M'Douall has been committed on of that course of agitation, and likewise towards the cad three distinct charges, viz.: attending an unlawful of the lie of Mr O'Cennell, 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, speck at as riotous, tumultuous, and scattious proposed to effect those objects. The object which Me 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 prople of Ireland was, that the Act of Union might free, and it remained for us, in there days of Whig constituted of Lords and Commons, and that, as a Parcolleges in the world, committed to prison for address- another ing the inhabitan's of Asht n from a window. This late for Ireland. They also declared that they desired meeting was unquestionably one of the most peace- to attain that object only by peaceful agitation. The able and orderly meetings ever held in England. Oh new confodoracy, ky what-ver name they were

However, men and women of Ashton, so it is, corded-although I think it was quite evident to any one M'Douall, upon the patched-up-made up-dove- who examined their language from the beginning, that tailed evidence of four policemen, has been commit- their object was a total separation of Iroland from the be taken as to what is their object. You may believe on a mountain well known in the political history of Iroland ted to take his trial at Liverpool, in THREE WEEKS dominions of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) They held, on with me or not, that in the accomplishment of that ob-FROM NOW When he came amongst you, he had a certain lax conditions, a sort of allegiance to the Sove- ject they would necessarily overthrow the sway of reli good freehold property in Scotland, a profession and rolan of this country, but their object evidently was that practice which realized him several hundred pounds they should be to: lly 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 bank; all of which has been spent long ago in course or 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 enjoy the great principle of 'Equal rights and equal laws.' Now that his all has been spent, and another of the proposal of the repeal of the logislative union, as attack about to be made on his liberty, shall we de-

Let us then realise a defence fund, and make the 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 the expenses of those parties going to Liverpool to add to it the mortifying fact—he must exist on

A committee has been formed to receive subscriptions for the defence, and we hope that warm. geneas he wishes to see the whole human family.

William Aitken, Treasurer, to whom all subscrip-

are with Dr M'Douall, and that he would suffer death tary assistance of those in this country and Scotland. of holy freedom. We deeply lament that any rumour people, and end avours to misrepresent the motives and pressions made on the minds of the people, and tha | sequent upon it, although still very sovere, were some

Mr H. Baker, at the Royal Mason, Poplar, respect- that the Throne and authority of this empire can be over-Corporation, who was alleged to have been forced forget, that immediately upon that event a deputation inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday next.

quiet state of the town that his services were not tkely to be wanted by the inhabitants, went home. to prison for one monto, with hard labour. The sentence was, however, commuted to a fine of £1 and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, which imprisonment he served rather than pay the fine. A on the same day the term of Mr Harrie's imprison- state the means by which this is to be done:— We ad-BIBRENHEAD.—Birkenhead, following the example | ment expired. A number of the inhabitants met him vise, he says, the people to erganise and arm at once of Liverpool, has set its shoulder to the wheel, in making preparations for any outbreak which may Skevington addressed the meeting; and after having (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') Now, sir, I do think probably about 2,000 names enrolled in them; there are but that much bloodshed will take place; that many given three cheers for the Charter, and three for the that in these extracts is contained, in a few words, a few, if any respectable persons amongst them; some of lives will be sacrificed. And we should have to represent Siven suited encot a fur and change 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 buth measures as are ne-

Amperial Parliament,

SATURDAY, JULY 22, The House of Lords met at four o'clock for the purpose of hearing the royal assent given by commission to great number of bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. This house also

specially at twelve o'clock for the purpose of SUSPENDING THE CONSTITUTION IN IRELAND. 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 anprehend and detain until the 1st of March, 1849, such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person and government.' The noble lord said,-I never felt so deep a concern in bringing any question before the house as that which I now feel in the same time, that the measure I am about to propose is necessary for the preservation of life and property in Ireland-that it is n commany for the purpose of preventing bloodshed-th it is necessary to stop in incipient insurrection :- and that it is eminimily called for in respect to the safe y of the Britis i empire. (Cheers) With this conviction in my mind, therefore, I shall proe ed without any further preface or appleyy to state to the house the grounds up n which I rost the proposion I am about to propose. It supports to me, bir. but it is absolutely necessary I should prove three hings as the grounds of my proposition. One is, that he present mate of things in Ireland in frangite with evel. that is threatens darger, and that we are on the eve of The second is, that there are means sufficions to produc reat is jury and great danger unless some maximo is dopted to avoid them. And the third is, if at the meaure which I shall have the honour to propose is that remedy which appears most appropriate in the present the first of these propositions with respect to the proin any accret 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 reat my case upon facts one another, under the direction of the late Mr O'Consay that there is as much liberty in England 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 frequent mination before poor old Dame-Durden liberal ma- and emphatic declaration that, in his opinion, no pogistrates, who are frightened at their own shadows, litical object was worth one single drop of blood, and and would go into hysterics at the s und of a pop- that it was only by the force of demonstrations, by the gua-then we are sent to trial before partisan force of the collection of great numbers, by uniting all judges 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 plished. I am not making any comment on these proshort-sighted of the land, proclaim the startling coolings. I am not saying whether they were lawful, truth, 'That the majesty of the law has been vindicated, the designing selfish demagogues put down, am only recalling to the recollection of the bouse facts and peace and tranquillity restored!' Humbug which are already known. Towards the end, however,

Parliament might be revived to legisshame! where is thy blush? Oh bigotry! where is called, held forth their object at first somewhat covertly and ambiguously, but more openly as they proever might be thought-whatever I for one might think separation which these persons contended for was ob proposed to effect their object-those means, from the ginning were distinguished by the application of the term 'physical force,' as opposed to 'moral force,' which By the term 'physical force,' they intended no less than

Mr Mostyn will receive that respect he is entitled to. what mitigated, there occurred an event in a neighbouring country, which has been productive of encouragement to all who wish the overthrow of our institutions;

another nation without our assent, nor respect to assumed rights of property which are starving and exterminating our people. The present salvation and future 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 outbreak from taking the meeting servarated.

Lord Stanle y is the steward of the Jockey Club, in It is declared at once, first, that the Imperial Go.

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A meeting of Confederates took place at Skibbergen rection from taking the field for the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of opposite to be the control of the purpose of the purpose of the control of the purpose of t vernment—not the English Government, but the govern- 'A meeting of Confederates took place at Skibbercen rection from taking the field for the purpose of oppos-

property—save, indeed, that there is made a sort of me. | Wexford : - 'A meeting of the Enniscarthy nacing salvo with respect to those who shall break their club was held on the 3rd inst., a man named Dwylo atonths of allegiance and join in a rebellion. But, with tended, bearing a pole, with a pike on it. The constarespect to the great body of these who hold properly in balary were refused admission by a sentinel at the door. Ireland, however acquired and however keld, the threat who stated that he would only admit them over his dead is that they are to be deprived of it, and those rights of boby; they consequently could obtain no information as

this disclaimer that they meant to associate for purposes of pillage and massacre; that they do not diagnise sand persons collected together withing to rescue that their object is not to obtain a repeal of the union, Mr Meigher, but he declared that it would be wasting tut to overthrow altogether the sway of the government the blood of the Irish people to attempt, such a thing which they are bound to obey-(hear, hear) ;-and that | The Roman Catholic Clergy, I am bound to say, used all nothing less than the dismemberment of the empire | their effects to keep the peace, and Mr Meagher was conwould satisfy their wishes and aspirations. (Hear, hear.) veged without resistance out of the town of Waterford. So much then, I think, from their own confession, may

gion, and the existence of property as it is now held in Ireland; but this you must believe, that it is a traitorereafter to rule Ireland as a separate country. (Rear. hear.) That I say is the least-rating their objects an you will-that is the smallest end to which you can be. now exist. Sir, although there may be projects of the yet if these projects are entertained by a few persons onlylesignated the mode of operation by the old R. poulers. if they are entertained by some obscure club or insignifi prison fare; and his wife and three little ones under to their object, or as to the want of power of earrying it which was in itself small in amount, and which was not blight in the porato crop, and the consequent want of believed for a time such was the nature of these projects,

place here, but the magistrates have determined to the barge. The deceased replied that he was in the been cause to retain the safe side. They have applied to govern-service of the Trinity-house, and that he had a right unit be on the safe side. They have applied to govern-service of the Trinity-house, and that he had a right unit because to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the same time, from different parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the constant of the parts of Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that if the offence with which they were charged had been cause to retain the constant of the parts of the Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that they were charged had been cause to retain the constant of the parts of the Ireland were of an those persons in custody—that they were charged had been cause to retain the constant of the parts of the Ireland w Saturday have not abated a single scintilla of their ment, and the head-quarters of the north-western to be on board. An alternation of this bouse with any view to the author equally formidable character. On the Sed of July the they were charged had been such that they could not Felony There are no copies exposed for sale in military district have been removed to this town. tween them, and Green offered to fight the deceased, of the articles, because he is now suffering the penalty of following account was received from Tipperary:—There have been bailed—or if, for any other reason, the dewho refused, when Green struck him a violent blow, the offence which he committed (hear, hear); but I call have been five confederate clubs formed at Carrick-on-with the offence which he committed (hear, hear); but I call have been five confederate clubs formed at Carrick-on-with the offence which he committed (hear, hear); but I call have been five confederate clubs formed at Carrick-on-with the offence which he committed to the fact, because the symbol of the house to the fact, because the symbol of the house of the house to the fact, because the symbol of the insurrection would have been shed, and the bear of the insurrection would have taken place.

[Following Friday.—Mary Ann Deharty stated positive formed by the members are admitted to their strength in case of the insurrection would have taken place. tively that Green was the man who struck the de- the sentiments which were expressed by the author of insurrection.' On the 5 h of July the following account ing the design, that there was inct wanting the ceased .- Another witness corroborated her evidence. those articles, and which were found in Ireland to be was received from Meath :- 'A meeting to form a Repeal will, that there was not wanting the intention to rebe -Mr Pelham, who appeared on behalf of the ac articles tending to the overthrow of the government of Club was held at Trim on the 2nd inst. Messrs Daffy and (cheere); but that all that was wanting was the parti-Dragoon Guards, a brigade of Artillery, and yesterday, the 60th Regiment arrived, the total number in
that George Green was not the person, but his brothat George Green was not the person was not the person, but his brothat George Green was not the person was not th Join O'Connell is now in the South of Ireland. It town being about 2,000. These are disposed in value of the William, who so nearly resemblea the accused kind of sympathy has been shown, and that every sert constability in the front rank of the Irish Bational completed, no rising took place. But no man can there william, who so nearly resemblea the accused kind of sympathy has been shown, and that every sert constability in the following was received doubt that in the absence of the one the other would be of indignation has been expressed that a person who had Guard. On the 6th of July the following was received doubt that if matters had been 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 united Irishman Cub ment of the insurrection would then and there have mode of attacking and destroying the rebel Irish warehouses of Mr Molyneux, Sefton-street, Seel- remanded George Green until this day, for the purchase the North Convertion Schools and Marchouses of Mr Molyneux, Sefton-street, Seel- taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, the accounts from these remanded George Green until this day, for the North Convertion Schools and Marchouse of Mr Molyneux, Sefton-street, Seel- taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, the accounts from these remanded George Green until this day, for the North Convertion Schools and Marchouse of Mr Molyneux, Sefton-street, Seel- taken place. (Cheers.) Sir, the accounts from these remanded George Green until this day, for the North Convertion Schools and Marchouse of the insurrection would then and there have villages and towns on the Cork and Kerry coasts! street police-station, the North Corporation Schools, pose of having the prisoner's brother apprehended and line and that so far from deserving punishment he sent. The usual speeches were made. A Mr Boxton various places are, that now end for sometime past the He has published another of his blackguard letters and Lucas's Repository have been temporarily appropriately ap in the Piler newspaper, denouncing Young Ireland, propriesed to the use of the treops. Two additional better to have both brothers placed together, and the which followed in the same steps, and I now hold in my unless they put him down, and if he was transported forming associations which are in fact, secret societies. hand a newspaper called the IBESE 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 ascount from Waxford on the 7th of July :- 'A of these clubs; that the general object which is held BLE -LOUGHBOROUGH.-It will be remembered that to read a passage from the writings of one person, a con- meeting of the Repeal Club was held at Bree on the 2nd out to them is, that they are to overturn the govern-In Mr O'Connor's visit to this town on Whit-Wed- tributer to that paper, who signs himself 'James F. | instant. Mr Whitey 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 It is in ended, we believe, to erect a camp for a 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 into It is intended, we reneve, to erect a camp for a rices, and that leading of the sentiments which have been expressed by these mixta, nor policeman to be admitted without hour to be fixed by their leaders in order to carry into portion of the soldiers in a field opposite Waterhouse. constables were in great requisition. A Mr William Confederates. The writer anys :— We hold the present a warrant. A Mr Devin produced a pattern of a effect that fatal and dreadful resolution. (Hear, hear.) portion of the solutions in a neig opposite waternouse, constantle, 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 num- rights of property in our soil, to be mere unarpation and and drill, and suggested modes of attack, &c.' I should crived from the Lord-Lieutenant to-day, he says:—'I tyranny, and to be null and void, as of moral effect; and say that the method pursued by these Confederates was our purpose is to abolish them utterly, or lose our lives in general to summon a meeting for some political object, | counts from the country are as bad as they can be short in the attempt. The zight founded on conquest, and to harangue that meeting in violent speeches, and im- of open rebellion, and every body concurs in saying that For this he was summoned before the magistrates, affirmed by laws made by the conquerors themselves, we 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 larger scale. We own no obedience to laws enacted by all these instances in the first place, a meeting in which thing ever known even in Iroland. The had spirit has some speech was made of a violent character; but meet- now extended itself to Tipperary, and the stinendiary ings then followed week after week, in which no persons magistrate at Conmel tells me there is great alarm 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 ruspose 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 formicable has become formidable man to observe their proceedings, he was carefully ex- now, and that for the purposes of insurrection. eluded. The account received from Cork on the 7th of It may be, and I believe it will be, as the writer of the

property 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 five to olubs 8 ould be by the people arming 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. Magher recently attended a meeting of may have at their disposal. Another article, written the efficers of the diff rent clubs; he is alout to pro-more recently, appeared in the Nation of July the 3rd, of cond 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 seates first six refused it :- 'Citizen,' 'Mercantile Assisthat there is now growing on the Irish soil about 280,000,000 tants.' Arthur O'C mnor,' 'Robert Emmett,' 'St Paworth of produce, and that it will be for the I ish trick's.' 'Lord Eiward Fizzerold,' Wolf Tone,' Wil-League consisting of a Council of Three Handred, or liam Orr,' and 'Felon Club;' in the three last there was onch other povernment as may be oppointed, to consider no business doing." Now, these names are to be reis what manner that produce shall be app rti ned marked, as some of them are the names of persons who what portion of it may be given as an indemnity to those were conspicuous in the rebollion of 1798, and they show who now hold rights of property in that country; what enemy that the modil n was to imitate the example of portion of it should be given to encourage indus ry and those times. The report from Cark on the 11th of July monofactures is Ireland; and what person of i mus by runs that !- Greek ex rising are made by the leaders necessary for the purposes efforermment; but evid min of the earling the complete their organization; the intending that none of the existing rights of property members are well supplied with firearms and piker, the shall be acknowledged, but that the whole of the produce latter are readily sold for 1s, 31, each. From the reign of the Irish soil shall, by one awarping net of emfiace- of tirrer which prevails little information can be had. tion, be held by and be at the disposal of these masters. On the 13th of Javy an account is given of a meeting of what the French have called the 'R d Republic' he's at Growbary, in the county of Corb, on the 2nd men who have no regerd whatever to any of the existing first, to form a Couf d rate club. They advised "the rales of our social state, or to any of those purposes for people to arm and demand their rights, with a clean which society has been founded and is kept to ech r- steel in the hand of a ry man'-ner more than 150 perbus men who give to the mind and the appealed of these some attended; informations have been sworn to as to the who are without property or eneracter themselves a vision words u ed." On the 14th of July the Rev. M. Cooney, that the abolt of that produce which has been the fruit Roman Cor of a chappman, addressed his congreon outbresk if it is not during prevented. (If nr, hear.) of reculer industry, which has been the irnit of the in getion at Manana, escally of Cork, and urged strongly ofter form if somely, which has been the fruit of property their joining a Confederate club, which Me Luke J. guarded and of rights enforced by those institutions. Shear would form after mass. Mr Shea, who is a shall by one devoluting mensure be distributed recording | magistrate of the county, coon after addressed the to the will and arbitrament of the rulers of that R public people in the chapel yard; he urged them to j in the (Loud cheers.) I think I need not quote further to club, said he west not do so if it were not perfectly calemicous state of Ireland. (H ar.) With respect to prove this fact. But there is one decument more to legal; that each club ghould consist of 200 fighting men; which I will refer in regard to the objects of thes Con that the clubs all over the country should be in commusene state of Ireland-I do not propose to r. at my case felerates, because those of jeets are set forth in it evi nicetion with each other, under those in Dublia; not dently for the purpose of quieting alarm. I al u to to more than twenty persons enrolled their names.' I wish, the resolutions possed at a meeting held in Dattin on now, to state the occurrences which have taken place the night of Saturday July 15, 1848. It has been stated at Cork and Drogheds since the beginning of the present in Ireland, and by none more earnes ly than by the Re- month. At Cork a meeting was hild, which was atman Catholic clargy, that if such a Confideration as has tended by all the clubs, who marched, or, as Mr Smith which are patent, noterious, and flurant. (Gnors) been formed should succeed in its pr gress, there would O'Brien terms it, 'wa'ked' in regular order, and who This house is aware that a good number of Jours a.o. be an end to all respect for religion, and to all regard at ended what he afterwards calls 'a review.' There after the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1829, there for what men have hitherto beld sacred, and that the was an inspection of the clubs; and the report states because if warrants can be issued, men arrested, were formed various associations in Ireland succeeding rule of brute force would be established. In order to that—'As each club passed the president announced its prevent the alarm which the doctrines held by these name, and all gave the salute. Mr O'Brien watched prison, for speaking about twenty minutes from an nell, for the promotion of the legislative Confederates have naturally excited, there was a meeting cautiously to see that each man gave the sainte; and union. The house is likewise aware that while in those of the officers of what are called the Duolin Clues whenever a party forgot to do so he retuled him, occaassociations, and in the meetings-the most numerous held on Saturday night, July 15, at which Mr stonally saying, Just touch your hats as you walk stuff ever delivered in a court of Justice; then do we meetings which took place on some occessions, for the John B. Didon, described as the president of along.' The St Patrick's Club having halted in front the Curren Club, took the chair. At that meeting the of him for a moment, he cried out, Do move along. following resolutions were moved by Mr William S. and when you meet the other club turn to the cast, as I O'Brien. M.P., seconded by Mr Richard O'Gorman, tre- want to see what kind f men the patriots of Ireland sident of the Oliver Bond Club, and adopted unanimously: are.' On cn? of the clubs passing, he remarked on That the asstematic offeris made by writers in the pay the number of young boys in it, to which Town Counf the British government to cause it to be believed that cillor Mullan replied, 'We are particular to enrol none he repeal clubs of Iroland are organised for purposes of under sixten years of age, and all these will be found village and massacre, and for the overthrow of religion to come up to that.' Mr O'Brien having disapproved of and ocial order, render it expedient that we should de- the order in which one club marched, one of the memfine the real objects of the club organisation; be it bers said, 'We want a little discipline yet, sir, but we therefore resolved and declared :- That the purposes are willing to learn' To which Mr O'R: in said, in an and end of our organisation are the overthrow of the power authoritative tone, 'Keep up your places and be silent.' of the British legislation in this island.—That while we A woman here rushed forward and exclaimed, 'Three are firmly resolved to abstain, in our political capacity, cheers for the King of Mucster; to which Mr O'Brien from any interference in motters of a religious or sec- realied, 'Net yet-not yet; no shouting-no shouting.' tarian character, we are not the less desirous that reli-gion should be upheld and the legitimate influence of wards meetings of the clabs 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 overshrow 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 numbers that attended been, and is, to secure the legislative independence of the review was v.ry 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 tyrannical Toryism.' The noble lord above went scot be ropesled—that a Parliament might sit in Ireland, its inhabitants; 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 Mcagher, who is one well known liberality, to witness the damning spectacle, of a pre- liament had sat in Ireland from 1782 to and the disorders which have never cassed to fillet our for having used landuage frequently exciting the fessional gentleman, educated at one of the first 1800, so, 1 kewise, bythe repeal of the union, prople under the away of Britain. The house will see people to rebellion and insurrection, was arrested

Meagher, Mr Doheny, and others. Whin Mr Meagher returned to Waterford from that meeting, he was waited ous conspiracy intended to overthrow the government of for by several thousand persons, who wished to give him the united kingdom, and to put some new national au | a welcome, and I have an account of what happened at thority, republican or otherwise, in its place, which is Waterford from a person with whom I have some acquaintance, whom I know perfectly well by reputation, and who is entirely trustworthy, as to the chas of persons who were thus waiting to receive Mr Meagher, This teve them to aspire. (Loud cheers.) I come now, sir, gentleman says :- 'It being now ten o'clock at night, tending to a dismemberment of the empire, that was B to that which I have stated would be the second proposi- and dark, I resolved to go to the end of the bridge, matter of reasoning, of argument, and of proof-the tion which I should have to submit to the house- where many thousands were waiting. * * There namely, that there are formidable means preparing in- were no politics spoken of, but that all the plans were vious in the face of their proceedings and proposals. tended to produce rebellion, and which are only too making to upset the authorities, so that they may have Hear, hear.) Likewise as to the means by which they likely to end in rebellion, against the authorities which the plunder. One fellow said, 'I am against plunder.' Well, and so am I,' was the answer, 'but it is not plunmost injurious and of the most mischievous character, der; they once got it from us, and it must be our turn now.' This was the sole and serious burden of their song, and I have no hesitation in saying that, unless cant sesociation, such is the free constitution of the go- government take instant steps although they will in the rebellion against the Crown of this kingdom. (Hear.) vernment of this country, which permits every kind of end get the better of these people, before that much protions may be of such a cast that even should a jury They thought by means of rebellion, if successful, to epinion to be expressed, it would be felt that we should party and the lives of many respectable people will be be found base enough to convict him, he will not have establish the separate government at which they nimed. to sacrificing the greater to the less if we were to inter- sacrificed.' I can answer for the character of the gen-Whatever might be the thin disguise assumed at first as fere by means of any extraordinary law to crush an evil tieman who wrote that letter, being a man of experience both in civil life and in foreign war, and of as much couseven years of age suffer not only his want, but want into effect, a great change has been produced by the to be compared to the general advantage and good aristrage and firmness as any man who is in the service of also the common necessaries of life. months. The misfortune which fell upon Ireland of the in this country has a right to enjoy. But, although I to me by other persons, and I have seen many letters from persons who either were in the neighbourhood at the time, or who went there immediately afterwards, detention, examination and release from the Town naturally belong to any plan of endeavouring by art ficial nued to be the case, yet I am sorry to easy that all the some of those persons being connected with the place by means to feed those who are deprived of their ordinary accounts that we have received from Ireland have tended the ties of property and family, and well acquainted subsistence—afforded to those who were looking to the to the conclusion that the organisation proposed by with its inhabitants and their political feelings, and what reparation of Ir land from this country the means of these Confederates is formidable, that it is rapidly ex. is most likely to be the disposition of the different classes tions must be taken. The Committee will meet in the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these country the people against this country. Be it observed that, as till nine o'c'ook.

The Committee will meet in the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these country they and the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these country they are allowed the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these country they are allowed the people against this country. Be it observed that, as the persons associated with these country they are allowed they are allo P.S. On inquiry we find that there is not a single calamity. (Loud cries of 'Hear.') While £8,000,000 house, somewhere about the month of April, which tittle of truth in the rumour, in reference to Mr were lavishly poured into Ireland by the vote of this gave the power of bringing before a court of justice yet that no influence that is used by them will have any Mostyn, as he declares his feelings and sympathies house-while £400,000 were contributed by the volum for flony persons who were conspiring to depose the effect whatever in deterring many thousand persons of Sovereign, or to levy war against the Sovereign, and by the younger men of every class, but more especially of in any shape sooner than become the hireling of a who could not bear to see their fellow-creatures perishing which law a great check was placed upon the designs of the farmer and peasant class, who are determined to government, or any set of men who seek to stab —all that was contributed by these parties were seditions conspirators in Ireland, a confederation was formed in insurrection. (Hear, hear.) That, sir, is the liberty, and injure the fearless and honest advocates harangues, inflammatory appeals to the passions of the the organisation of clubs, and it was determined to send evidence which I have received, supported, as I think it missionaries into the country with a view of persuading is, by all the public accounts, and entirely believed by should get abroad injurious to the character of an amount of the contributions of this country. (Cheers) persons in the great towns, and e en in small towns and | the Lord-Lieutenant, who has himself seen and conversed honest man, and we believe Mr Mostyn so to be. We When Ireland was in some degree, and but very slowly, villages, to adopt a similar organisation. For a time with some of those persons who were at Waterford. In from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland tended to induce us which, although it did not end in blood, is a most meto believe that that organisation would not become im- nucing warning for the future. Three persons were armediately formidable. But very soon those accounts rested in that town for what bapp ned to be a beilable changed their character, and both the Lord-Lieutenant offence-not under the Felony Act, but arrested for se-INQUESTS. -- MONDAY -- ALLEGED MURDER .-- Before to all who wish to promote rebellion; to all who believe and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, founding themselves dictions language and drilling, and for that offence placed upon what they saw in Dublin and upon the accounts re- in the Bridewell of that town. An immense collection ing the death of John Doharty, aged nineteen a thrown by revolt—1 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 decay of clubs was becoming organised, numerous and round. Various reports were spread; some that a formidable. It is, however, chi fly within the last priest had been sho, some that these men had been coninto the river by George Green. On Monday, the was sent over to Paris, comprising amongst its numbers month that these proceedings have assumed the cha. fined, as was the case, and others that the insurrection 17th instant, the deceased with his parents went to a member of this house, (loud cries of 'hear, hear,') with racter which I am about to detail to the house. In the had begun. But what has been seen and witnessed was Blackwall to witness a rowing match. They pro. the view of asking assistance from a country which had first place I will refer to a private letter which Lord that the peasantry of the town and neighbourhold, a few ceeded in a boat to a ballast-barge, belonging to the just set the example of revolution; with the view of Cherendon directed to my right hon, friend the Secretary armed with muskets, and many with rude pikes and Trinity-house, lying off the East and West India asking their assistance against the authority of this of State for the Home Department, in the beginning of soythes, marched into the town with a most menacing of State for the Home Department, in the beginning of soythes, marched into the town with a most menacing Dicks. The boat was made fast to the barge, and country. The attempt was unsuccessful. The governithis month, in respect to the then state of things. He aspect, and declared that the prisoners must be liberated. their parents in the boat. The deceased went along tion, felt that its duties towards neighbouring countries by her Majesty's government; but I am afraid that be- and as the offence was bai able it could properly be done,

There was soon afterwards a meeting, which assembled

land, called Slievenamor, which was attended a me say

by 10,000, and others by 15,000 persons, to hear Mr

have nothing satisfactory to send you to-day. The ac-

house that such a measure as I propose should be passed, those persons who would be sure to be the sufferers of an disguised his sentiments. unsaccessful outbreak in Ireland. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that if we have protracted debates on this subject. well-being of Ireland-to such hon, members I will put cheering.) Yes, he would sayforward 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 b.ll has passed this house, to give every facility for bringing on such a debate, to meet any I ask, therefore, that the house will permit me to intro-

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 clubs 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 sayaw. But I mink, after what I have sisted, and after it was only in exact proportion to the relaxation of sayings, when the Whig party stood in need of viowise acquired, that there is no doubt there is an associate the criminal law that obedience to the law was in lence, sedition, and treason. The noble lord did not tion in Ireland which intends to subvert the authority of creased. The noble lord now came down with all revert to the agitation for reform and free trade. He 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 force of arms. (Cheers.) that this measure would be for the good of the Reformers and Free Traders, the sentiments and

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 parliament to grant to the Executive this power. were proud of an invitation to dine at their tables— (Cheers.) I ask it now. I feel that I might have been it was to them he ascribed the necessity of this meajustified 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 weighing that question which I have anxiously weighed to America, within fourteen days' sail of Ireland, during months past - (hear, hear)-it has seemed to me where all the passions of hatred and revenge against glaring, that I am convinced that the conviction, the nor) had always stood up against bloodshed—he almost universal conviction of the two houses of parlis. had always warned the people that there was no ceptive budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ment, will be that what I ask is absolutely necessary, henceft to be derived by them from a physical revoand what they will grant. (Lind cheers.) But, sir, lution. But the noble lord ought to be the last to upon class, giving the politically influential the repress the fair expression of public opinion. Did he largest share of the booty. Had any single one of Itrust that the house will lose no time (cheers) in arming hope to tie up the Irish mind with red tape, and the extensive hopes presented in the celebrated Edinnow 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 that bench (pointing to the Treasury bench). That 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 anticipated from Free Trade. (Cheers.) And while tain the integrity of the empere, but I ask it on behalf of

the messure passing notwithstanding, as it is sure to French instead of the English had gained the easy it would be to rake that Treasury bench, branding pass,—that with the means that the government of an battle of Waterloo, and the broad lands of each of its occupants with the s'amp of sedition, 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 hazard of the means of livelihood 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 as he longed to see the liberty of his country estaoutbreak and convulsion, and we should not be able to allegiance, which was on the table, and pushed it blished, be repeated there, what he had stated, over present that outbreak from taking place. I say, then, across to the hon. member, amidst tremendous and over again, elsewhere, that the working classes that it is for the interest of all that such a measureshould cheering from all sides of the house.] What did of no country had ever derived a benefit from a be immediately passed. (Cheers.) If there are the noble lord want? (Renewed cheers.) He pregentlemen, and there may be many in this house, who, sumed the noble lord wished to direct his attention while they think that this measure is necessary, are to the oath of allegiance, but he thought, if the yet of opinion that other measures are also necessary, noble lord would examine that oath, he would see been performed—(cries of 'Hear, hear,' from the Liberal that he best discharged the obligation of that oath triumph, become victims to the ascendant party. 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 accessary, for the rors of a revolution. (Roars of laughter and derisive

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

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 sure we propose is necessary or no, to extend into variby feeding the landlords on patronage as long as he what would be the opinion of that house if they ous matters and opinions, which cannot but lead to could. When he could feed them no lenger he were aware that he (Mr O Connor) entertained those conflicting and protracted debates, and thereby te delay brought in the Encumbered Estates Bill, that they opinions, but shrunk from their avowal? In con-existed without great misconduct on the part of its duce this bill; and I ask them likewise, that if they do Oh, but, said the noble lord, did not we send eight | Irish members who sat upon those benches as the 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 is 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 nee-ssary 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 It-sleve 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 thene of these realms and the free institutions of this side of the house, and as the government was de- pressed country. country. If there be other questions, let them be stated termined to coerce their country to give them every part, I stand here responsible for proposing this mean not think proper to do that, he regretted that Iresure, responsible for not proposing it earlier—(hear)— not think proper to do that, he regretted that fre-responsible for not delaying it now. (Cheers.) I and land must suffer; but it was not in his power to my colleagues are responsible. We accept that respon- prevent it. If the Irish members would be as faithful Mr O'Connor said he could well understand the differed from him in politics, and perhaps the right pairful feelings with which the noble lord said he hon, baronet would take that as a compliment. sid-ring the state of Ireland, and considering the Irish members alone, if they were united, would the recess a desoluting warfare. (Cheers.) 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 Protectionisis would beat is that the authority of the Crown will be ultimately that military occupation of the whole country which, freshe Prime Minister of England; but if he was lord had quoted passages from various news
the Prime Minister of England; but if he was lord had quoted passages from various news
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the loss of life by many who have joined in reat a loss for an answer to the statements, he would papers, but why did he not produce the articles this I believe, that if the Crown should fail in re-estab. now! There could be no more dangerous policy fine it in the confession of the noble lord, when he from the Chronicle during the Reform and lishing its authority, you will then have substituted for than to adopt apparent measures of coercion unless besaught 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 possessed the power of carrying them out. la as carried only after an extensive opposition; the people the value of street warfare, repub- crues, debusing, and sanguinary desolation that can He dreaded the disorganisation of the country, and the but 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 chors.) There resistance to rents and taxes which would arise, unless gre. 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 coercive Seems 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 not measures could adequately reach. The violent opinions to consider remedial measures after their coercive which, like a true prostitute, had gone from one side strength of the country to combine with the men super of attention to its interests and wishes, which impelled me sures 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. those persons to have a desire for separation. He wanted que and 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 act 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 Felena 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 wey, it had not been fully carried out? The government that the whole of the noble lord's speech was an would break down every barrier. It was his pride the machine speech was an would break down every barrier. It was his pride the machine speech was an would break down every barrier. It was his pride the machine speech was an would break down every barrier.

pointment, the people were to be placed out of the Constitution! But he would warn the house that postpone the malady by the entangled, but dewhere were the prudent and timely concessions so pompously referred to? They are there, seated upon He would tell the neble lord that if the once a revolutionist, but now a constitutionalist? How baronet the member for Harwich (Sir J. Hobhouse) he would fear to express in that house; and much some greater tyranny is established, than that which has been destroyed, and the people mad, thoughtless, and enthusiastic, while rejoicing in their to such a social system as would insure a sound nolitical system to protect it, and around which all oath of allegiance, which had been flashed in his might have the power of selling their own estates. clusion, he would make one more appeal to those rulors.

that the whole of the noble lord's speech was answered by his concluding unequivocal confession of to say, that he had never attended a secret meeting guilt, so ingenously admitted when he pleaded guilty, never written a secret letter, never allowed the press not o the possible, but to the well founded charge to be excluded from meetings, or never conspired to be excluded from meetings. It was his pride to say, that he had never attended a secret meeting this combination is to be exerted. I won't enter into any other questions connected with when it was alleged at the time that government to be excluded from meetings of 1798 when it was alleged at the time that government to be excluded from meetings of 1798 when it was alleged at the time that government to be excluded from meetings of 1798 when it was alleged at the time that government to be excluded from meetings of 1798 when it was alleged at the time to be excluded from the proceedings of 1798 when it was alleged at the time that government to be excluded from the proceedings of 1798 when it was all the proceedings of 1798 when it was all the proceedings of 1798 when it was all the proceedi baying 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 iand. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had told the ought to entitle him to some claim to speak for his delay, that constitutes a reason for immediate action. In the case, though there might appear some grounds been fulfilled. Iroland had been neglected for eight or house 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

respect to the mode in which the law has been hitherto evaded. With respect to the clubs, there is no doubt that these clubs are in themselves unlawful. It doubt that these clubs are in themselves unlawful. It is quite evident that clubs for procuring arms and raising resistance against the crown and the law are utterly illegal; but when 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 measures necessary whose plan the noble lord said was not to lead to the measures necessary whose plan the noble lord said was not to lead to the measures necessary without which he effect of the Crown and Govern-better of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt doubt that the effect of the Crown and Govern-better of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt doubt that these clubs are in themselves unlawful. It beautiful that the effect of the Crown and Govern-better of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt the heart of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt doubt that the effect of the Crown and Govern-better of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt the heart of the Lord Lieutenant as the butt the hea legal; but when the last of the measures necessary whose plan the noble lord said was not to lead to cause an immediate revolution in Ireland. (Hear, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, interposed in stating what are those additional powers, either order or content to the country, and the country of for putting down these clubs, it was found, that although their general object is perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and then bring it to hear upon the mind of the respective perfectly well-known—and the respective perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfectly perfec for putting down these clubs, it was found, that albloodshed, but to gather up the mind of the country, hear, hear.) The noble lord might rely upon 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 of members of this house to urge on her Majesty's minds of members of this head of tween himself and other agitators in Ireland, he said, cation of the measure which he recommended. He conam I not fulfilling that oath of allegiance when I am as he did, upon Jacobinism as a system of unmitigated : trying to insure for her Majesty the subjection of her fraud and violence, we must encounter its violence with Majesty's faithful subjects in Iroland! (Hear, hear.) greater force, and must meet with courage that auda-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 in its purpose of seizing the persons of those who are at the head of this movement, without in any manner endangering the persons or putting to inconvenience the finding purpose of seizing the persons or putting to inconvenience the innocent as what is commonly known by the name of large and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. (Cheers.) sneer, (turning to the hacks behind him.) that the were the only legitimate source of power; and that the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. (Cheers.) sneer, (turning to the hacks behind him.) that the were the only legitimate source of power; and that the necessity of passing remedial measures for Ireland were the noble ord, and he only regretted that the noble sures may be necessary to meet particular evils in the and unprofitable, and that there was no treason now separation' that Ireland shall still remain associated look with favour on a Jacobin movement, nor would be 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, with England—why was he scared by that each? (Loud believe, though some of the peasantry might have been 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 cheers.) I thought the hon, gentleman's declaration in deceived people? The Morning Chronicle—the cheers.) I thought the hon, gentleman's declaration in deceived people? The Morning Chronicle—the cheers.) time is a bill to enable the Lord Lieutenant to secure the persons of those who are suspected of high treason. (Cheers.) I come forward, then, to sak this house of the persons of the persons of those who are suspected of high treason. (Cheers.) I come forward, then, to sak this house of the persons of the been dragged in the gutter aforetime, and that the 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 amusement might be repeated; and yet, with such dominions.' (Mr O'Connor-'Her English dominions.') by foreign success. He had no doubt that their plots Her English dominions!' That oath was takes with- would meet with discomfiture; but he wished that that out that equivocation. (Loud cheers.) The allegiance discomfiture might not be accomplished at the same expromised was allegiance on the part of Ireland as fully pease of life and treasure and good feeling at which it had Dublin, thanked the government for this bill, which would and completely as on the part of England (loud cheers); been accomplished on former occasions, and for that put an end to that agitation which had reduced so many loyalty was a capricious thing. Men were not loyal and if the hon, gentleman really took that oath with a reason he supported this bill, that any extraordinary law to suspend the liberty of a this country were pent up—let them look at France, when they were starved to death; and much as they secret reservation that he would be a faithful and loyal Mr Callaguary opposed the measure, which, he be part of the united kingdom, which should be passed by only a small majority, and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority, and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority, and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and witheat a very general, if not only a small majority and without a very general, if not only a small majority and without a very general, if not only a small majority and without a very general, if not only a very general is not only a very general in the v an almost unanimous concurrence of this house,—passed sia, which was seeking to be a republic—let them 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 acticipated. an almost unanimous concurrence of this house,—passed amid conflicting debates, when many doubted its necessity, and opposed its expediency, that such a law, reaching its possible to maintain their position of a relative of debates, when many doubted its necessity, and opposed its expediency, that such a law, reaching its possible to maintain their position of a relative of debates, when many doubted its necessity, and opposed its expediency, that such a law, reaching its possible to maintain their position of a relative of action in the bishops to-morrow, and then he would ask them whether them take the rents from the despotism of Austria, and then he would ask them whether them take the rents from the landlords, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Let sover the siter country from Her Majesty's dominions, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Let sover the siter country from Her Majesty's dominions, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Let sover the siter country from Her Majesty's dominions, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Let sover the siter country from Her Majesty's dominions, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. Sir D. Noabers supported the measure, and called on the missing that their loyalty would follow it the next day. Sir D. Noabers supported the measure, and called on their loyalty would follow it the next day. Sir D. Noabers supported the measure, and called on the missing that their loyalty would follow it the next day. Sir D. Noabers supported the measure, and called on the missing that their loyalty would follow it the next day. Sir D. Noabers supported the measure, and called on the missing that their loyalty would follow it the next day. In the next day. In the next day. In the next day is the prophesied that this bill would be come, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. In the next day. In the next day is the press, and their loyalty would follow it the next day. In the next day is the prophesied that this bill would be com doubted integrity and leve of sceial order, but who were not Or did they suppose that they could rock their tried yet. He (Mr O'Connor) had critically prepersuaded that the necessity for such a measure existed—

radie in the midst of such a confluence of revolutional 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,

which it professed to cure, which it pr Issy that a law so passed would in my mind lose a great tions and republics. ('Oh! oh!') The noble lord and Ireland; and although Ireland, as an agricultural other European states. Sir, I say not a word with requestion was properly raised by would not the direction of the house. part of its efficacy, and would not tend, as we wish it should tend, to the complete pacification of that country. I have therefore waited until, in my mind, and (Hear.) I have the country have a particular of the monder of the section of the first taste. I have denoted the internal administration of the efficiency of the monder of the m (Hear.) I have therefore waited until, in my mind, and in the minds of my colleagues, the evidence of the necessary in the minds of my colleagues, the evidence of the necessary is so clear, so notorious, and so had driven I reland into rebellion. He (Mr O'Conposition and their influence in that house might position and their influence in that house might be could not help himself. He warned her Majesty's golarge the could not help himself. He warned her Majesty's golarge the to consider was a particular remely for a particul where; but when the hon, gentleman noids up ine the origin of the present movement in arretand, and would another Coercion Bill for that country.

Sir H. Barrow added his testimony to the absolute new reason why we should distrust the advantage of main- it might deem necessary to meet the case. The hon. taining the monarchy of this country, I have no diffic member proceeded to make an attack upon Mr O'Country had that morning received letters from Ireland of the taining the monarchy of this country, I have no difficulty. I have a right to say that, looking at what has taken place on the chief arens of revolutionary Europe—taking France, taking Paris as the example—looking at the government that existed before February, the secutives for public liberty—(hear, hear)—the state of the revenue, the condition of the manufacturing classes, the revenue, the condition of the manufacturing classes, the for Nottingham attaches to the word 'profligate' in this sacrificed in a rising which must lead to their ruin. No the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the powers which I cram it into one of his government boxes? Did he hurgh missive of the noble lord been realised? and the government that existed before February, the secuprinciples that were acted upon with respect to the re- for Nottingham attaches to the word 'profligate' in this sacrificed in a rising which must lead to their ruin. No ward of labour—looking at what passed in February, instance. (Hear, hear.) I suppose he means to de. one was more convinced of the hopelessness of the rebel.

this country. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr Saddier thought that it was high time that the

government could pu' forth for their protection, But, look. is set on fire of hell.' (Cheers.)

Chancellor of Ireland, has pointed out the danger neglected those remedial measures, and that he was that the bill would speedily be sent to the Upper no ordinary forms. (Loud cheers.) I believe that the land already in existence were not put into execution. government comes to parliament and asks for additional points of the measure Chancellor of Ireland, has pointed out the danger customer comes to parliament and asks for additional accuration. The sum of the solubs of the solubs in the solubs, but it is to be remembered that that organisation is directed, as indeed the whole proceedings of these people have the law, and who, if there is a new law passed against these clubs, would be found as supple in their endeavours to evade the provisions of that law as they have stown themselves to be in evading the provisions of the measures to be in evading the provisions of the constitution. They possessed them themselves to be in evading the provisions of the constitution of the noble lord, he would conclude the masures to be in evading the provisions of the existance of the measures. That is a case in which I think the apprehention of the proposed measure of cost of the proposed measure of cost of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost option of the final time apprehention of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option of the inutility of the proposed measure of cost option themselves to be in evading the provisions of the existing law. We have kad, and I have received to day, a further opinion of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with respect to the mode in which the law has been hitherto exact to the mode in which the septent to the mode in the metropolis of Ireland, and the remoderated by reminding him of the aphorism, that to be foreamed. (Hear, hear.) He warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He had told him of the effect of the Coercion Bill—he warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He had told him of the effect of the Coercion Bill—he warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He had told him of the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he warned was to be forearmed. (Hear, hear.) He had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he had told him the effect of the Coercion Bill—he house the whole question of Ireland, and the removes the whole question of Ireland, and

looking at what passed in the interval of three or four scribe a person who, in his connexion with the press, some of them had expressed themselves to that effect.

The same of the same of them had expressed themselves to that effect.

Colonel Dunne concurred in the amendment of Mr S. adverting to the sayings and doings of his col- the barricades of February, was exposed to the most vantage or gratification. Now, I should like to know Crawford, but nevertheless declared his intention of supleagues, he would ask, where was the right hon. violent opposition from those whose hopes had been dis. whether there is a person connected with any pap r in porting the bill. appointed -looking to all this, I draw a fitting reflection the kingdom but one, who will publish a long column of appointed—looking to all this, I graw a noting renewion the kingdom put one, who was purposed all this denied the disaffection and disloyalty which had been and I say, so far from what has passed in Europe inductions of the honourable members by the first of the government did not introduce remedial measures for Ireland, this ing me to distrust the advantage of limited monarchy, or lips nor disgust the ears of the honourable members by bill would never introduce into that country permanent 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 incipient insurrection. But, sir, we should put them dying breath, have enjoined his children to struggle never expressed an opinion out of that house which favour of the advantage of limited monarchy—I look to honourable member for Nettingham? (Cheers.) I give for their independence. There Lord John Russell to would feet to every and much the experience of the last six months, and I retain an the honourable member for Nottingham the choice of 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 aff ctionate support and devotion of the people of believing them to be immoral, irreligious, and blasphe. against whom this bill was directed was not repeal, but hon, member for Nottingham with having, more perhaps mercy to lock up those men who wished to accomplish When I spoke on a former occasion of the doctrine pro mercy to lock up those men who wished to accomplish When I spoke on a former occasion of the doctrine pro
such an object, and to deluge Ireland with blood. He mulgated by M. Proudhon, toute propriete est un vol. I by any further expression of opinion on my part, seeing could not, however, vete 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 (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. favour of the bill. what he contended for, was the right of the people house ought not to be prorogued, but should sit from Mere it is — The land is yours, and one day or other month to month in deliberation upon the remedial mea- you'lf have your share of it; and the seoner you arrive sures necessary for Ireland. He thought that there at a knowledge of its value, the sooner will you be pre- the announcement of the noble lord yesterday that it was litical system to protect it, and around which all would equally rally. Now, he (Mr O'Connor) the modification of the Act of Union; but pared to assert the great principle, that the land is the his intention to bring in this bill, my first impression was still he would not, when the house was on fire, do anythought he best fulfilled the obligations of that thing to impede the operation of the engines upon it, nobles, priests, and commoners, who have stolen it considering the nossibility of my near relative to assert the great principle, that the land is the his intention to bring in this bill, my first impression was not to be upon it. It occurred to me that the vote of a thing to impede the operation 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 The whole question in Ireland was a ques- face, by pointing out the means by which the Eng- had received that merning information from Ireland that rather than upon any right human or divine. The nasuch charges as the hon, gentleman may have to bring the houses in Tipperary had been stripped of tural right is rours—the human usurpation is theirs.'

Such charges as the hon, gentleman may have to bring tion between Catholic and Protestant—and until lish dominions may be most safely secured to her numbers of houses in Tipperary had been stripped of tural right is rours—the human usurpation is theirs.'

Here whose specific translation is the horizontal to the house should be not the first translation of the house should be not the horizontal translation.

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The whose should be not translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation is the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation is the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation is the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation in the horizontal translation is the horizontal translation in the horizontal trans against us, and to submit, if the house should think fit by tion between these two creeds—until list of the restoring to the Irish people the introduction of the list people the list peo But I beg this house and those hon, members who are of the state of things was removed which made means were by restoring to the Irish people the member for Nottingham is not merely discontented with the tenure of property, he declares that the whole state proceedings being put an end to for the sake of the persons who are sure to be involved in great sufferings by their centinuance. I thought it more becoming to give movements of the revolutionists should be stopped, and then, is not, as the noble lerd has argued, a question as should, therefore, cordially support the bill of the neble to the separation of Ireland-it is not a mere question lord. At the same time, he teld him that the extensive of repeal; it is a question affecting the foundation of disaffection which existed in Ireland could not have society itself. But the hon member for Nottingham shall speak for himself :- We frankly avow that we have no respect for society as at present constituted. Civilisation means ill-requited labour, starvation, gaols. the house any idea how very painful it was to him to bastilles for the masses. To the millions civilisation is proceed to a division upon the present question. The a huge lie, an erganised hypocrisy. Perish such civicondition of Ireland was one of the greatest possible lisation!' (Loud cries of 'Rear.') Amongst the danger, and no one more carnestly desired than he did things which have maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being which have maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people to unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unheld her being the maddened the too excitable people the unit the unit the maddened the too excitable people the unit the unit

to uphold her Majesty's loyal subjects in that part of locality, we may enumerate that curse an 'unruly 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 the United Kingdom with all the force that law and the ing at the measures of the government, he found it imto prevent insurrection, to preserve internal peace, to to give up their slavish position of looking for pa- house to the Opposition benches, resolved to abanpr serve the unity of this empire, and to secure the trouage to the government, to cross to the other don patronage for the emancipation of their op- plans. On the contrary, he believed their whole ad- on the subject of property, and to express my abberrence at some future time on some future motion. For my opposition in their power. (No, no.) If they did me by the hon. gentleman I am gratified. I am gratified present measure would be wholly unsuccessful. He doctrines. (Gueers.) I hope that there are few papers by his anticipation that I should give to the measure wanted to see peace established in Ireland, and he which would act such a part, and I do not hesitate to deproposed by the government a decisive and cordial sup- feared that the proposed bill would bring with it no signate as 'profligate' any party who would endanger port-(loud and continued cheering) -a support not qua. peace. He admitted that times arose when the common the peace of society by holding out to the ignorant expecrsy colleagues are responsible. We accept that respon. prevent it. If the Irish members would be as faithful lifted by the reminiscences of past contentions—(cheers) principles of the constitution must be suspended; but tations which he must know can never be realised.

| Cheers | principles of the constitution must be suspended; but tations which he must know can never be realised. | cheers | principles of the constitution must be suspended; but tations which he must know can never be realised. | cheers | principles of the constitution must be suspended; but tations which he must know can never be realised. | cheers adi us the power for which we ask, we have now ac. their creed, they would give the noble lord some (Loud cheers.) Sir, I look to the state of Ireland: I sion should not go alone—that they should be accom. to seciety—he is dishonest and ought to be shunned. rose to ask for a suspension of the constitution; but he mould say of the thought the noble lord would now feel gratified, as there had been already an almost universal expersion of the feeling of the house on behalf of the messure for which he asked. The noble lord told there it in the would submit to them there proposis first, that there were serious threatenings of datter; second, that the insurrectionists had means and the people of this country looked as the man depliances for an outbreak; but the third proposition in favour of the measure he had not heard made out.

(Cheers, and laughter.) But he would say of the who as all submit to them there proposite of remedial measures. I all this firm conviction was, if as there would have been no need to ask for constitution; but he most special measures are uniformly neglected. The noble lord told there it in the would submit to them there proposis the was the only man to whom the moneyed classes and the people of this country looked as the man that could save the country. As for the noble lord, and appliances for an outbreak; but the third proposition in favour of the measure he had not heard made out.

The mone replicable to Communia and the provide remedial measures. The more delay in the provide remedial measures were uniformly attempt to provide remedial measures. The provide remedial measures are uniformly attempt to provide remedial measures. The had been attributed to the fact that the representative of the provide remedial measures. The most becoming of the doctrines of Communiation of the tottle and the provide remedial measures. The most become uniformly made by every Ministry, and as uniformly neglected. The noble lord that won't blame there would have been no need to ask for communities. The provide remedial measures were uniformly made by every Ministry, and as uniformly neglected. The noble lord that the remedial measures are uniformly made by every Ministry, and as uniformly neglected. The noble lord that the remedial measures are uniformly made b matter. Because the stocks went up one and a half made there ought to be a strong decisive impression on frequently enforced, and now, in 1848, after forty-seven nate country; no man not connected with Ireland had Lord John Russell: The remedy was the third. per cent. when Mitchel and the others were arrested. the mind of this house, and on the public mindslee, that years of union, Ireland must be held by the sword, or growth moder the notice of the house than he hed decreased. I. rd John Russell: The remedy was the third. per cent. when Mitchel and the others were arrested. It mend of this house, and on the public minds so, that of the remedy was the third. Per cent. When Mitchel and the others were arrested. It mend of this house, and on the public minds so, that of the public sing this measure, he (Mr O'Connor) thought that, (Laughter.) He thought the present government is not whether the union shall be repealed. (Cheers.) and order, which the government is not whether the union shall be repealed. (Cheers.) and order, which the government is not whether the union shall be repealed. (Cheers.) In tremand, and a desired against property and order, which the government with power to suppress any standard order, which the government is not whether the union shall be repealed. (Cheers.) In tremand, and order, which the government with power to suppress any standard order, which the government with power to suppress any standard order, which the continent, conpartly was the smallest section of the house. The I believe that if you do nothing you will have during body of troops to put the continent or the power of the continent of the power of the power of the continent of the power of the po Cork, he was of opinion that the peace of Ireland couls 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 dispo- them, if it were not for the juvenile staff of the succe-sful, after great devastation of property, after under the circumstances he alluded to, would be that country. For many years class had been opposed since to attach importance to every word that fell right honourable baronet. (Laughter.) The noble great loss of life, after the loss of life by many innocent come necessary. In 1798 there was a force of to class in Ireland—Protestants against Catholics—and 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 down to 1829, when the Act of Emancipation passed. That measure having been carried, he hoped that the would not be dismissed next week, while this bill was in evils of Ireland would be removed by the adoption of a operation in Ireland, without any remedial measures evils of Ireland would be removed by the adoption of a operation in Ireland, without any remedial measures system of mild and conciliatory conduct on the part of being passed? He would most strongly deprecate such 2 the Legislature; but in that he had been disappointed. Ireland was in its present disturbed state because their properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties. They always promised properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties. They always promised properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties. They always promised properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in properties of the course followed by a Whig government in the properties of the course followed by a Whig government in the properties of the course followed by a Whig government in the properties of the course followed by a Whig government in the properties of the course followed by a Whig government in the properties of the course followed by individuals in Ireland to the properties of the course of the course followed by individuals in Ireland to the properties of the properties of the course followed by individuals in Ireland to the properties of the course followed on demean themselves as patiently and orderly as their only extended to the 1st of September 1848. (Cries of No. 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 Misisters had held out to the people of Ireland had never been fulfilled. (Hear.) When the Tories were in office their opponents upbraided them with being Printed by DOUGAL MCOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill the cause of the misery of Ireland by refusing to make concessions which would restore peace and content rent to that country. But what had the present Ministers done for Ireland? (Hear, hear.) It was extremely to

be regretted that the promises which had been made

though their general object is perfectly well-known—
the mind of this and courage of Lord Clarendon; but if he had known to all house. But what was the result of this policy?

assisted that nobleman in carrying out measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on them known to every member of this bouse, and known to all why, soon after the period of passing the Emancis means of procuring evidence as to what passes in these clubs, when they are secret, are not such as it can be added and the proper of the kingdom—yet that the government, with any facility, to put down these sure were adopted, it would soon be found that by some the people were irritated. But the noble lord had would be evaded, and that the clus would be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in as creat force and with as powerful an orwould be evaded, and that the clus would be constined in the proposed them are assisted that mobleman in carrying out measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on the measures of greater cothem. I will not urge on them as essisted that unfortunate country. I ganisation as before. I will state likewise the diffiin he told the noble lerd that the effect would be soul' that the co-operation of the two Houses of against his own pretensions also in a subordinate deand to the means of conciliation; but what was the case now? Ireganisation as before. I will state likewise the difficulty state likewise the color of the two Houses of culties with regard to the marchings of these clubs. The king of Munster! (Shouts to view it with distrust. Its character was flagrant; the establishment of clubs and of secret societies, for like establishment of clubs and of secret societies, for 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 beld, the erect, the manly foe,' during that anonymous communications, but had only referred to institutions, and he submitted that parliament ought not period of his speech, in which drawing a contrast be- circumstances with which all were familiar, as sjustifi to separate without an attempt to apply remedies in each of these particulars. He agreed entirely with his honwhich is forbidden by the letter of the law is evaded in improvement on the people. But he must tell the order to obtain the object which these conspirators have order to obtain the object which these conspirators have in the noble lord that this measure would only hasten a ings and apothegms; but the noble lord had omitted to be repressed, is the creation of those very say- tween himself and other agitators in Ireland, he said, cation of the measure which he recommended. He con- friend (Mr S. Crawford) that remedial measures ought to be introduced as speedily as possible, but he should be in view without placing themselves in the power of the as peedily as possible, but he should be introduced as speedily as possible, but he should be aw. But I think, after what I have stated, and after rupture in Ireland; for all history showed the hone gentlement of the house of Whig apothegms and Whig lord (Lord J. Russell) showed the hone gentlement of relativistic to remind the house of Whig apothegms and Whigh lord (Lord J. Russell) showed the hone gentlement of relativistic to remind the house of relativistic to remind the oath by which he had sworn to bear true allegiance to perverted sentiment of nationality, for it was nothing house. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that remedial measures her Majesty; upon which the hon. gentleman said, 'And more nor less than a Jacobin movement. Now, looking, for Ireland would be brought forward to morrow—loud 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 Reformers and Free Traders, the sentiments and teachings by which that mind which was now to be repressed was created. (Hear, hear.) When the pressed was created. (Hear, hear.) When the maintain the golden link of the Crown—it might have protested against the attempt to mix up the social and protested against the attempt to mix up the soci

> ord 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 him. conditions, for past experience ought to tell them that if they did so they would only sow the wind to reap the whirlwind.

> Mr GROGAN, as representative of the loyal citizens of of the opulent and industrious tradesmen of Dubl'n 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 it

> hoped that those stages would be long and tedious. The amendment. He lamented over the necessity in which he felt himself placed to give support to her Maj sty's go-vernment, but he felt that under existing circumstances

> cessity for adopting this measure with unanimity. He

Mr Scully considered that this bill might be fatal. He

The house then divided, when the numbers were-

Leave was then given to bring in the bill; and it was brought in by Lord J. Russell and read a first time.

Lord J. Russell.—Sir, as the house has so unequivocally he aff ctionate support and devotion of the people of his country. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr B. Osherne believed that the object of the men money he gets for so doing. (Hear, hear.) I charge the house will now agree that, under all the circumstances it would be better that the bill should be passed imagainst whom this bill was directed was not repeal, but hon, member for Nottingnam with naving, more perhaps mediately. (Loud cheering.) I therefore move that murder and pillage. It was, therefore, a measure of than any one, tended to foment Jacobinical feelings. this bill be now read a second time. (Renewed cheering.)

> Sir L. O'BRIEN (brother to Mr Smith O'Brien) .- Sir, I wish to explain in one word the vote which I have just given. (Hear, hear.) I can assure you, when I heard single individual would be out or small importance; and, considering the possibility of my near relative being one of the first to be affected by the measure, the impression on my mind was, that it would be more decorous not to vote. But, considering that if I abstained from voting, a decided vote in favour of the measure. (Cheers) Mr Hume —A great pewer is given by this bill to the Lord-Lieutenant or the other parties who are to carry on

the government of Ireland of imprisoning the subject. Now, I want to know if any record will be kept of the in-dividuals who may be arrested, in order that at the proper time we may be satisfied that the law has not been impro-perly exercised. (Hear, hear.) I should like to know what is the rule in such cases; and, if there is no such rule as I have mentioned, I think we ought to take care that the liberty of the subject is not unnecessarily interfered with (Hear, hear.) Sir G. Grey.—On former occasions, when a law ex-

actly similar was in force, it was provided that any warrant for the apprehension of any individual should be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the City of

Mr REYNOLDS .- Sir, the sense of the house has been so distinctly and decidedly expressed on this subject that I, don patronage for the emancipation of their oppressed country.

Sir R. Perl.—Sir, by one of the compliments paid to

plans. On the contrary, he believed their whole adon the subject of property, and to express my abherence for one, do not feel I should be justified in calling for
ministration to be utterly inefficient for any useful
of the man or the paper which could pander to the pasanother vote upon it. The bill has now been read a first
purpose, and more especially did he consider that the
sions of any portion of the property, and to express my abherence
of one, do not feel I should be justified in calling for
another vote upon it. The bill has now been read a first
purpose, and more especially did he consider that the time, out I ask the government whether it is perfectly fair towards the people of Ireland in the absence of the great bulk of their representatives — ('Oh, oh,')—to propose to read it a second time to day? It appears to be an unusual course to call for the second reading of a bill of which the people of Ireland have received no notice whatever. The bill has not been even placed in the hands of members. All we know about it is that it proposes to suspend the constitution in Ireland, and nerhane with suspend the constitution in Ireland, and, perhaps, with a principle so sweeping, it matters little what the details their creed, they would give the node tord some control of the state of Ireland; I considered our responsibility, and I confidently ask this through ask this t him when he opposed the comparatively trifling of her crown and government in that country. Were they not depressed to the lowest point which human beings could reach? In some parts of the country of property, pardonable in me to do so, after so decided an expression of the fundamental laws of of the sense of the house. (Hear.) I believe that the manual country is a direct violation of the fundamental laws of of the sense of the house. (Hear.) I believe that the manual country is a direct violation of the fundamental laws of the sense of the house. Grown of this united kingdom against the conspirators state of Ireland at present, and such it had been for society. It appears to me that the remarks of the jority being so very large and the minority so very small rose to ask for a suspension of the constitution; but (Cheers, and laughter.) But he would say of the who are arrayed against it. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I a length of time past. And this was going on without honourning and Jacobinism. Once I taking of the possible to Communian and Jacobinism. Once I taking of the possible to Communian and Jacobinism.

> value human life, not to delay the passing of this measure. (Cheers). I only state what is my strong conviction, when I say that on the passing of this bill, and the acting interpose ne obstacle to the passing of a measure which has been too long delayed. (Cheering)

After some further conversation the bill was read a 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, Mr Osbobne begged, in accordance with the views he had already expressed, to observe, that the house ought not to separate till it had passed remedial measures for Ireland. The bill was proposed to remain in force till the

state of things; and, therefore, he would now move that this bill should continue only to the 1st of September, 1848. ('Oh, oh!') He should do so for this reason, that

(Concluded in the First Page.)

street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmi ster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and you lished by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, 17.1. don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, News. ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the Gits of Vesti minster.—Saturday July 29th, 1848