FROM THE 'WEEKLY DISPATC FEARGUS AND THE INTEREST.

Well, bat if that were even so, there was the minor part of the funds in the bankers' hands: and en that portion there would be some interest, and that interest ought to have been given up. Feargus; It is no excuse for a pil fering treasurer to tell us that his pilferings have not been TO THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION FOR great. If he pilfers at all, he is not honest; and if he grainer small same, he will make away with large small state and state of the same s Hers small sums, he will make away with large ones it out at interest—if your balance-sheets were not all fudge out at interest—if your balance-sheets were not all fudge and fraud! That interest you would receive, if those funds were in the banks, and that interest you ought to have given up! But, then, our straightforward treasurer says, that when he 'made up his balance-sheet on the 14th of August last, the banking accounts were not settled;' but that since that date, namely, on the 15th October, 18t7, there is entered in the London Jeint Stock Rank hook the sum of £129 9s for interest, and in the Clean book the sum of £129 9s. for interest; and in the Gloucestershire Bank book the sum of £138 10s. all that is to be turned upas interest on sums making in the aggregate £16,513? and
from periods varying from 25 months to four months? Is
this all! No, Feargus, it won't do! You must' fork out'
that great body of the British people, the Charitas, months to four months? Is
the atrocities of the tyrannical governments of Europe
that great body of the British people, the Charitas, months to four months in the aggregate £16,513? and
the part of
that great body of the British people, the Charitas, months to four months would over work, over-load, and under-feed, his poor
could not sufficiently admire the part of that great body of the British people, the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, in resisting coercive measures
to many of them are depending for their daily bread
upon the conded by Mr Ernest Jones, and on order to the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

That your petitioners feeling convinced that as long
to the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, in the casualties of the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

That your petitioners feeling convinced that as long
to the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, in the casualties of the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

The could not sufficiently admire the part of the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

The torigen that great body of the British people, the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

The could not sufficiently admire the part of the Charitas, of Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting was dissolved.

The complement having been acknowledged, three upon the uncertain and precarious commerce of the Charitas, in the days of denger,

That your petitioners feeling convinced that as long to the Charitas, of the charitas in the agys of denger,

That your petitioners feeling convinced th

great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. DEPOSIT IN BANK. Date of Amount. Length of time in months. Lodgment. 1845. of September,) we recommended the calling of a Democratic Congress of all nations, and we rejoice to Sept. 4 . £923 12 01...... 25 £96 2 11 Nov. 1 . . 891 4 2 23 70 15 9 learn that you have published a similar proposition. The conspiracy of kings should be met by the counter-combination of the peoples. Whenever the De-mocratic Congress may assemble, you may rely upon the English Democracy being represented thereat. Kov. 3. 1,090 0 0 15 31 5 0 Kov. 26. 1,200 0 0 11 47 16 8 It must be the work of your society in connexion with ours to assemble the representatives of our bre-Nov.26..1,200 0 0 11 55 0 0 thren throughout Europe. Dec. 5..2,556 0 0 10 106 10 θ 68 0 0 19 2 17 0 Your delegate, Dr Marx, will inform you of the der effective the union of the two associations.

same 15th of October last. Here it is:-

1546 & s. d. Months. & s. d. Months. 2 s. d. May 16.2,000 0 6 17 70 16 8 Dec. 5.2,050 0 0 10 43 5 9 £763 19 11 seek to establish, and they may not agree on the so-

Dec. 5 to Oct. 15 .- Average 4 Months.

£1,138 19 11 There, Feargus, that tells a pretty tale when put alongside your £129 9s.! There are all the lodgments in one
Bank; and if your balance sheets are not the veriest. THE FRATERNITY OF NATIONS. That the actual power

of the state—the power to make and amond the pofrauds ever palmed on a cheated and robbed 'proprie- of the state—the power to make and amend the potory, all the sums we have set forth from these balance shrets were in that Bank on the 15th October last, excepting the two withdrawals for which we have given you credit. And what is the result? That on that said 15th of October, upwards of a thousand pounds was due from you for interest accumulated in that Bank, while countries are the same, and that all nations should the miserable condition of the labouring classes from you for interest accumulated in that Bank, while countries are the same, and that all nations should pounds talk of giving up £129 8.! Feargus, it was not without a purpose that we put the question so often, where is the money? We repeat it. We do more: we then purpose that you must fork out. You shall have no rest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an orest or ease until you do so. Pretty come off, truly, as interest an oreas as in duty bound will ever pray.'

| Countries are the same, and that all nations should the miserable condition of the labouring classes in the money! We call upon you with the solemnity of the miserable condition of the labouring classes in the money! We call upon you with the solemnity of the miserable condition of the labouring classes in the money! We call upon you with the solemnity of the miserable condition of the labouring classes in the money! We call upon you with the solemnity of the miserable condition of the labouring classes in the those who would not work should be the beggars, but at those who would not work should be the beggars, but at those who would not work should be the beggars, in the times who would not work should be the beggars, but at those who would not work should be the beggars, in the times who would not work should be the beggars, in the times who would not work should be the beggars, that those who would not work should be the beggars, in the times who would not work should be the beggars, the those who would not work should be the beggars, the times who would not work should be the beggars, the times who would not work should be the beggars, the times who would not work should be

DEAREST, DEAREST, EDDY .-Claiming the privilege of old and intimate acquaintanceship, I shall find it my duty-indeed I shall-to place you under necessary restraint if you continue to make an ass of yourself, by exposing yourself to universal ridicule. Dearest, why not try Parr's pills, as I counselled you? I fear, as to all who read it, that your last exhibition smells strongly of Josh. and the "Lucky Boy." Why, dearest, will you associate with such degraded and envious scamps? and why give that naughty Feargus

Dearest, I am out of patience with you—that

oranch of the banking system. It to your current account you lodge 100% on the 2nd of January and withdraw it on the 30th of March, you would receive but one shilling and eightpence interest for the whole time, whereas if you bank it on the 1st of January, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of Islandary, one destroyed himself by cutting his throat, under the cheers.) No ! said the speaker, you will get no them that Haymarker.—

Succide of A Gentleman in the Haymarker.—

On Tuesday forence in the Haymarker.—

Succide Rowle, a gentleman of cheers.) No ! said the speaker, you will get no them shape of thing from the Haymarker.

Islandary in the shape of Commons in the shape of thing from the Haymarker.

Islandary in the Succide Rowle, a gentleman of cheers.) No ! said the speaker, you will get no themself the shape of themself Rowle day sooner, and withdraw it on the 1st of month, and from his habits, was supposed to be a and outs four letters.

April, two days later, you would have received five shillings, or three months interest, because tom, he rang for his boots, intending, as was supposed to be a and outs four letters.

Rise like lio to the same for his boots, intending, as was supposed to be a and outs four letters.

Rise like lio to the same for his boots, intending, as was supposed to be a and outs four letters.

Milliam Flewitt, Publisher 16 1/2 Mindmill S. Hayman FRANCIS AND THE INTERIOR. For the bare middled botty to carried a sincered on the large usine featured to the large type of the feature of the large type of the feature of the large type of type of the large type of type of the large type of the large type of the large type of the

'THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS'

ASSEMBLING IN LONDON,

PROMOTING THE FRATERNITY OF ALL

liance with feelings of unspeakable pleasure.

Taking for our motto

Our society has existed for more than two years.

being lodged in the London Joint Stock Bank, and calcu-lated the interest from the date of lodgment up to this the creation of a brotherly feeling between the tween tween

the creation of a brotherly feeling between the two

On the occasion of our late anniversary, (the 22nd

arrangements we have entered into with him to ren-

tries may propose to themselves various modes of ac

complishing their emancipation; they may differ as to the peculiar forms of the free political systems they

cial reforms necessary to render liberty a reality; on these points, unity of sentiment and action may

be neither possible nor necessary. But there are two

the plough, from the hut, the garret, and the cellar,

The oppressed people of the several European coun-

loud demonstrations of applause.

Shelley-'The seed ye sow another reaps, The weelth ye make another heaps, The robes ye weave another wears. The arms ye forge another bears,'

The destitution in the metropolis was (Cheers.) appalling. Hundreds were homeless, without a shelter for their heads. He had himself seen, on more than one occasion, more than one score of human workhouse, with no bed but the cold hard payement. and no covering but the dark curtain of night. Immediately facing that workhouse was a huge barracks. and one end of the street lcd to the rear of the National Gallery. The barracks was misappropriated to the lodging of a numerous body of men, in a state of mischieveus idleness; and the Gallery, though not misappropriated, was certainly not so well appropriated wished there were more of them, but he asserted that for the Irish people, but he thought that meeting would before they built palaces for inanimate pictures, and agree with him, that justice would award the means of stuffed tigers, monkeys, and mummies, they were employment and remuneration for their labour, instead bound to see that every man had his own cottage, and of coercion. (Loud cheers,) The speaker proceeded to every family itsown fireside. (Great cheering.) Then address the meeting at considerable length on the sufferthere were the palaces. St James's, Kew, Kensington, ings of the people, and the justice and necessity of Hampton Court, and Brighton, never tenanted by the the Charter. His remarks were much applauded. poachers with flails, breaking their limbs, and tear-We are aware that it is to the veritable people, the of universal brotherhood. It is the interest of landfor the miseries of the people. (Loud cheers.) The middle classes had elected the present House of frauded of the fruits of their industry by thesame Commons-a house which would give 'soft-sawder' to the English, and military law to the Irish, And they will unite. From the loom, the anvil, and but would do nothing really calculated to improve the condition of either people. (Cheers.) Bad as Russell and his colleagues were, they were yet far better than the majority of the law makers. He of disappointment, that the Coercion Bill for Irewas not a more 'base, bloody, and brutal' measure than it was. He believed there was no atrocity which the government of '98 was guilty of towards with his eloquence, he would do something equally astonishing; and he (the chairman) thought the orator had done something to astonish even his most demented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when, at the outset of his less and damented admirers, when all retained and a supported it, but at life to be lieved that the Chartists were the only real ways for a wearing prove these terms in most grateful thanks for the very liberal support in the mission of the very liberal support at the outset of the course of t assure themselves of the permanency, and, perhaps, submit the following petition:—
the universality, of the despotism of Russia. Well,

for, but their rights. (Loud cheers.) A petition, praying for measures necessary to ameliorate the condition of the people, would be submitted to them. It would be well to adopt that

petition, but he warned them not to hope for much. Blessed were they who expected nothing, for they should not be disappointed.' (Laughter and

Rise like lions after slumber. In unvanquishable number. Shake your chains, to earth like dew,

hall, High Holborn, was crammed to excess long before the hour fixed for taking the chair. Mr O'Connor, M.P. for Nottingham, was to have presided, but his attendance in the House of Commons being necessary in opposing the Irish Coercion. Bill, the honourable gentlement could not attend the honourable gentlement could not attend the meeting. At eight o'clock, Mr George Julian meeting. At eight o'clock, Mr George Julian Hall and open not those sources of national resources of national resources which, if properly cultivated and fully your honourable house to employ national property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of your honourable house to employ national property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of weekest and most distant first—the outposts of liberty, was unanimously called to the chair. Since the missery and ruin which they have thus property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of weekest and most distant first—the outposts of liberty, was to have present and most distant first—the outposts of liberty, was the most profitable to the nation; and your petitioners, therefore, remind your honourable house of the ten millions of acres of common land originally by the present government to unshackle the industry of the ten millions of acres of common land originally by the present government to unshackle the industry of the common people; and open no those sources of national meaning the most property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of weekest and most distant first—the outposts of liberty, was unanimously called to the chair. So opinion that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the duty of property; but, they are of opinion, that it is the d Harney was unanimously called to the chair, amidst the country, and open up those sources of national nearly the whole of which has passed from the nation liarney was unanimously called to the chair, amoust should demonstrations of applause.

Wealth and individual independence which are known to into the hands of private individuals; and thus have the common people been deprived of the only heritage induces this or some future ground and induce this or some future ground and independence of national meaning the whole of which has passed from the nation into the hands of private individuals; and thus have the common people been deprived of the only heritage individual independence which are known to into the hands of private individuals; and thus have the common people been deprived of the only heritage individual independence which are known to into the hands of private individuals; and thus have the common people been deprived of the only heritage individual independence which are known to into the hands of private individuals; and thus have the common people been deprived of the only heritage individuals.

The Charter and no Surrender!

The Charter and no Surrender!

Legislation!

Legislation!

Legislation!

**Legislation in the nation in t Aberdeen, which purported to be a full, true, and induce this or some future government, to adopt mea-Aberdeen, which purported to be a lun, true, and sures to open an unrestricted field for the profitable the common lands from the poor to the rich, was made by sitting still! Not by patience and submission! Rally

and the Englishman. (Laughter.) A costermenger theusands on the way side—(hear, hear)—hence he purpose. efforts have created a brotherly feeling on the part of would over-work, over-load, and under-feed, his poor could not sufficiently admire the patriotism and judgment as interest on sums making in the aggregate £36,543? and from periods varying from 25 months to four months 25 to ment 25 months panics, they neither ruled the Banks of England or Ireland; neither did they regulate the price of cotton in the port upon the date of each grant of common land; and shaw, Alexander Mason : John Bradley, treasurer; Liverpool market; neither would be charge the govern. as nearly as possible, the amount expended by each of the P. Toden, secretary. It was resolved that the ment with desiring a panic, but they nevertheless had been the means of bringing it about, by locking up from the people that great source of employment and wealth- the benefits derived, compensation to be made to the in- Manchester Examiner for the unjustifiable attack the Land. (Great applause.) But he did think the dividual in possession; working classes deserved a portion of the blame, as well

as the middle classes, since they had not done all they plorable condition of their fellow subjects in Ireland; could; when journals abused them and their Irish brethren, they still gave their support to such journals. beings huddled up against the wall of St Martin's Still the working classes had done much, through the ploying the people, the fearful calamities of last year National Land Company, to put their theory into prac- will recur with renewed intensity. tice, and would yet do much more. (Loud cheers.) Mr Clark concluded amidst lond cheers, by moving the reso-

> Mr John Pussell, in seconding the resolution, said object—the 'Charter'—and he yet hoped to see it ob-They had heard that coercion was once more proposed

Mr H. HETHERINGTON, in supporting the resolution said : he took great interest in the proceedings of the mealing. He agreed with one of the previous speakers, that the working classes were greatly to blame for having so long quietly endured their wrongs. He contended philanthropy! we call upon you with the solemnity of that those who would not work should be the beggars, justice; to prove your abilities to meet the exigencies of warded to Mr O'Connor for presentation. letter it appeared that not only were the people (Hear, hear.) He considered the Land and the principle starving in hundreds, but that scores were being of co-operation, carried into manufactures and trades, to of co-operation, carried into manufactures and trades, to pose :- There were in Ireland five millions of acres of a number of new members joined. be the only means of putting an end to the present state land called waste. At such a crisis as the present, the of things. (Cheers.) He was for the Charter-as the people ought to be put in possession of that land. (Loud right, the just right, of every man. He denounced the cheers.) If it were for a railway that land was required, measure can, or ever will, benefit the working classes, inflicted on a nation.'

The question was then put to the vote, and the original resolution carried almost unanimously. Mr P. M'GRATH rose amidst great applause, to move Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, Mirabeau, Patrick press on this occasion? he saw one gentleman, he did not without one—not a coat, so long as there was a back chairman closed the proceedings. Henry, and Lamartine, rolled into one. They had know what paper he represented, and there was their that required one; and as regarded Ireland, not a potate been told that if he did not set the Thames on fire friend, the reporter of their own paper, the Normann or a pig should leave her shores, so long as a single demented admirers, when, at the outset of his legis.

-(cheers)—although he by no means though testotalism | Free Traders, as they were for sweeping away those two lative career, he had voted for the coercion of Ire. the only remedy. (Cheers.) That far-seeing states. great tax traps—the Customs and Excise—and they were the evening's amusement. Daddy Richards lectured great friend to peace—by the by, the preaching up of the people supported it. True, a small, but patriotic the poor, and spread the advantage of comfort and hap. Floyd in the chair. Mr Brewerton was deputed to of 'permanent and universal peace,' was rather a band opposed it. (Loud cheers.) The working classes piness from the labourer to all other grades of society. wait on those gentlemen favourable to the discussion queer way of regenerating Poland. Only let there who could feel for and sympathise with their Irish bre. Then, he said emphatically, put the people on the land. of the Charter, to know if they would defray half the be permanent and universal peace, and they might thren, must be up and doing. With that view he had to (Great cheering.) And this was only calling on the expenses of the Hall, if engaged for that purpose.

That your petitioners belong to that class of the people, whose only property is labour, and who there.

to a searching inquiry into the causes which have produced so much wretchedness amongst your petitioners

providing against future similar calamities. 'Your petitioners are of opinion, that any proposed effectual remedy, based upon the idea of a more extended foreign commerce will prove fallacious; your petitione r jury. Before you, then, as a humble advocate of the being fully convinced from long experience, that one os people, I arraign our governments of the design of decithe radicals defects of former legislation has been toof mating he people—that a few rich may reign over a great a reliance upon that source of employment for nation f emaciated slaves. (Cheers.) Machinery is the people, and teo little attention to the profitable de- rising perfection and amount—deer parks and pre- delegate bring before his branch the necessity of velepement of the internal resources of these islands! serves are increasing—and new palaces and massions agitating for the People's Charter, and getting your petitioners being strongly imbued with the convic. are insulting the misery of the people. Mark, then, the signatures to the National Petition.' 'That each

patience with which the sufferings of the labouring company—(great applause)—that the theory of the resoelasses have been generally borne. It was no doubt lation was perfectly practicable. (Loud cheers.) Meathat to talk to them about the freedom of labour whilst Palace and legal order, let them see what the Charter that to talk to talk to talk to them about the freedom of labour whilst Palace and the Horseguards. (Protracted cheering.)

Wery easy for her Majesty to admire the patience sures of amelioration should always precede coercion. Its sphere is limited by the soil, is an insult, and cannot Mr Tapps seconded the resolution which was carried. of other peeple under affliction, so long as she had no (Great applause.) And he thought the life of the Irish be likened unto anything more absurd, than providing a "All men are Brethren,"

We have laboured to units the friends of veritable was an invested to units the friends of veritable two animals admired for their patience, the donkey santry—(hear, hear)—who had been allowed to perish by piece of work, and denying him the material for such Julian Harney, as an old Chartist in the days of danger,

'That your petitioners deeply sympathise with the deand are of opinion that if the wisdom of your honourable house cannot devise, without delay, means of em-'That your petitioners beg to remind your honoura-

ble house, that there are immense resources yet undeveloped in Ireland; that among these may be numbered five millions of acres of waste lands susceptible of cultihe was happy to find that another opportunity was about vation; that your honourable house has the power with. out injury to any party in the State, to reclaim this land | gate. as it might be, by giving shelter to the homeless. He tained during the Whige' stay in office. (Hear, hear.) iog up a profitable field of employment for the people; Ward's, Grey Friars-place, Foregate, Richard Wesand convert it into a rich national domain; thus openthe productions of which would insure us against that ton in the chair, resolutions were adopted, calling famine and pestilence, which are desolating the labour. ing community of the Sister Island. That your petitioners would intimate to your honour-

able house, that the present is not the time to pursue a temporising policy; we are in the midst of a crisis truly | Meetings will be held every Sunday evening. chair awful! Justice calls loudly for sound, prompt, and substantial measures of relief at your hands; you have in abundance at you disposal the means of granting such measures, and thereby preserving thousands of your followcreatures from untimely graves! 'In conclusion-we implore with the fervencies of

use every means in its power to remove the greatest curse | farms, which let at the rent of one pound per acre, would [What town :] produce a rental of five millions per annum to the governfor trusting for a government revenue to a tax upon the here on Sunday evening week, and gave great satisland. (Immense applause.) He believed it was far faction. The petition against the Irish Coercion better for them to trust to their own resources, to culti. Bill has been numerously signed. vate their own soil, than to look to either Russia or

> oft-reiterated applause. Mr JAS. GRASSEY seconded the adoption of the petimations of the meeting.

Mr O'Connor for presentation to the House of Commone,' which was seconded by Mr Almond and carried unani.

lowing resolution :-

The Chairman then introduced-

possible a permanent remedy; your petitioners beg to full and ample justice to all classes, and, therefore, call the attention of your honourable house to a mode of we pledge ourselves to ceaseless efforts to obtain the enactment of that document as the law of the land.' 'I look upon this Hall,' continued the speaker, 'as a

tribunal, and you (addressing the meeting) as a British

passe to allow how the curse must come home to them destroyed, dut I will endeavour to show on what

Legislation!' 'The Charter and no Surrender!' (Loud Mr Tapps seconded the resolution which was carried

effect of government policy on England—and how it inc-

moved a vets of thanks to the Chairman, which was se-

Chartist Intelligence:

DONCASTER .- At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, at the house of Mr 'That your petitioners call upon your honourable were appointed :- Thomas Phillips, George Shillito, house to appoint a commission to inquire into, and re- William Holland, Benjamin Armfield, John Grimpresent occupiers, in reclamation, improvement, &c.; above committee take steps to aid Feargus O'Conand in each case where the amount so expended exceeds nor, Esq., M.P., to prosecute the proprietors of the upon his character. Meetings will be held every Monday evening, at the same time and place. LOUGHBOROUGH. -- A petition has been forwarded from this place against the Irish Coercion Bill. BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting held at the People's Hall, a petition against the Coercion Bill was

> LEICESTER.-At a meeting of the Leicester Chartists it was unanimously resolved to invite the working classes of the town and neighbourhood to unite in support of the Charter. Meetings are held every Sunday morning, at half-past nine, at 36, Somrey-

STAFFORD.—At a meeting, held at Mr Samuel on the working classes to rally round the Chartist Association The following officers were elected:— John Harris, trearurer; John Milner and William Watson, scrutineers; and Joseph Cluitt, secretary. to be taken precisely at seven o'clock, at Mr John Harris', Eastgate-street, Stafford, when those favourable to the Charter becoming the law of the land, or wishing to join the Land Company, are requested to attend. MERTHYR TYDVIL .- A petition against the Irish

South London.-Mr Ernest Jones delivered an eloquent, instructive, and soul-stirring lecture on the Charter, at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday evening last, December Here then, said the speaker, are the remedies we pro- oth, to a large and respectable audience, after which

WARWICKSHIRE. - William Hosier, a Chartist. earnestly appeals to the working classes of Ware Mr Walford after avowing himself a democrat, and | many thousands are starving for the want of it? (Hear, following places co-operating :- Stratford-on-Avon, highly eulogising Mr O'Connor, moved the following hear.) Why should not the parliament decree that those Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Rugby, Bulkenamendment:- 'That this meeting is of epinion that no five millions of acres of waste lands were henceforth ton, Atherstone, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Foleshill, and public property, devoted to the profitable employment of Coventry. Friends at the above places disposed to whilst the present drinking customs are encouraged by the Irish people. (Immense applause, (At five acres take the initiative will please correspond with Mr W. those classes; this meeting, therefore, pledges itself to to a farm, there would be one million of profitable small Hosier, Coach and Horses-yard, Much Park-street,

PLYMOUTH.—A public meeting was held at the Me-The amendment was seconded from the body of the ment. Had not the practicability of such a scheme been chanics' Institute, on Friday, December 3rd, to adopt fully illustrated by the working of the glorious Land a petition to parliament against the Coercion Bil Mr T. CLARK said he had been a tectotaller for more Plan. (Great cheering.) Yet with this fruitful element with which Ireland is now threatened. T. Petrie than seven years, yet he felt bound to call on his friend of wealth lying idle, the Irish had been reduced to beg. took the chair. E. Robertson moved the following believed the feeling in the house to be generally that to withdraw his amendment, as being ill-timed and out gary—and had received alms from all nations; even the resolution :—' As the penal laws of Great Britain black slave, who was denied the blessings of personal and Ireland are sufficiently numerous and severe to freedem, out of his stock of provisions, had furnished food | punish crime, and as the recent outrages in Ireland for the poor, unfortunate, starving sons of Erin. (Great | are to be ascribed to systematic injustice on the part applause.) Heaven had been mocked, and Ireland in of the governing authorities, be it resolved, by this Ireland but would be sanctioned by a majority of the adoption of the petition. He said parliament was sulted; her soil had been fruitful, and her starving sons meeting, that no additional power ought to be connow assembled, and it was the duty of the people to in. had seen the fruits of their labours exported from her ceded to the government by parliament, as Coercion Could they doubt that when they saw the present struct that body, and the council convening this meeting shores, to feed in luxury her wealthy absentees. Ireland's Bills are the resource of tyrants, and gross violations

Bilston.—Mr Linney, of the Malt Shovel, Bilston, returns his most grateful thanks for the very liberal

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD, December 5th, Char-America for a breakfast; as it would give employment to tist Meeting Room, 39, Butcher-row, Deptford. Mr parliament to do an act of justice. There was the land, Mr Kydd is requested to inform his constituency, and the petition clearly pointed out the means to effect at Greenwich, when it is likely that it will be conthat purpose. The speaker showed the immense quan- venient for that gentleman to attend a public meettity of land called frown Land, and called on the meet. | ing in the lecture hall. The veteran, Mr Paris, an ing to adopt the petition. Mr M'Grath concluded an old Scotch democrat, who is always first in the field, eloquent speech of great length, amidst enthusiastic and paid in one shilling for the executive to renew the agitation for the Charter.

MANCHESTER.—At a special meeting of the South tion, which was put and carried amidst the loudest accla- Lancashire Observation Committee, it was unanimously resolved that a meeting of delegates from Mr STALLWOOD moved,— That the petition just all Chartist and Land localities in Cheshire and adopted be signed by the chairman and forwarded to South Lancashire be held on Sunday, Dec 12th, at the house of Mr Whittaker (late Dixon's), 'l'emperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats-street. All the localities are requested to send answers by their delegates to the following propositions :—' If the meet-ERNEST JONES, who was received with protracted ap. | ing should adopt a system of county or local lecturing, plause, and after alluding to the benefits accraing to the are they prepared to carry out and support the same? cause from such meetings, proceeded to move the fol. What should be done to increase the deposits in the Bank-thus enabling the directors to locate the mem-'That whilst this meeting approves of every attempt | bers of the company speedily on the free labour soil to bring under the notice of parliament the immense of their fatherland? Howshall we sid Mr O'Connor social wrong to which the people are subjected; and sym. in parliament and in the law courts, in the righteous and their class: and so much rula and insolvency in pathise with every effort made to remedy them, they war he is waging against the enemies of the Land the class immediately above them; with a view, not merely to provide a temporary expedient; but as far as that proposed by the People's Charter, will not secure of supporting the Democrat newspaper? Also the best means that proposed by the People's Charter, will not secure of supporting the Democrat newspaper? Also the secure of supporting the Democrat newspaper? of levies are requested to be sent by the delegates to the forthcoming meeting.—By order of committee.

Southampton.—A delegate meeting of the National Land Company was held on Sunday, November, 26 at the Blacksmith's Arms, St Mary-street. when the following resolutions were adopted:-That every member be requested to pay one penny per month to establish a lecture fund. 'That each the bank makes no division of months, whereas in the deposit account you receive the stipulated interest from the day you lodge to the lated interest from the day you draw. The difference between the interest to the banker of a current account is this, that as regards a deposit account is this, that as regards a count, and can't calculate the certainty of speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating upon it, whereas the banker no division of months, whereas the banker of a count, and can't calculate the certainty of speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating the banker no division of months, whereas they can speculating of the servant gount to the deposit account to the servant gount that the deposit account is this, that as regards a count is this, that as regards a count is this, that as regards a count, and can't calculate the certainty of speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating upon it, whereas they can speculating of the servant gount that the boots, the unfortunate gentlems in unfortunate gentlems in unfortunate gentlems in unfortunate gentlems in unfortunate gentlems of the stating was foundlying upon the floor with the servant pount that the conviction of the tenten on you. Year endling the missing—and and massing—and and massing—and and massing—and and massing—and and massing of the People. Mark, then, the distinct on the tenten on you. That the floor with the conviction of the station of the station of the attention of the tenten was foundly ing upon the floor with the necessity of the tention of the tenten on obstacle the country is distinct that the deviction of the station of

the monies entrusted into your hands as 'trustee'-(a and the welfare of its members, we tender to you our the monies entrusted into your hands as 'trustee'—(a queer one), and give up only £129 9s.! Where is the fraternal salutation, and pledge to you our aid in promoting the triumph of the glorious principles our the interest due from you for denosits promoting the triumph of the glorious principles our Earl of Scarborough's keepers beat the suspected to go be supported to go in the Cloucestershire Bank; nor on the sums that must have been realised by your darbling with the people's problem of Exchequer Bills. We have only set forth from your own accounts, the sums you say poured out daily under the slavery imposed upon are in the London Joint-Stock Bank, and shown the intermediate people, the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, and the owner compensated the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, and the owner compensated the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the most that must be accounted in the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, and the owner compensated the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the most that must be accounted in the entire local range, or every man. He denounced in the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the most to said he knew it was unfashionable in that the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the millogracy of the millogracy of the most that the property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the most that the property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the comments upon the tyranny of the millogracy of the most that the property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the most that the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the most that the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the most that the field that the private property would not stand in the way. (Hear, rally making to organise a national movement for the most that the field t terest, that you must have received on those sums, according to your own showing. Again we ask you, Feargus, of universal brotherhood. It is the interest of landwhere is the money? Not the interest on the Exchequer lords and money-lords to keep the nations divided: mg to your own snowing. Again we ask you, reargus, of universal brotherhood. It is the interest of landsohere is the money? Not the interest on the Exchequer lords and money-lords to keep the nations divided; but he would say that those classes were responsible
but he would say that those classes were responsible those we will trouble you about on another occasion; but it is the interest of the Proletarians, everywhere we ask, where is the money realised from the London oppressed by the same kind of taskmasters, and de-Joint-Stock Bank—the £1,138 19z. 11d.? Where is it, frauded of the fruits of their industry by the same Feargus? 'Shell out,' man, and be honest, when you are description of plunderers, it is their interest to unite.

REPLY.

such a triumph and such a hearty laugh at your folly?

those matters let me instruct you in one branch of the banking system. If to your the bank makes no division of months, whereas posed, to go out. Shortly after, on the servant go-

will come forth, are even now coming forth, the apostles of fraternity, and the destined saviours of humanity. HURRAH FOR DEMOCRACY. HURRAH FOR THE PRA-TERNITY OF NATIONS! Signed by the secretaries and members of the committee-GEO. JULIAN HARNEY ERNEST JONES Great Britain, CHARLES KEEN THOMAS CLARK J. A. MICHELOT, France, CARL SCHAPPER Germany, J. SEPH MOLL Louis Oborski, Poland, J. SCHABELITZ, Switzerland, Peter Holm, Scandinavia. Dearest, I am out of patience with you—that I am—Couldn't you understand, you fool, that FATHER.—For some days past the most painful sensa-I am—Couldn't you understand, you fool, that every single sum of which you have demanded five per cent. interest from Feargus, belonged to the account of the former treasurer, and to whose credit there still stands a large credit whose credit there still stands a large credit and not to elicited—Ann Cutler said she knew the deceased. in the Bank, and to whose credit, and not to Feargus's, the amount of interest with which you charge him will be acknowledged; and let me tell you one more fact, and which is this,—that, during the whole period of that this father was plenty of bread in the kouse, this,—that, during the whole period of that but that his father was plenty of bread in the kouse, this,—that, during the whole period of that but that his father was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said there was plenty of bread in the kouse, the said respectable gentleman's treasurership, Mr W. P. Roberts, that though he had money of his own in the same Bank he never drew one cheque upon his own account for a farthing.

But, lovey, let me show the financial But that his father would severely beat and kick him if he touched it. The father was in the habit of beating the boy without any food; he was also in the habit of beating the boy most unmercifully. On Thursday last without any food; he was also in the habit of beating the boy most unmercifully. On Thursday last without any food; he was also in the habit of beating dreadfully shocked at poor Paddy's ill manners in loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor supported a bill to enable the Whigs to loving Doctor blunder that Josh. has brought you into. He Witness teld his father that he hadstarved the child brought you into. He Witness teld his father that he hadstarved the child brought tirely at the mercy of their tyrannical landlords, and can't distinguish between a current account to death. Mr George Coles, surgeon, said that on the death. Mr George Coles, surgeon, said that on those ruffians, the police, compared with whom, the and a deposit account; upon a current action of the death. Mr George Coles, surgeon, said that on those ruffians, the police, compared with whom, the Russian Cossacks were gentlemen—they proposed and a deposit account; upon a current account, that is, an account against which the deposit or can draw at his pleasure, the Bank pays but one per cent, interest, whereas, from the value of money, Feargus, as a depositor, lodged value of money, longers, lon

you have brought your balance, would not of earning upwards of £1 per week. The jury unaupon a current account have amounted to nimously returned a verdict of manslaughter against 1301. But as you are totally ignorant of John Huband, and the jury made out a warrant for his committal to Oxford gaol to take his trial at the ne xtassizes.



MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. n introducing the following Testimonials to the notice of the public, it may not be out of place in giving a few observations respecting Parr's Life Pills. This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen sucoess equal to their progress; the virtues of this Hedicine were at onto acknowledged wherever tried, and recom mendstion followed recommendation; hundreds had 600n to acknowledge that Parr's Life Fills had saved them, and were load in their praise. The startling facts that were configually brought before the public at once removed my prejudice which some may have felt; the coatinnal goed which resulted from their use spread their fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their lenchts, and have sought for supplies, whosever migliche the cost of treesmission. The United States, Canad , India, and even China have had immense quanti.

ties shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England—Universal Good. The general use of this medicine, having been the re suit of the benefits experienced by thousands of per-sons, and that the knowledge of such be useful to all, against the approach of disease. Price 38s. a bottle; sons, and that the knowledge of such be useful to all, or in 5l. cases. Sold by all medicine vendors in town and we recommend a careful perusal of the following Testi-The sale of Parre Life Pills amounts to apwards of 39,000 boxes weekly, more than all other petent medi-cines put together. This simple fact needs no further comment; is tells plainly that the Fills of Old Parr are The

Best Medicine in the World. The following, with many others, have been recently

Communicated by Mr Jons Heaver, Leeds. Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills: to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable to me, and which has presented my writing to in-orm you before as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of 'Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and acthma.

Another saidthey were worth their weight in Gold; as he was not like the same man since he had taken

Another said his wife had had a bed leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other. A very respectable female said her husband had beer afflicted abore two years, and had tried many things

but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quites You will please send immediately, thirty-six dezen boxes at 1s. 14d., and siz dozen at 2s. 3d.

1.2.m., Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
7, Briggate, Leeds.

John Hs

JOHN HEATON BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. None are senuine unless the words " Parr's Life Pills' are in White Letters on a Red-Ground, on the Government Stamp pasted round each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Grane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direc-

sold in boxes at 1s 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at is each, by all respectable medicine, rendors through-14s, each, by all respectable medicine, rendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each hox. ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON

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CONTROL OF THE PASSIONS; a Popular Essay on the Entire and Obligations of Married Life, the unhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defects, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the passions, the premature decline of health, and mental and modify vigour; indulgence in solitary and delusive habits, precocious exertions or infection, inducing a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on conorrhea, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings and Cases.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK. Chap. 1.—The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decreptude. Ellustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of self-indulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indigestion, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consumption, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consumptions. cion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the unhappy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.—
Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the performance of the principal vital function consequent and particles; the realment of the diseases of the Yours respectfully. mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. Genorrhea, its symptoms, complications and treatment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate.
Chap. 5.—Syphilis, its complications and treatment,
Cases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c. By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 69, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

Said by Brittain, 54, Paternoster-row: Hannay and Co., 63, Ox ord-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; It has been the means of rendering my life comfortable, Mansell, 115, Fleet-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and, as I have found its effects so truly invalinable.

The task of praparing and producing the work entitled *Gontroul of the Passions, by Messr's Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate equaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the acquaintance will the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much practical investigation, and great recognishes in the study. personal investigation, and great researches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work I as merits which deve-

cine and the professors of the art curative abound; but it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on the march,' that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused the unpretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas,
The awful consequences of deprayed habits, early acquired, are set forth in language that must come home
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recommend is.—Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wishing to spuly to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d., or postage stamps to thet amount.

At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; immediate replies sent to all letters, it containing the fee of \$1. for advice, &c. ; 60, Newman-street Oxford-street,

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A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the murried state, and the disqualifieations which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured en. gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co. 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon. 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Manchester. Market-place, Manchester. Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gravification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baueful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destree operate on the economy in the impairment and destree the of solitary granication. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of generous and sexual debility and ineapacity, with their not companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced at the existence of action, where the operations and results of subject of action, where the operations and results of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of action of the social and vital powers. The existence of this indulgence in the following the foll ompanying 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 seens by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured angravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third.

Part the Third.

Contains an example of the disease caused.

The are of comparaty-ly little service or in-

Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the soundness of these views. Writers may induced to bear testimony to the efficacy of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of these views. Writers may induced to bear testimony to the efficacy of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of these views. Writers may induced to bear testimony to the efficacy of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of the soundness of the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of the soundness of the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the council, and in some of the branches of the soundness of the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the soundness of Keating's will they expel the members of No. 4, and 5. Branches in the soundness of Keating's will they tesn coloured engravings.

Past the Fourth

Treats of the preventative Lotion, an application by the use of which all danger of infection is completely avoided, and the painful and destructive maladies described in the preceding sections thoroughly prevented. Full and explicit directions are given for its use, and its modus openualiclearly explained.

Fart the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga tions of the Married state, and of the causes which load to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquistudes and Jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their remoral are shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unious shown to be the neces sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of

THE CORDIAL BALL OF SYRIACUM expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic! its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cares of nec-

ous and sexual debitity, obstinate gleets, mpotency, arrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou sands of cases. To those persons who are prevented en-tering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is available. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from renercal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied ferms of second ary symptoms, such a seruption on the skin, blotches on the lead and face, enlargement of the threat, tonsils, and avula; threatened destruction of the mose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Prize lis, and 33s, per bottle. The Et: cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Deterrive

Essence can only be had at 19, Berners. street, Oxfordstreet, London; whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s., and the gratient is entitled to recove advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to these who remit 54

25. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. PERRY'S PREVENTATIVE LOTION

is a never-failing preventive of infection. Used in accordance with the printed directions, & affords a safeguard

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Sold by Setton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 61, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sone, R. Johnson, 63, Carmilli; L. Hill, New Cross, W. D. Jwnes, Eingston; W. J. Tanser, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bremley; T. Riches, Londonstreet, Greenwich; Thos. Parker, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Berking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford, of whem may be hed the 'SILENT FRIEND.'

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Instant Relief and speedy

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM. EVERY family ought to keep a constant supply of the medicine, which is prepared from ingredients of this most healing, softening, and expectorating qualities, is a rich and plesant pectoral balsam, and has been given in sumerous cases with singular success. The extraordinary power which it possesses in immediately rolleving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate coughs, colds, hourseness, asthma, and all complaints of the breath, is almost incredible, but will be fully proved on trial.

In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable, as it instantly allays the writation, a single dose affording immediate relief, and in most cases a single bottle effects

For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable ons.

Sold in boxes at 1s 14d., 2s. 2d., and family packets at 1s. each, by all respectable medicine, rendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each hox.

NOTHER CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION with the properties of their wislence, and from its powerful expector and the company to the periodical attacks of the influence, which have so often occurred during the winter, many individuals have expressed to the proprietors that they have received material relief from its use, and it may be re-commended as a remedy of the first importance in that

> Its effects in dissolving the congealed phlegm, and causing a free expectoration, is truly wonderful, and to persons afflicted with asthma, and chronic coughs, which render it difficult for them to breathe in a recumbent posture, a single dose has been found to enable them to rest with comfert. If given in the early stage of conremotion, it will speedily arrest and ultimately entirely remove the most dreadful malady.
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> Messrs Brooke, Gent.,—In consequence of the decided benefit which my family have experienced from the use of your 'Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to it. produced a change very speedily, and eventually effected his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my Yours respectfully, W. HAINSWORTH.

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Dear Sins,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for
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Balsom I have for some months hear heressed by a month Balsam; I have for some months been harassed by a most distressing cough, arising from Spasdomic Asthma, which your medicine alone has been able to alleviate. and, as I have found its effects so truly invaluable to me, I think it but justice to give my testimony

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

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

Dewsbury. of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which deve-lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most earnestly recommends it for general perusal.—Weekly Chronicle.

The press teems with volumes upon the science of medi-cine and the professors of the art curative abound: but hury, in bottles at 184d. and 2s. 9d. each.
And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barclay and Sons,
Farringdon.street; Hannay and Co., Oxford.street;
Davy Mackmurdo and Co., Upper Thames.street; and
Thomas Marsden and. Sons, Queen.street, London.
Thomas Eyre and Co., Liverpool. Bolton, Blanchard and

> DISPENSARY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS HAMPSTEAD STREET, FITZBOY SQUARE, Physician—THO SAS INNIS, M. D., 33 Fitzroy square,

> Cc., York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine

IT IS a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amedioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other Illustrated by Twenty-six Austomical Engravings on Steel.

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

A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 8s. 6d. iz postage stamps,

THE SILENT FRIEND;

of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half-a-million of patients annually seeking rollef. If we turn our eyes to France we shall find the importance of this subject to Impediately and the exertions of men of science nobity countenanced and encouraged by the National Funds. Referring to the Hospital of St. Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of Skia Diseases, a clever Surgeon of the present day writes thus:—'Sinese and the grave has closed over the labourg of Hateman, the the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of the Skia in this country, as a distinct branch of Medical Science, has slept. Not so in France: successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving pano-rama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till St.

Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than St Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent esta-Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound j. alously to emulate. The writer fee.s that the mportance and necessity of a simlar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty for acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties- ren der this desideratum actually the greatest under which these is ands at present labour, in a sang ory point of siaw. These diseases are so numerous at multiform n appearance and effect, and present such an infinite va-

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused terest. They are among the things that require to be by infection, and by the abuse of mercury,; primary and secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, sore threet, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, genorrheea. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The bodies he could point. The opinions of all practical men of neglect, either in the recognition of disease are

> anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be desirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of gratefully, Susan Pilkington.—Manchester, St Peter's this hitherto neglected department of medical science. Dr | Hotel, George-street, Feb. 18, 1847. Innis has opened the above named Dispensary at Hamp-stead street, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our french neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively edicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Discases, Dr Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel in-terested in this important subject not to despise the 'day terested in this important subject not to despise the 'day of small things,' but to units with him at once in carrying fire damp which has ever happened in an Indian mechanics of Glasgow, have ye forgotten the £12,000 out this infant Institution, which has for its immediate coal mine, occurred in the mines of Messrs Erskine you spent in maintaining your rights? Have ye forgot. out this infant Institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based, with the actual 17th of September, when two miners were so severely voted against the Terror of Tyrants, the Land and

Shortly will be published. A TREATISE ON SKIN DISEASES. And all Cutaneous Affections, arising from functional parties were playing, is irrecoverable at law. derangement of the digestive organs, degenerated state

of the blood, or other causes;
By Themas Innis, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Late
Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Com ang's
Screice; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstood St., Filoroy Equare;

With numerous cases shows ag the Author's succ 2 sfull treatment of Cutaneous Dise ases of the most involerate tressing and disfiguring ble misters of the skin may be removed, and all painful after tions of the skin alleviated.

Dr Inn's may be consulted daily, at his residence, 83, Fitzroy figuare, London. THE GREATEST CURES OF ANY MEDICINES

IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A Very Wenderful Cure of a Disordered Liver

and Stomach. Betrast of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847. To Professor Holloway.

Sex,-Having taken your pills to remove a disease of or in 51. cases. Sold by ell medicine vendors in town and Country.

Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Consultation, and to my great delight, in a few days after town eleven to two, and from five to eight; on and by continuing to use them for some angle I have their same within deposited their funds, to with raw the same within twenty-one days.

The No 5 Manchester Branch have nearly £200 in the gaining health, by the use of your pills. Was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days after the Council to withdraw their funds, they held a sumbour days after the considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some angle I have

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable. House, as Commercia. Clerk.

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERY.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured: of a Liver and Stomach

in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a eure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the members say! and what will Selsby say, when each most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the continent, in case any of my Fourth Branch shake the confidence of the faculty at home, and all have read the Fourth Branch resolution? I think they will say. It is no use, we might as well give up our opposition, for we cannot shake the confidence of the family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant, Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregu. Sore Throat larities Scrofula, or K BiliousComplaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gont Secondary Symp. Bowel Complaints Headache Indigestion Tic Doloreux Constipation of Inflammation Jaundice . Ulcers Liver Complaints Venereal Affec. Lubago Piles Debility Dropsy Rhematism Ervsipelas Retention of Urine

Fevers of allkinds Stone and Gravel Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 3d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

NOTICE .- These Losenges contain no Opium or any preparation of that Drug.

AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of Forty Years' experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozeages in the Cure of Winter Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other

of the tenderest years, without hesitation.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d., s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Che. ds. 6d., and 10s. ou. each, by 1 HOMAS REALING, one-mist, &c., No. 7e, St Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold by Sangar, 150, and Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Blake, Sandford, and Blake, 47, Piccare dilly; and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors

in the Kingdom.
Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdonstreet; Edwards, 67; and Newberry, 45, St Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's that the words 'Keating's Cough Lozenges' are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box.

> IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS. Copy of a Letter from 'Colonel Hawker' (the well-kne Author on 'Guns and Shooting')

Sir,-I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect that I have experienced by taking only a few of your LOZENGES. I had a courh for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a box of your

Letter from Mr Wain, Druggist, Listergate, Nottingham.
Sin.—I feel it my duty to inform you of a wonderful cure performed by your Lozenges upon Lydia Beardsley, serv nt to a relative of mine. About five or six months since, I happened to send one of your circulars to Mr Ford, of Stapleford, near Nottingham: after Mrs Ford had read it, she said to the servant, who had had a bad cough for many months, and had tried various romedies, but all in vain, 'Here is something that will cure you.' Mrs Ford sent to me for a box of your Cough Lozenges for her, and by the time she had taken it, the cough left her and has not yet returned, which is now nearly five month since You are at liberty to make the above fact known in the most public manner you think proper. I am sir, yours respectfully, W. Wain.—Nottingham, Oct.

Restoration of Voice by Keating's Cough Lozenges. Sin,-I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles. one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisner from that time until the beginning appeal against the money going to an honest banker!

Another councilman said he believed that no bank few of a very low and unremunerative described. were of no avail. I was then advised to try your Lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever. I am, Sir, your's respect-

freely, and am as tree from cough as ever I was in my learance to any other branch, and the members' 1,500 are adults, about 100 above 12 years of age, and themselves of so certain and safe a remedy I remain, Sir, your's faithfully, William Anderson.—Birkenhead, near Liverpool, Jan. 8, 1817.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words 'Keating's Cough Lozenges' are en-

burned that they died shortly afterwards.

The Court of Common Pleas, Boston, U.S., declided that money lent at a card-table, while the Correspondence.

THE MANCHESTER FOURTH BRANCH. THE SOCIETY, AND THE LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. members throughout Eugland, Ireland, and Scotland, Branch and their bank. The question which the Council have put to the members of the whole of the society is as to deposit their funds in the National Land and Labour the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, Bank? The result is as follows:—For depositing in which advantage is applicable only to these who results. The Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, for a packet.

PERICE'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PHAS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonerrheas, seek, stricture, and diseases of the univary organs. Price

Event, stricture, and diseases of the univary organs. Price

Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degrees, the votes, and they came to the following resolution:

The Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the Land and Labour Bank, 498; Against depositing in the and Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. That instead has a great majority of the members of Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excelthe National Land and Labour Bink, we, the General by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that deposited their funds, to withdraw the same within

Suddays from eleven to one.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. EdSold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sone,
wards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sone,
Farringson-street; Butter and Harding, 4, Cheapside;
R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B.
Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B.
Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B.
Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B.
Johnson, Fingston; W. J. Tanser, Egham; S. Smith,
Solf of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) Charles Wilson.

(Signed) Charles Wilson. lution :- 'Resolved-That we are of opinion that we have acted in accordance with the letter and spirit of the ninth rule in banking our money, and that we consider the interference of the executive council upon this occasion an uncalled for, unjustifiable, and dictatorial inter-Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemiss,

Stokesty, dated January 29th, 1817.

To Professor Holloway.

Siz.—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting money from the Land and Labour Bank, and that we, son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years' the members of the Manchester Fourth Branch, assem-and a half, and who has derived thegreatest bonefits from bled at a summonsed meeting, do respectfully decline to the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which ended in strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which ended in three fistulous cords, which continued to discharge large quantities of pustified by the mass induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and that we do so for the following reasens; viz.—First. Because the scutive Council is only to act in cases where the society's rules are silent. Second.—Because we have acted in accordance with the ninth rule. Third.—Because the council have not recommended to us a bank wherein to place our funds. Furth.—Because we claim the same at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe heetic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite and the stoniach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the cough, the stomach affections. place our funds. Fourth .- Because we claim the same curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring meeting of delegates of our society, to decide this questine urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are, t'on of banking our money. We make this appeal in also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good, paccordance with the 11th and 31st rules of our society. The votes were then taken.

For the motion ... 38 Against 2

Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated
Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:

To Professor Holloway.

Sir, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politicues what will the Council say? and what will the Examiner say? and what will the Examiner say? and what will the Preserved. what will the Whigs say? and what will the Free Traders say? and what will the disappointed socialist say? and what will the 1986 out of the 7000 opposition, for we cannot shake the confidence of the branches respecting the banking information required, Fourth Branch; we only increase their faith in the we consider that it would be unfair to settle the ques Land and Labour Bank, for the first time they met there tion of the Land and Labour Bank until we get the said miraculous. She left Rotterdam for the Thames on were only 23 votes for Feargus and 17 votes against him information, so that we may be better able to settle this Saturday, and was exposed to the full fury of the -and the second time they met there were 25 votes for matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Feargus and one againt him—and the third and last
time proves that they are going on with the days of
You will see that the question is not yet settled—but the dunghills at O'Connorville can whistle better times. be? Let us see who is right and who is wrong upon this question of Banking.

The following is an extract from the 9th rule :- All five trustees. Any branch banking its money in the intrusion. names of trustees, such trustees shall not hold any office COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC entitling them to a key of the society's tox.' We asked horrible cases of ship fever, that had occurred on beard of his was against the Sist rule, which is as follows:themselves aggrieved, or having any complaint against victims of misgovernment. Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Palmonary Maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the King of Hanover has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom; and above all, the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmation tory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any prevail to the executive council than that heard to the proving the perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of their use (for they contain no Opium, nor any perfect safety of the proving the perfect safety of their branch is to centing the perfect safety of the proving the perfect with the decision of the executive council may appeal to let the state of the vessels, their accommodation, and the The fisherman was unable to free himself, until he the following delegate meeting, from whose decision there ability of their commanders, be properly enquired into. can be no appeal' (the delegate meeting is in 1849). Now Mr Selsby, the general secretary, never did take the question to a committee, or a branch either. Had he done so, he would have lost two votes in the council, for his branch sends two members to the council; and the case coming from his branch, they could not have voted; so that instead of the chairman of the council giving his casting vote, that we had violated the 9th rule, we should have had two of a majority in our favour! The question sent round to the branches, contemplates the altering of the 9th rule, and the violation of the 15th rule, wherein it is stated- That the delegates cannot alter a rule, except it has gone round the branches six weeks before the delegate meeting, and whatever is agreed upon at that meeting, is binding on all the members.' Therefore the projects of the Duke of Wellington, for the more effectual quickly dissipated. council had no right whatever to send such a question protection of the wealth, wrung from the producers of out as they did in their appeal against No. 4 branch. Their duty is to see that each branch and each member. completely rid of it by taking about half a box of your Their duty is to see that each or memoer, has not been Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve has the right, and the 9th rule gives every branch a right to be the fact that the control of this anxiety is asserted at all checked by the threats of severity that have the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs. I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. Hawkes.—
Lorgarish House, near Whitchurch, Hants, October

Leads, stating that a proposition was made in the line and the control of the saxiety is asserted to be the fact, that the general application of steam navible to be the fact, that the general application of steam navibles is using a long order, framed with the object of dis-Leuds, stating that a proposition was made in the meckanics' branch there, that they place £500 in the may induce such an event, there are no effective means treatment felous receive on transportation, has found Land and Labour Bank, and the writer states that the at the disposal of the government, to repel a foreign foe it necessary to order the sentence of death to be car. secretary of that branch said they could not place it in that bank, for he had received a letter from Mr Seleby, any letter among those twin have something to less I among those twin have something to less I among those twin have something to less I am an assistant suggests and the militia the other year may have had in creating this named Atkins, who had been convicted of striking that bank, for he nad received a letter from Mr Selsby, and it stated that the votes that had already come in were arxiety among those, who have something to lose, I will an assistant-surgeon, was selected as the victim, and and it stated that the votes that had already come in were not say, but this I hope, that the people are prepared, twelve men were ordered to act as executioners. All oof for the Land and Labour Dank, and store against it.

This, says the writer, was our ruin, for it occasioned when appealed to for assistance, firmly to demand, ere the troops at Meerut were assembled to witness the the loss of our motion by five. There being 23 for the they risk their lives in battle, something to fight for— scene. The unhappy man to the last expected a remoney going to the Land and Labour Bank, and 28 against it.' I do hope those members who have voted for the

said he hoped that Mr O'C mor would gain the object he with had in view-viz, the emancipation of the working classes; but who would believe him to be sincere in his wish, when he moved that twenty one days' notice should be given to withdraw the money from Mr O'Connor's

had you not to form a Protective Society, composed of of not less than £12,000. the millwrights, smiths, moulders, engineers, and mayou spent in resisting the oppressor's red? and yet some fields of Yorkshire. Se much for glory! A Calcutta paper states that the first explosion of of you have voted against the Bank of Freedom! Ye Labour Bank! Ye mechanics of Bury, bave ye forgotten the struggle you had in 1845 with capital ? and yet some of ye voted against the Defender of Labour! Ye mechanics of Yorkehire, have ye forgotten your £14.000 An Irishman arguing on the relative claims of the spent in Leads? Ye mechanics of Newton, have ye for. a 'levy,' in South Carolina sevenpence,' and in for the restoration of vitality but without success. Church of England and the Church of Rome, ad- gotten your brother Cheesborough being murdered in a Louisiana a bit." vanced the following proposition as a clencher:— folou's den? Have ye forgotten your general secretary, A vegetarian society has been established at Ramsyou forgotten Mr Reberts and the MOSTHERN STAR thirty-eight years.

struggling night and day for you! Have you forgotten that the Northean Stan and the Attorney General saved Mr Selsby and Co. from sharing the fate of the Dorset. shire labours and yet some of you are voting against EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MECHANICS' the bank, which your kind and noble benefactors have established for the emancipation of labour! Good Lord. deliver me from the sin of ingratitude, and the winds was wreened as many near East Mouse, off the Isle of Anglesey violation of our rules ! Here is an extract of the 11th morning, near East Mouse, off the Isle of Anglesey and about twenty miles north east of Halvhard TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. VIOLATION OF OUR FAILED I Anglesey, Sir You are already aware of the struggle betwirt Rule, which proves as clear as noon-day, that they, the and about twenty miles north east of Holyhead. the Council of the Mechanics' Society and the No. 4 council, have exceeded their powers. It reads thus: 'The Eight of the crew were saved. Branch. I not only write to you, but to those of our suties of the Executive Council shall consist in having the power to decide in cases of appeal, such decision to who have given their votes in favour of the Fourth be final, except in the case of the branches who may on Sunday night last. The wind was blowing very appeal to the delegate meeting. (They shall determine strong, and the New Holland, Mr Bradley, master, appeal to the delegate meeting. (They should be society's rules are silent.) Now, from Port au Prince for London, was driven upon have put to the members of the whole of the society is as anything wherein the society is at anything where upon follows:—'Shall any branch of our society be allowed what honest man will tay the 9th Rule is silent? It is them, and the probability is that ere this she has

not silent; it gives us the right to bank our money where been lost. The crew were picked up by the Tartar our judgment best determines for. As a proof, the lugger, and have been safely landed. The loss in Crews branch, during this struggle, have removed part this instance will no doubt prove very considerable. of their funds out of Sir Benjimin Heywood's bank, and A number of vessels have run into Ramsgate with of their funds out of Sir Benjamin neywood s dana, and placed them in the savings'-bank. Then, why not the loss of cables, anchors, &c, and several luggers have placed them in the savings bunk. Then, who have the same right? The also gone off with such to vessels signalising for them. chairman of the council said he acted conscientiously Nearly all the bodies of the unfartunate fellows, ten. when he gave the casting vote against the fourth branch. | who perished by the loss of their vessel, the Addio when he gave the casting vote against the local and state of and from Naples, in Pevensey-bay, near that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excel- the National Land and Labour Dank, we, the ventual it he did, no is not a net person to be in the character, in the lattings, have been who have so must have been ignorant of the rules of the society. If not, the surviving he must have acted against his conscience, therefore he four of the crew were saved by clinging to pertions must either be a false or an ignorant man. I think either of the wreck. The catastrophe has created much of the two, in the sight of all honest men, would disqua- sensation in the neighbourhood. lify him from filling that office. I do hope that all our DISTRESSING SHIPWRRCK.—HASTINGS.—During the branches will now see that we are right, and will see in severe gale from S.W., with which the English ours their own rights, and will have courage to maintain | Channel was visited on Sunday night and Monday and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have the following resolution:— That in accordance with them, and rally round the fourth branch, for the morning, a brig bound for Landon, called the Chamstruggle is not over yet. Hoping that the Land and La- pion, laden with a West Indian cargo, consisting bour Bank will get that support, which it requires to chiefly of tobacco, ram, and sugar, was wrecked in Hurrah for the fourth branch.

I remain, yours truly, ONE WILD KNOWS HIS BIGHTS, AND IS DETER MINED TO MAINTAIN THEM.

LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin, -On the 27th of November, it was expected that and 5th, and Derby branches, banking their funds in the thefalert to secure any portions of the wreck that

Land and Labour Bank. All credit is due to those three branches for maintain- quantity of timber, consisting of spars, &c., has ing their rights by supporting the rules as they have been brought on shore. It is somewhat remarkable done, and credit is more especially due to the two council that she grounded very near the spot where the Two members from the 4th and 5th branches who have Cornelissen Dutch East Indiaman was wrecked in had the battle to fight, who told the council that they the terrific gale on the night of the 27th of December, (the two council men) would suffer expulsion from the now nearly two years ago. Saturday night was a very society before they would give up their rights, mich) The motions which were submitted to the council.

were :--1st. 31st rules."

Votes for this motion one. chester 4th and 5th, and Derby branches, on the banking | were picked up by the coast guard early on Monday ou stion; but nevertheless, having the opinion of a large morning, and their deplorable condition was relieved majority of the members, to the effect that no branch by the officers at the nearest station. Labour Bank, deem it our duty, as servents of the society, to suspend the above branches from all connexion with the body, until the decision of the majority is acceded to-and that the other branches of our society be instructed not to receive any travelling cards or clear- an equal amount of mischief in the North Sea, and

ances from the before-mentioned branches, until the de-

cision of the majority is complied with.' The votes for the amendment were three. A 'rider' was moved as follows :--

not as yet received all the Bank schedules from the

ratiways and progression, for they voted 38 for Feargus you may rely upon it, that the money will not be with overboard and lost. Upwards of thirty bullocks and O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and only two against him!' The drawn from the Land and Labour Bank. I cannot help sheep also died on board during the raging of the Whistler' said that the mechanics had withdrawn their noticing one remark of the council member from No. 4 storm. The captain, Mr Cook, very wisely determoney from the Land and Labour Bank, and that he had branch, in the discussion on the council, which was as mined to run for this port, and after encountering, induced them to do so. Oh, holy Moses! what a mistake follows:—'Gentlemento show you that I have confi- if possible, more tempestuous weather, succeeded in that was. Well, the Examines thought it would try to dence in the Land and Labour Bank, Thave this evening making the harbour. A three-masted vessel and a Venues, all kinds

Worms, all kinds

The mechanics have told a friend of mine, who has upwards of £40 of mine, brig were seen to go down, with all hands, it is supported by a majority in favour of withdrawing the money that I want It, and that I intend to send £30 of it to the posed to the westward of this port. The crews of Weakness, from the Land and Labour Bank, and will do so is less Land and Labour Bank, that the prophecy of Mr O'Con- the Albion and Bridgeholm were rescued, and are whatever cause than a month.' A double flat. Why, sir, the sparrows upon nor may be fulfilled, viz., 5,000 working men will be located on the land next year.'

Yours, &c., &c., EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—As a subscriber to jour paper, and also to your monies in each branch shall be invested in the names of admirable Land Plan, I hope you will not deem this an

the council what part of the above part of the law we two emigrant vessels, one containing 500 emigrants, the had violated—they could not tell us. The general secretother about two thirds of that number. The former tary made an appeal against us to the council; this act vessel lost nearly the whole of the miserable passengers, besides the crew, except two; the latter vessel above Any member or members of this society, or person two-thirds. Naw, this system of emigration has declaiming on account of a member, finding himself or cidedly one advantage—it rids the world of the miserable

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CROWN. 'THE NATIONAL DEPENCES.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Great Britain, against the designs of those who are said insubordination amongst the European soldiers of her to covet what they have no better right to than its pre- Majesty's corps in the upper provinces has not been ineffectual in preventing invasion, and that while this pelling the delusion prevalent with respect to the something better than the stigma of helotry and the blessings of coercion. When government produces its to fire, and, strange to say, but one bullet struck him, Land and Labour Bank, will not give up their rights, but plan, if such is contemplated. I shall trouble you again, and that in the thigh. The provost-serjeant stepped Land and Latour Bank, will not give up their rights, but I had been send and black and blew out his brains with a pistol, and all branch and others, who, knowing their rights, have had branch and others, who, knowing their rights, have had are on the alert, and that the people themselves are the twelve men who had fired were cast into confine-Siciaius.

Queon-street, Dumfries,

December 5, 1847. STATE OF TRADE. -- DESTITUTION IN PARKEY. -- The Bank? Mr Selaby said he had no doubt but Mr weavers are no sooner finished with their webs, tkan Another councilman said he believed that no bank few of a very low and unremuncrative description of was safe, but he did think the Land and Labour Bank goods, and of these the number is exceedingly limited. would stand five years, and yet that man roted for the Few, if any, sales can be effected, and it will be somewithdrawing of the money. The council have not told time before a revival can reasonably be anticipated. us where to place our money; whether we should put This is always a dull season of the year, but the prefully, James Martin.—Glasgow, January 12, 1847.

In where to place our money; whether we should put it into our pockets, or a bank, we cannot tell; but one shortness of breath, for nearly eight years, and after trying various remedics, did not find myself any better. I purchased a small box of Keating's Loxenges of you, from which I found greatbenefit. The second box, 2s.9d. size, completely cured me, and I can now breath more freely, and am as free from cough as ever I was in my freely, and am as free from cough as ever I was in my elearance to any other branch, and the members!

In where to place our money; whether we should put it into our pockets, or a bank, we cannot tell; but one it into our pockets, or a bank, we cannot tell; but one of the councilmen had a splendid idea where it should be taken out of the Land and Labour Bank and placed in the Royal Bank in Liverpool, that had already stopped payment.

Andrew marvell was regularly paid his wages so long as he served for Hull; but I believe he only received to the progressing with the Land and Labour Bank and placed in the Royal Bank in Liverpool, that had already stopped payment.

Andrew marvell was regularly paid his wages so long as he served for Hull; but I believe he only received to the progressing with the Land and Labour Bank and placed in the Royal Bank in Liverpool, that had already stopped payment.

Andrew marvell was regularly paid his wages so long as he served for Hull; but I believe he only received to the progressing with the Land and Labour Bank and placed in the Royal Bank in Liverpool, that had already stopped payment.

Andrew marvell was regularly paid his wages so long as he served for Hull; but I believe he only received to the placed, when he moved that it should be taken out of the year, but the progressing with the progressing with the Land and Labour Bank and placed in the Royal Bank in Liverpool, that had already stopped payment.

And row marvell was regularly paid his wages so long the placed, when he moved that it should be a travelling cards should not be received in any other about 1,200 under 12 years of ago. Above 200 sohebranch, if they would not draw the money out of the dules have within these few days been issued, and Land and Labour Bank. But this motion was not car- the number will immediately materially increase. Six,—In justice to yourself and duty to the public, I am induced to bear testimony to the efficacy of Keating's Cough Lozenges, which I am in the constant habit of Liwas said, at the council, and in some of the branches, lieved by the Burgh Parochial Board is 500, being industry, but wanting the means of reference to actual recommended them to many persons who have been suited and personal observation and comparison, their fering from coughs, and in no instance have I known and personal observation and comparison, their fering from coughs, and in no instance have I known and Labour Bank on the 17th of April, three months belonging to No. 4 pilot beat fore the fourth branch. Ye, mechanics of Bolton, what been sent home to Ireland. The expenditure of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April, three months belonging to No. 4 pilot beat fore the fourth branch. Ye, mechanics of Bolton, what been sent home to Ireland. The expenditure of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April three months belonging to No. 4 pilot beat fore the fourth branch. Ye, mechanics of Bolton, what been sent home to Ireland. The expenditure of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April three months belonging to No. 4 pilot beat fore the fourth branch. Ye, mechanics of Bolton, what been sent home to Ireland. The expenditure of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April the true, for the Derby branch put their money into the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the law and Labour Bank on the 17th of April the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the corresponding month of the Land double the number during the Land double the number cessful. I shall begind to testify to their merit to any one has capital done for you? Are not your members stary.

Burgh Parochial Board is at present at the rate of lake station. At half-past one o'clock the two vessels. ing? Did not your strike cost you £14,000, and in 1844 £7,000 per annum, and that of the Abbey at the rate being but a short distance from each other between

chinists, to save yourselves from the norrible quitance pathose of horses, mules, &c , collected at Leipsic, vessel through a heavy sea caused by a strong gale per, emanating from the capitalist, and yet some of you Austerlitz, Jena, Waterloo, and other battle fields, vote against that bank that would save you ! Ye machinists have been imported into Hull, from the continent, of London, have you forgotten the thousands of pounds and, after being ground to dust, used to manure the

A Staffordshire overseer was discovered at a recent parish meeting, to have made sixty-three weeks in and Co. at Sanadhana, near Mungulpere, on the ten the Glasgow cotton spinners? and yet some of ye a year! and he had also made an entry about 'county rats!' The constable, whose laugh at the overseer was the loudest, next produced his account. | are, William Quayle, David Davis, and John Fuller, including a charge for a conquest on a dead man! journeymen; and George Benson, Joseph Ledder, The Spanish real in Massachusetts is called a Quayle was subsequently picked up by the crew of No. 'ninepence,' in New York a 'shilling,' in Maryland | 4 and taken on board, where every means were tried

Sure we all know that St Paul wrote an epistle to Mr Selsby, and twenty-six mechanics, being locked up in the Royans, but did you ever hear of an epistle to a gloomy coid damp divised by the capitalists! Have has been an abstainer from animal food for the last made, about eighteen months since,

SHIPWRECKS. Loss of the Frankfield, with Twenty Lives. We regret to announce the total wreck of the Frankfield, a fine ship of 900 tons, bound from Liver pool to Callao, with the loss of twenty lives. She was wrecked at half-past five o'clock on Tuckday More Losses on 'the Goodwin.'-These terrible

emancipate labour from the iron grasp of capital. Pevensey bay, a few miles to the east of Beachey. head, and, melancholy to relate, only three men and a boy out of a crew of tourteen were saved. They were washed a hore on a portion of the wreck, to which they clung. Six bodies have been picked up near the wreck. The beach to the eastward of Pevensey bay has been during the day completely covered with tobacco in the leaf, vast quantities of which have been picked by the numerous parties who have since the council would come to a final conclusion on the 4th midday crowded the shore. The coast-guard are on may be seen floating by, and already a considerable similar one to that we are alluding te, and, what is not a little singular, the two vessels foundered nearly at the same hour, as well as in the same place, both Resolved "that the appeals from No. 4 and 5 having run aground a little before four o'clock on the branches be accepted, and that their case lie over until Sunday morning; but we are sorry to say, not with the delegate meeting in 1849, according to the 11th and the same results as regards the saving of life, as in the former case only one life was lost, whereas in this melancholy instance but four of her crew. 2nd. As an amen iment to the motion:— That this who were within a day's sail of their destination, recouncil has heard with regret, the decision of the Man. main to tell the sal tale of their disaster. These of our society shall deposit our funds in the Land and DISASTERS OF THE EAST COAST.—NARR'W ESCAPE OF THE CITY OF LONDON STEAMER.

HARWICH, TURSDAY.—The recent frightful gales

which eccasioned so much havoe in the Channel off

the more eastern portion of the coast, have caused

more deplorable results have been reported here. At times it blow a perfect hurricane from the S.S.W. and during its height several vessels were almost instantaneously lost on the Gurffeet Sands. The That, inasmuch as we, the Executive Council, have City of London steamer, from Rotterdam for London. has had a very narrow escape, and considering the perilous position she was in, and the weather she had to encounter, her present condition appears most storm which prevailed that night. She was thrown on her beam ends, and the sea making a perfect breach over her decks, a number of cattle were washed reported to have been taken on to Gravesend. The accounts from Yarmouth, Cromer, and other places along the northern coast, communicate a sad list of casualties. In the roadstoad off Yarmouth the shipping suffered severely. The Concord, Mr Clump, master, of Ramsgate, got ashore on the Shipwash Sands during the night, and all attempts to save her proved uscless. The life-boat was launched, and, by dint of the usual exertions of the Yarmouth boatmen, rescued the crew. The unfortunate vessel was totally lost; and in the course of the morning the Darlington packet, belonging to Stockton, met with a similar fate on the Scroby Sands. The captain, however, and his cr. w were preserved. The Reform, of Guole, and bound to that port, foundered in Lynn Deeps on Sunday night, but the master, Mr Platton, and his crew are reported to have been saved. Nota portalong the coast that has not some unfortunate vessel which has been rendered almost derelict by

If the tide of emigration is to continue, for God's sake fellow's body, as if he would be at once avenged. took his knife, and drew it across the conger's head. Its jaws then became unlocked, and its victim

liberated. OPENING OF MILLS AND RESUMPTION OF FULL TIME. -Messra J. and T. Sparrow, Ennam Mill, Blackburn, employing upwards of 600 hands, which has been for some weeks closed, and at other times Siz,—For some months by gone, there has been, what cobbett used to term a moving of the straw, with respect day morning. Messrs. John Turner and Co., Throstle to the defences of the country. Rumours of various Nest Mill, and Ewood Mill, employing about 1,040 kinds have been more or less rife. Latterly these have hands, which for a short time back have been workassumed a definite shape and bearing. An aristocrat in ing thirty-six hours per week, commenced on Friday the House of Incurables, has given notice of a motion on morning at eleven hours per day, and hopes are now

MILITARY EXECUTION IN INDIA.—The progress of branch and others, who, knowing their rights, have had over cast into confine-courage to mention them. One of the council members wiser and more steady than those who left old Rome ment, and will be tried for a conspiracy to evade the performance of their duty. Of the other execution no particulars have as yet been received.

MULIER MONAHNSIS.—An extraordinary phenomenon has lately been seen at Devonport-a woman named Bell with no fewer than three legs. The prodicy being so uncommon, the magistrates committed her to the safe custody of their gaoler. [Rather harsh conduct to an extra-pedal belle. It may be incidentally mentioned that the superfluous member was a wooden one, which she had stolen from her husband.]

AN M.P. MAY DEMAND HIS WAGES.—Some say that Andrew Marvell was regularly paid his wages so long as he served for Hull; but I believe he only received from his constituents yearly a complimentary cask proceeding would be what in the law of Scotland is called 'an action of repitition,' to recover back money wrongly received. For this point of the People's Charter—payment of wages—no new law is required .- Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors. The East India Company have announced their intention of exporting the extraordinary quantity of 230,953 gallons of London porter to Bombay.

the bell buoy and the bar. the pilots got into the Millions of bushels of human bones, mixed with punt belonging to No. 4, and were proceeding to that from the westward, when the punt was capsized by the waves, and the whole seven men were immediately seen struggling in the water. The crews of the two pilot boats made the most strenuous efforts to save their comrades, but they only succeeded in rescuing one, Thomas Eddleston, who was picked up by No. 12. The others we regret to say, were all drowned. The names of the unfortunate sufferes and William Charlton, apprentices. The body of

RUMOURED AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.-It is

amounted to 10,000 nen

10 THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. on the Nation newspaper refused to pub-six—As the Nation newspaper refused to pub-the letter which I herewith enclose, and as I the residus to lay it before the people of England, I manuscript in people of England, I ill feel obliged by your giving it a place in the where Star.

Respectfully yours, PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

HOW TO REPEAL THE UNION?

· Ay, there's the rub.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

Repeal the Union.

Now I am neither a Young Irelander, nor eke an into madness. 165 Repeal members.' This, he says, is very good wher afford the one nor the other."

Here it is :- Repeal the Union with England's Lif possible; if not, without it. m it into immediate effect? lifter having proposed this profound plan, he

2nd. 'Have any means yet been put in operation, risk 'outlawry,' before he would submit to it. But the first utterance of the word Repeal, to the such an event is impossible. Give us remedial meament day, tending in the slightest degree to lesson sures, and crime ceases! it objections of an Englishman to the Repeal? this latter question he boldly answers, none,

strever, I am fully convinced? Pray, now sir, permit me to ask you, by what in? Is it because that you are fully con-Union Act, that therefore no one else has? Verily be premises are worthy of the conclusion. Watts ill-boding speech. ad Whateley may hide their diminished heads after

is specimen of Blessington logic. What do you mean by winning the assent of Eng-Atdel-Kader? If you have not, it follows, therefore, exiding to your logic, that nobody else has.

Where have you been during the last ten years? ady, a public writer, even under a fictitious name. with to know something about the proceedings of tose whose assent he professes a desire to win to the Repeal of the Act of Union. But as it appears m know nothing of the matter, just let me take m by the arm and enlighten you a bit, in a friendly, gaet way. It will do you good, and perhaps have the salulary effect of inducing you before you write ean, to learn something of the subject on which ou write.

of Ireland, to obtain a Repeal of the Legislative his interest to be quiet. Their motto will be, 'That Union; that the name of this missionary was Robert Lawrey: that a meeting of the citizens of Dublin ate duly convened by public placard, to hear this Entleman tender the co-operation of two millions of chizens were bound to do by the well-known laws ciriised society, they assembled in vast numbers, abour before the time appointed for holding the dukes, and otherwise maltreated him; that the and brutal outrage, by T. M. Ray, the Repeal secretay, Tom Arkins who led the assault on the occasion, and our present redoubtable City Marshal; that Lord Phington then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, pub-Thomas Reynolds, who has since had his reward, that no missionary should speak at that meetbe unless he should first show his credentials, and then he would be taken into custody and lodged Irishman would visit him; that after all this dish mber of 3,500,000, which is more than the whole hale population of Ireland, for a Repeal of the

ge to admit that you are more enligh than when I took your arm a while ago.

But lest there should be any mistake or doubt it is not a solitary fact. Hear what the Tipperany respecting the hearty good will of the people of Vindicator of the 1st inst., says, commenting on the lagiand towards the people of Ireland, and their labove:—

[It is understable that the present lamentable state] therent love of justice and fair play. I hereby challange you, or any one else, to a discussion of a Re-Ital of the Act of Union, in any part of England erded; and I undertake to pay the whole expense of the meeting, and your expenses there and back

conferred no right or benefit on the people of Eng. and; that the Irish people are justly and righteously richest counties of the South of Ireland. Let it speak etcled to a Repeal of the Act of Union; and that for itself, facts are stubborn things. For the Nenagh done but the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland division, inctuding only the North Riding of Tipbould make laws for Ireland. That the Irish have perary, there are at least one hundred and seventyban robbed, plundered and expatriated from their na- five insolvent debtors. Let the English government English Constitution. He soon obtained great influence tive Land by the hereditary oppressors of the people of hear such statements as the above, and ask themRegisted; that a sincere, hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country?

STAR, to advocate their demand for far greater reform brandy and water?

A fine woodcock, que

A fine woodcock, que

The people of hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country?

A fine woodcock, que

The people of hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country?

The people of hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country?

The people of hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country?

The people of hearty, and cordial union be gelves can the Poor Law work well in this country? the Brown henceforth and for ever, established between Hoar another fact—the Rev. Mr Quaid, P.P., told than had yet been proposed by any of the Whig chamthe people of England and Ireland, for the purpose of the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the Ennis guardians on Wednesday, that if the poor the countries, of Clonka are not quickly relieved, they must plunder of Connell and O'Connell and O'Conn Plate Power of the people over their representatives. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

A VOICE FROM TIPPERAKY.

County Tipperary, Dec. 2ad, 1847. For some weeks past we have all been anxiously dence. expecting something calculated to relieve our present depressed state, but up to this the semeshing a meeting of the peasantry at Toomevara, for Trest their public meetings, and they a were presented by the National Association, in the Star of the 13th ult. Whis government for the very Whis party prepared by them for the 'million.' find they have versation among all classes, and all seem to come to was two o'clock, p.m., when a troop of dragoons, a ham, to march on London with the bayonet screwed on large quantity of error, as to make it appear, to commenced between Messrs versation and Pell, of the nothing. If I except the innosition of taxes and notice, were placed under the directions of Contain the Lords. Which is the future to fill the places. The hour for the meeting whose leaders in 1832 proposed to the men of Birming. So artfully contrived to mix up a little truth, with a nouse. Accordingly continuely of commenced between Messrs versation and Pell, of the nothing. If I except the innosition of taxes and notice, were placed under the directions of Contain the Lords. With the case, or who committee and many of the lords of

the beginning of it; I began to hope that I all of their being governed by one feeling or other, can reconcile it with the duty they owe the constitu-it is quite true that speeching at Conciliation tion and their sovereign, to attempt the violation of Kennedy. collecting money; and getting Repealers, red- the privileges which the former guarantees to, and

bill, trace the effect to its came of Let them as a many has no other mode of makeull. His death is expected. The account thus appearing of Chertest and Ropest and the medium of fulsome disgossing his country of hough the medium of fulsome disgossing his country of hough the medium of fulsome disgossing his many of the medium of fulsome disgossing his many of the medium of fulsome disgossing his country of hough the medium of fulsome disgossing his many of the medium of fulsome disgossing his country of hough the medium of fulsome disgossing his many of the medium of fulsome disgossing his country of the medium of fulsome dissortion, the medium of fulsome dissortion of the calculated of the medium of fulsome dissortion of the medium of fulsome dissortion of the medium of fullow his country of the medium of the fullow his c as of having countenanced and assisted to propa- murders, spoilations, and robberies, perpetrated on it works ruin for the country which they represent. at a political delusion upon their poor confiding them by ruthless tyrants—the generators of the beggared servile crew, who would now seek to good us

old Irelander, but I am a Repealer. And, al. Let it be recollected that so long as the causes the state of the s millions of our brave and hardy Milesian race, and the Act of Union, and to see a parliament in Colthe Act of Union, and to see a parliament in Colthe Act of Union, and to see a parliament in Colthe and brave men would tober 9th, 1847, a very lengthy letter from an Irishhave met the same doom, had it not been for the
man, whose name is honourably distinguished in his
agitation of the Chartist chief, there was no literal difabout having a domestic parliament, as a neces- our waste lands, and bring into play the available which had hitherto prevented the triumph of Repeal, consequence of the mere act of Repeal. A new resources of our country. They insulted us, and and the means by which Repeal might be gained. st of Union might be passed. There is a popular called us idle, thriftless sots. All this, and more One of the principal causes of failure has been, aca good writer, has propounded no plan to no! right will triumph, and before we hand ourselves too lengthy to be transferred to our columns; we then the people ' How to Repeal the Union? He ever to the executioner many a noble fellow will must content ourselves with the following exthecis to the plan proposed by 'Hibernicus,' viz :- | pour out the last drop of his heart's blood, -many a tracts :-Register, purchase land, create voters, secure sword will be dyed with the crimson gere of a ruthless HOW REPEAL HAS BEEN RETARDED, AND HOW ter, Sheffield, and other places, and added to the control of wengeance down on our task masters who drove us, maddened by despair, to destruction. True! Many will preach obedience to the law. Yes, by all means, let the constitution law of the realm be obeyed, but have we forgotten what he might be schieve the end in view. And what is this have we lain dormant under the thraldom of a have we lain dormant under the thraldom of a cursed race of landlords, who tore out our very vitals, have we forgotten what be might be — too long you with the following remarks. to furnish a ratification to their prefligate appetites, but we will do so no longer. Progressive reform is the order of the day, and no coercion. Let the Now, good sir, is this the sapient plan which re- Ministers of England remove the causes which proes neither time nor money? If so, why not duce crimes; and then, if after the peasant's wrongs are redressed—the farmer's persecutions removed, the tenant's rights guaranteed, and our social and political evils done away with, if, after these things 1st. 'Are there any rational means of winning the be done, erime continues, then, by all means, let a Coercion Bill be introduced, and, I am satisfied, it

Another topic being discussed among us 'Wild him.

Irish' is, the conduct of the Parliamentary misrepre
A few weeks ago I saw evidences of this in the NATION; sentatives of Ireland. It has been rudely remarked that neglect to meet the great question of Tenant Right, Nottingham, with something like a sneer, and instead of Ireland, for the last seven years. sizes of reasoning, or through what medium, have to which they were pledged at the hustings, but on marrived at this conclusion? Upon what autho- which they are silent, both in parliament, and in the that 'Feargus O'Conner will be a thorn in the sides of ay do you presume to make this unfounded asser- programme of their resolution,—that no confidence the Whigs. need be placed in men who left it to an English med that you have made no effort to member—an Irishman whom their vituperative England, as you say, to the Repeal of the spirits exiled to start a motion on Repeal in men who, before a Whig Sewetary of State, cowed and withdrew a just amendment to the Whig ministers'

No wonder that the man who styles himself leader of the Irish people, should be rebaked and jeered by an joined, but against which I frequently remonstrated in English barenet, on the tame spirit of his dreams. ed, and lessoning the objection of an Englishman to Oh! for Ireland, that she had not a few such men as Epcal? What, Englishman? Have you ever seen O'Connor, Austey, Grattan, Mahon, and O'Brien, representing her men who fight her battles manfully, the Repsal, and try to conciliate and indoctrinate the who would assume a tone of manly independence in thartists. dvocating a nation's rights.

Intelligence has just arrived recounting the interview of the Irish Council with Lord John Russell, and also John O'Connell's letter to the Freeman's Jour-NAL. It has produced a dreadful sensation. A few more facts like that, and Lord John will see how far easier it would be to give people means to live, than and the Irish. to meet the expenses attendant on the suppression of an outbreak. It is really alarming to hear the ministers' decision regarding Ireland. He and his colleagues ought to be made aware of the ill-boding aspect of things in this country. There is a deadly hatred of the English government being implanted in every Be it known to you, then, and to all others whom Irishman's bosom. Society is in a ferment—it is like a volcano heaving its destructive lava, previous to its faziishmen deputed a missionary to this city with being spread out on the plains. A short time hence, natructions to tender their assistance to the people and no man-not even the best disposed-will find it they have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by letter to disentitle me to their esteem.

Never was there such a hostile feeling being nourished against English legislature as at present, Not since the days of the first invasion, when Henry Erglishmen to effect a Repeal of the Union sta- the Second sent his cursed satelites to rob and plunder tie; that instead of hearing this gentleman, as the our forefathers, at the instance of a traitor king, M'Murrough of Meath, -- not since the days of bloody persecution, when the pitch cap, the rack, and the gibbet, met an Irishman at every turn,—not since sansur before the time appointed for holding the those days were Irishmen so completely opposed to the thing, beat and abused the missionary, tore his the English government as at present. They are determined not to victimise themselves for any go-Repeal dupes were instigated to commit this base vernment. Let Lord John and his cabinet digest that piece of information.

their quietness.'.

We blame not the English people. No; let that fact go further. The Saxon may be called a scoundrel, but the Irish will not believe it. They stretch forth their hands in friendship, to the honest men of by thanked these worthies, for their manly and England; they ask for their co-operation, and thank Pitiotic achievement; that when a hearing was tiem for last year's assistance. Let the English hear Com Exchange, the patriotic City Marshal, Mr opposition to their government. When facts like the following are of daily recurrence, will the English

say we have no cause of complaint? Saturday last, 27th Nov., the sub-sheriff of this county. Mr Going, proceeded to the lands occupied by farmers of the name of Quinliks to eject them. These wish Mr O'Connell, Mr O'Brien, and Mr Duffy to know is Newgate, where he might rot before any good unfortunate men owed but one year's rent: they offered the rent in full-they effered the costs of the graceful conduct on the part of the soi-disant Repealers, the generous, forgiving, and liberty-loving
prople of England, petitioned parliament to the
mber of 3,500,000, which is more than the whole the execution of his duty. with the Irish people for itself, and it is only melancholy

It is undeniable that the present lamentable state of this country is mainly owing to the unfortunate relations subsisting between landlord and tenant. It is certain also that in some cases it is a struggle for exwhich you or they may choose—Exeter Hall, if you istence with the tenant; and we do not know that The meeting to be an open one, and one fort- the appliances of the most stringent code of laws that highl's notice of it to be duly advertised and pla- can be imagined, will avail in checking the spread of crime, as long as electment processes are enforced with inflexible vigour, where honesty and fair dealing he was admirably calculated, being well versed in have not abandoned the tenant. It is searcely neces- history, law, politics, and literature—possessing an

state of the country; and recollect it is told of one of the

I feel pleasure in informing you that R. U. Bayly. Esq., the chairman of the Nenagh board of guardians. who was shot at eight or ten days since, is expected

Brownrigg, a government official, sent down from English working men were subjected. of the attempted murder. Several persons were were some collisions between the police and the Charburght up on Menday, the 29th ult. on suspicion, tists, just as there were at No wtonbarry, Castlepollard, Skibbereen and some other place. 38 between the anti-tithe

REPEAL AND THE CHARTER.

A VOICE FROM AMERICA!

REPEAL IS TO BE WON.

Tones Hotel, Rochester.

It appears, or should appear, from the very nature of the law which would marr our manhood, and hold here to-day contains an extract from the Nation, refersion of Mr O'Connor, and says:

See the constitution is well the realist to the law which would marr our manhood, and hold here to-day contains an extract from the Nation, refersion of Mr O'Connor, and says:

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The the the the the the the law which would marr our manhood with the the law which would marr our manhood w September 27, 1847.

Bepeal has been retarded by the bickerings, divisions, and jealousies of Irishmen, among themselves. If we have not enough of good sense among us all to from list wise in us Repealers to hold aloof from such have not enough of good sense among us all to frown down this addiction, we have not yet acquired the man? I hope we shall hear no more denunciations of day (we think,) for the master of a firm, to effer a to agree to a reduction in the hours of labour, until such

Feargus O'Connor is a distinguished Irishman, ofgreat for the Repeal of the Union. Charles Gavan Duffy is a distinguished Irishman, of great influence in Ireland, who is working for the same object. Hr O'Connor has gent of England to the repeal of the Union Act?' will receive the support of every man who would now STAR), which has, with one exception, the largest circulation of any newspaper in England. Mr Duffy has scouted all the overtures for a junction of the Char-

sentatives of Ireland. It has been rudely remarked that little can be expected from men who either refuse or little can be expected from men who either refuse or little can be expected from men who either refuse or little can be expected from men who either refuse or little can be expected from men who either refuse or lines I have organised in America and Canada in behalf the purpose of bringing down to so great an extent Barley, per 112 lbs. ... 239 —15s to 15s (Treland, for the last seven years)

How long, may I ask, are those senseless asperities to be suffered in our ranks ! What has Feargus O'Connor | done against his native land, that he should thus be treated something like a political swindler? I have heard a great deal in my time said against the 'violence' of the Chartists. It was a favourite theme of the lamented Liberator-a theme, however, in which I never private-evidences of which, in the handwriting of O'Connell himself in 1840, were in my possession which re-

Seven years' experience have not altered my epinion in ence have proved to me that the Chartists ought to have been conciliated long ago, and ought to have been leagued with the Irish Repealers in a powerful confederation for the freedom of the two nations—the English

I have suggested the same ideas in my Irish History, pages 1897-8, which was published in the lifetime of O'Connell, and presented to him; so that no one can say that my present expressed opinions grow from a basty impulse, or from personal feelings.

And it will appear, by this letter, that I am now some what at issue with the successors of O'Connell on the one hand, and the leaders of the Young Lisland party on the other. This is a very unpleasant predicament indeed. I should like to stand well in the estimation of both : and I hope nothing may be construed from this

I think, sir, the day has arrived which calls upon every Irishman to make some sacrifice for the sake of the looked-for freedem of his country. From the mass of the people a sacrifice of a few pence or shillings, and a little time occasionally, are required. From the wealthy a sacrifice of their vanity in favour of their own manufactures—from the leaders, a sacrifice of their offended feelings, their wounded pride, their excited enmities. The people are willing enough to perform their part, but the leaders don't seem equally willing to sacrifice now this retards our progress, and will continue to

retard it just so long as it will last, and no longer.

body of the American Repealers as the successor of his father-and, though he may not be gifted with his father's varied abilities, he has, we think, that national

very patriotic, and a very great Irishman. Feargus O'Connor entered into the Repeal struggle so Feargus did not abandon Repeal.

public man. But he volunteered his services to another battalion of struggling serfe-namely, the Chartists of England. Here, eagle-like, he soon soared to his wented

Charter.

Feargus O'Conner, as I have said, after his quarrel with O'Connell, in 1836, threw himself into the ranks of the men who demanded this farther reform of the among them; and he next established the NORTHERN

Mr Mooney next notices the progress of the Char- the bird which had no other wound.

PRIGHTFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY—HATRED TO THE the Castle, has been investigating the circumstances. As Birmingham and one (or two other places there

Chartists of Ireland, and the pol ice and army. day, the 30th ult., in order to enter Nenagh, and de- Whig government for this. Yes, that very Whig party prepared by them for the 'million,' find they have the masting whose landers in 1992 and they have the masting whose landers in 1992 and they have the discussion. molish the workhouse. The hour for the meeting whose leaders in 1832 proposed to the men of Birming so artfully contrived to mix up a little truth, with a house. Accordingly at eight o'clock, the discussion

Mr Mooney. He next says ;-Goercion Bill, for our future comfort. A Coercion murder of Mr Anthony Burke, of Borrisoleigh, in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped their payments in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several nave stopped the case, several na can reconcile it with the duty they owe the constitu- Dwyer, Pat Murphy, Edmund Dwyer, and Michael sop to Chartist agitation and to nothing else: The Association does wear a gloomy aspect in London; they could assist us or not. The next week they Conciliation Hall Repealers, into snug cozey the latter swears to maintain for her people, and on attacked their companion, as they were going home whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4, with its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting. It does not show that they confused the public, and its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting. We now leave it in the hands of the public, and on attacked their companion, as they were going home whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4, with its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting. It does not show that they confused the public, and on attacked their companion, as they were going home whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4, with its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting and in the hands of the public, whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4 with its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting and in the hands of the public, where going home are account to the public, whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4 with its terrise London, we know not what they may avail there in last meeting and in the hands of the public, whether the Repeal egitation of 1842.4 with its terrise last meeting and in the property of the support of the public and the property of the public and the public and the public Concilation Han repeaters, into sing cozey the latter swears to maintain for her people, and on attacked their companion, as they were going home was insensible. He suppression of which it is only natural that they should forswear allegiance.

The propolers with all their decorations on Tara the country. Their second is false—they know as the light and Mullaghmant, exterior to maintain for her meetings and its faeditions' resolutions on Tara the country. Their second is false—they know as the light and Mullaghmant, exterior to maintain for her may avail them monster meetings and its faeditions' resolutions on Tara the country. Their second is false—they know as the light and Mullaghmant, exterior to maintain for her may avail them and the suppression of which it is only natural that they may avail them and the suppression of which it is only natural that they may avail them and the suppression of which it is only natural that they should forswear allegiance.

The repealers with all their decoration and the suppression of which it is only natural that they should forswear allegiance.

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The repealers with all their decoration and the suppression of which it is only natural that they should forswear allegiance. should forswear allegiance.

True! This country is in a very disturbed state, inhuman brotes an the snot. The unfortunate man legal caution, and extra loyalty, did not escape a prose-low nexpense we sent at delegate to Conference, own expense at the conference of the conference o True! This country is in a very disturbed state, trol of police who were on duty, and who arrested the verament. The repealers, with all their decorum, and so ciation, prior to this year. 'Tis true, that at our legal caution, and extra loyalty, did not escape a prose- own expense we sent a delegate to Conference, and the proceedings are perpetrated openly and fearlessly. murders are perpetrated openly and fearlessly. Inhuman brutes on the spot. The unfortunate man legal caucion, and value logal to a value logal plan to Repeal the Union, as the most brawling barbarity, but will they, before calling for a Coercion pointed stone, two and a half inches long, was example of the Borrisokane hospital, and a scarp cution for sedition, nor the dungeon—and did not extort me rely to watch the proceedings, which was openly any thing from the government, save a few places for started at the time. The true, at his return, that

> were it not that by an accident there happened to be three Whig landlords in the House of Lords against Central Committee, who argued; that if a disturbtwo landlords, who refused to give a triumph to their ance were to happenin our trade, such as a reduction, months in the dungeon, just as Peargus O'Connor, the

Between the freatment of the cautions, loyal, and another part not, when by paying back from the Est legal leader of repeal, and the more violent and direct of February, No. 2 would be eligible at the same agitation of the Chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief, there was no literal difference on the chartist chief. have met the same doom, had it not seen for the sam quantum of prosecution and imprisonment. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Irish leader to all their movements, the Chartists did good for evil. In

mu upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the full upon this great question. A Repeal of the disunion of the print of print of provisions, to increase your werkmen's wages, and the provisions are low you intentions at the full upon this price the full upon the fu tists, they prayed the Imperial Parliament amongst their showing upon an average, the amount of 5s. 5d. in now that provisions are low you intend making a correspresent, as it would lead me away from the obseridom, it's tinetured too much with penal times. The entire letter, which Parliament. They did, these violent cut-throats! and dispatched to the Central Committee the next mornother demands, to restore to Ireland its suppressed the pound reduction, so that a delegate might be ponding reduction. et of this letter, which is to show that 'Ternist,' Better die a freeman than live a slave. But occupies nearly five columns of the Boston Pilor, is Feargus O'Connor was the man who drew up that peling. And it was not till after much conversation

manner, which gives me pain, and induces me to trouble mounting the petty and the great obstacles that impeded day on which, then, and not till then, they say sider the case before coming to a final decision. We are his progress—and placing himself at the head of public the reduction was offered to us? why surely their not ignorant of the present deranged state of the mone-

political stamins to beget or sustain our national inde- English Chartists, or of French Infidels, or American reduction to his men. Twas an unfortunate thing time as the present temporary depression is relieved. Slaveholders, among Repealers. We Repealers pretend for us, that our trade was so depressed, and our havto the world that we seek the freedom of eight millions ing so little was the greatest reason why we should influence in England, who has worked, and is working, of Irishmen who reside in Ireland. Let us, then, do be firm in our price and union. Sixth. If it was an this duty with charity and adelity, Leave the American out-of-work question, we ask, what did he want with Slaveholders to the American Freemen; leave the French | non-society men ? But we know it was not so, neither Infidels to the French Priesthood; and leave the English | did the non-society men do us so much harm, as some established a newspaper in England, (the NORTHERN Chartists to work out their salvation as well as they of our own men going in, and we firmly believe, that can. And if any of these denounced classes volunteer they would not have gone in, if the Central Commit-

express, not as mine own, but, really, of many Re- were a set of scamping vagabands, so lost to all sense

And now, sir, as to the question of 'How Repeal is to be won?' I answer without hesitation, that the mode is time the masters went to the north, they only sucto me as plain as that of any other great undertaking such as the constructing of a canal or railroad-but the engineering, and the labour, and the time, and the patience must be expended, else we shall have nothing but Repeal on paper.

Might I suggest from this distance, to either Young or Old Ireland, to send a couple of their ablest speakers to Eugland, who would make the question plain to the com-Scotland, and who would conciliate everybody-to soud a courle more, who can speak French, through France strained me from going over to England to agitate for and Belgium, and make friends and converts there—to send a couple more to go through Canada and the United States, who would be well received and well entertained all honest tradesmen, that the parties in any trade by the friends of freedom at this side. Let all these who are in dispute, have not even a voice whether this respect. Seven years of bitter and painful experi- missionaries preach the one political creed-the independence of Ireland in connexion with the British the whole trade, and not the No. 2. society, who pro-Crown. This is the doctrine of all Repealers; beyond claimed it (after everything had been tried), a strike:

Thompson, and Patrick Henry. thren throughout this new world, to consider the prospects of forming a great American association with an world. Such a fund and organisation would call around

and abroad to be kind and charitable to each other, and against us, and that, for self-protection, we should consider ourselves as one great family, whose individual characters affected one and all.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS MOONEY.

EDINBURGH.—An interesting game case is now before the first division of the Court of Session. Capt. pheasants. Upon the same principle, a landlord among our friends, in the short space of ten weeks; tiem, marriage, or burial, took place throughout the could not object to boys with rattles being placed on the sum of £144. 15s. 9d.—yes, in ten weeks; for the year 1846.

different parts of a field to frighten away either hares first place we applied to for assistance was at Dait.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER—FIVE LIVES

pions of improvement.

The quarrel which unfortunately spring up between O'Connell and O'Conner now extended itself to a quarrel between O'Connell and the Chartists, of which body O'Conner had become the recognised leader.

Mr Mooney next notices the progress of the Chartists of the Chartists of which had no other wound.

days ago on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Central Committee who remain in London have not been able to confute our so-called misrepresentations, the discommendation of his commanions, named Lewis Warner, was taken been able to confute our so-called misrepresentations, of which body will these gents undertake to do so, before any trade, out of the river off Poplar, on Monday morning last. Owing to the absence of the only witness, the wife of an inch below the point where it joins or at any house in London? if so, by giving us timely of one of the unfortunate men, the inquest was aditable to confute our so-called misrepresentations, been able to confute our so-called misrepresentations, of the river off Poplar, on Monday morning last.

O'Connell and the Chartists, of which body of the chartists of which body of the chartists of the only witness, the wife of the chartists of the chartists

THE CRAYFORD BLOCK PRINTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Committee Room, Bell Inn, Crayford, Kent, and Bell Inn. Old Bailey London. November 23rd, 1847.

nothing.' If I except the inposition of taxes and police, were placed under the directions of Captain the Lords. Eighteen or twenty of the Charties leaders, are biassed by a desire in the future to fill the places our deputies, before the Committee and many of their men which discussion continued till past twelve the introduction of a Coercion Bill, which, of course, Pollock, R.M. The meeting did not take place, is to suffice as a remedial measure for starvation, owing either to the severe weather, or to the fear of we have come to the conclusion, that the above the military so that the day pecked juris 8—were cast into we have come to the conclusion, that the above forms the sum total of their intentions towards Ire
The Lord Lieutenant sent £15 per Mr Odell, sub
land

"sedition" by carefully packed jurie 8—were cast into mined to support them in their present practices, prison for periods varying from tw. alve to eighteen that they are compelled in justice to their cause, to months, just as O'Connell and his fell, we marryrs were offer a few words in explanation upon their various offer a few words in explanation upon their various and the support them in their first they are compelled in justice to their cause, to months, just as O'Connell and his fell, we marryrs were offer a few words in explanation upon their various of the support them. and.

But, in reality, we often ask ourselves, Are her danger of the beginning as a reward for his bravery in resisting an darker advicer mad 2 or if the beginning darker as a reward for his bravery in resisting an ever memorable 39th of May, 1844.

This is false, or why have a reward for his bravery in resisting an ever memorable 39th of May, 1844.

This is false, or why have a reward for his bravery in resisting an ever memorable 39th of May, 1844. When I saw the letter from Blessington, Majesty's advisers mad? or if they be wise, do they armed assassin, who attempted to rob his father's The persecution of 1842 43 is next described by they (the Central Committee,) not been able to conmisrepresenting them. This is false, or why have in a corner. This they admitted openly in the room, the beginning of it; i began to hope that I are then being governed by one teening or other, the beginning of it; i began to hope that I are then being governed by one teening or other, the beginning of it; i began to hope that I are then being governed by one teening or other, the shoulders of the case that for which I have been long and is evinced in their determination to introduce a county garl, Nenagh, five persons charged with the by which four millions per annum were removed from misrepresented them, that after hearing both sides murder of Mr Anthony Burke, of Borrisoleigh, in the shoulders of the working classes, and placed in the of the case, several have storaged their payments?

be farnished with pretexts for taking vengeance, let us not be supplied with causes to avenge our fathers' ment and if necessary try to oust it from power, before pealers and nets of the law. But being so very decirous of being dated back, we can tated to it works and nets of the law. But being so very decirous of being dated back, we can tated to increase the wages through the high price of assure you our men were very much averse to it, provisions, and now that provisions had fallen, they when it was proposed to them by the meant to make a correspondent reduction. enemy Prel, O'Connell would have served his twelve (a thing they could never suffer,) how awkward it would be if they should want the whole trade out, hat one part should be eligible to support, and tendance), upon his arrival, drawing out a list, sho -ing at a glance, the immense reduction in the price mechanics in your employ, after the 3rd of December.

shared, and the price formerly paid—the highest reduction being 7s. 6d. in the pound, and the lowest as you were necessitated last season, through the high price that the medium list was named, and then by himself. well aware that it has been the invariable rule in the Mr Mooney next notices the meetings in favour of Repeal and the Charter, held in London, Manchester, Sheffield, and other places, and adds—

that the medium list was named, and then by nimsen. Well aware that it has been the invariable rule in the trade to regulate wages by the supply and demand in the table. Labour market, pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression, which we find they make use of in their pression. I would ask the humblest of your readers, as the resolutions. Their first resolution we never saw, till Sinclair, and Co., should be the first to prepose a reducmost exalted, to put the question to his heart, 'ought we saw it in print—whether they ever passed such a tion of wages, knowing the high standing that you hold these men and their distinguished leader be regarded by one or not, we can't pretend to say. Fifth—It is in the trade as engineers, and the many facilities you true the gates were shut for a number of weeks, but are possessed of over many other firms, and the fact

How is it they have chosen the 1st of August as the ceive 'tis the Sabbath day-rather an awkward case. Their second resolution we never saw, till we We ought, it is thought by many, to conciliate inter- saw it in print, but even supposing we had, are we nally as well as externally. These opinions I venture to be made believe that the 1,000 men of Lancashire, the price of our trade. Why 'tis a gross libel upon our Best Split Peas, per owt. ... 20s

honest fellow labourers. Now the fact is, the first Rice, per 112 lbs. ... 29s ceeded in obtaining four men from Middleton, and these were men who considered the Central Com mittee had wronged them ; three cut of the four after trying the work a few days found they could not live by the price, and solicited money from the trade to take them back to their families; the second time they succeded in obtaining eleven men from Cobden's works at Chorley, who were induced to sign a decument for six months, which men are weekly receiving more than they can earn. Seventh.—This is a mere artful dodge for the purpose of substantiating their own shuffling positions, and to vilify our characters, for it is a fact well known and understood by they shall strike or not, and that, therefore, 'twas

this they do not aspire; but ill-treatment may, in the and 'tis not likely, if anything could have been done These unkappy men had arms in their house. They said, 'We wish to give no opposition to the sheriff, but let the bailiffs not enter, we will remove our own cattle and furniture.' For this they were arrested, and furniture.' The respondent also of the experiment.' The respondent also of the experiment and the respondent also of the experiment and the respondent also of the experiment and the respondent also of the experiment.' The respondent also of the experiment and are now in goal at Nenagh, and informations are to Repeal—and it has continued a Repeal county ever mitted that a tenant, without a qualification, had no provented the present unpleasant feeling, and have I am sure, sir, that you have the candour, and the sworn against them for resisting the sheriff deputy in slace. In Parliament he was the seconder of O'Connell's knew no authority in the laws of Scotland which their obstinacy is cutnew no authority in the laws of Scotland which ference; but, instead of which, their obstinacy is cutunseated for the county of Cork, on the petition of his bound a tenant to feed or to preserve game on his ting the Association to ribbons, and they are endenopponent. In 1836 O'Connell separated from and farm for the benefit of his landlord, to whom be- vouring to vilify the characters of an honourable body denounced him. The quarrel was long and painful, but longed the right to hunt or shoot. Game were ferm of men; yes, men who have ever proved themselves Penounced him. The quarrel was long and painful, but natura—they belonged to nobody. If a tenant planted such, and who are still esteemed as such, which our a field of potatoes, or of wheat, he was entitled balance sheet will prove, for, although we have had bitterly of the inadequate supply of coals to the town and abandened by the Irish, Feargus O'Connor, if desti-

natural altitude. He soon became the recognised and or pheasants. He went a step further than this. If ford (the cordwainers,) on the 16th of August, for Lost.—Before Mr Baker, at the Five Bells, Limethe hares or the pheasants had sense enough to eat on the 14th, and not till then, did out trade deter- house, on the body of David Sporle, aged 36 years, in spite of this noise, he held that the tenant, as in mine we should resist the offered reduction by taking who was drowned in the river, off Limehouse, on Sathe meeting, and your expenses there and back that meeting not affirm the followthe meeting not the people of the meeting not affirm the followthe meeting not the people of the meeting no it. The court signified that interdict would be and endeavoured to make us out everything that is niens rose at the same time for the purpose of catchgranted, but formal decision was deferred till Tues- odious, and say, that they have been at some little ing him. The boat gave a sudden lurch, and the five touble to confute our misrepresentation in London, men were all thrown into the river. The poor fellows It is said that Lola Montes, the chere amie of Louis Will these gents say where, and tefore whom, they caught hold of each other, and three of them almost of Bayaria, has been obliged to visit the south of have confuted us? Now, if they have confuted us, it Italy, being inclined to consumption.—Query—of will appear very strange when it comes to be known clinging to each other a short distance from the that parties, after hearing both sides of the case, A fine woodcock, quite dead, was picked up a few have stopped their payment. Now, if the part of the reach them. The body of deceased, Sporle, was dis-

plateworkers, at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, for assistance. After hearing our case they said, if our case was right we ought to be supported, but the Central Committee had told the case so very different, that they must hear us face to face, so that they might judge for themselves, for as they were in their ninth paragraph, and when told of it they admitted we had so driven them till we had got them and Mr Green told one of the men, if we had not sent such 'b-y muffs' to represent our case in the first place things would have been very different. Ilere's justice! with a vengeance!! Oh! what a thing is and again beg to solicit their benevolent aid, either by loan or gift. Signed on behalf of the Committee.

W. II. GARDNER, Chairman.

P.S.—There being an error in the twenty-sixth

meant to make a correspondent reduction. The workmen held a meeting on the evening of Tuesday week to consider the subject, when they agreed to the following document, and appointed & deputation to wait on Mr Scott to reason the matter

TO MESSES SCOTT, SINCLAID, AND CO. From the Operative Mechanics in the Greenock Foundry, East Stewart-street.

GENTLEMEN;-It is with feelings of surprise and regret that we have learned that you contemplate making a reduction of 2s. per week in the wages of the

Gentlemen, we have yet to learn that any increase was made to our wages-through the cause assigned, being

Mr Mooney then reviews the past and present pothey were so for the purpose assigned in our adthat you are at present paying lower wages than is paid
dress, which appeared in the STAR of November 13th. by ethers in the town.

opinion in the enemy's country. I cannot but rejoice— heads must be muddled with business, or semething tary effairs of the country, and of the temporary suspenworse, for by referring to the almanac you will per sions that have taken place in many branches of business Yours respectfully,

THE WORKNER IN TOUR EMPLOY. The deputation waited on Mr Scott and handed him the above, when the following answer was returned :--

Description of Goods. May, '47. Nov. '47. their services to our cause—we, poor serfs, ought to re- tee had acted with justice and promptitude in our Flour, American, per barrel 49s to 51s — 31s 6d to 32s Sugar, crushed ordinary, per

cwt. ... 51s to 53a —44s to 49s
Treacle, per cwt. ... 24s 9d to 25s—18s 6d Cheese, American, per cut. 483 to 528 -418 to 468 -15s to 15s 6d -153

289 lbs. -36s It is a well known fact that the wages have never been regulated by the price of provisions, neither did the Messrs Scott offer any advance to their workmen when provisions rose to a famine price. It is true they had to raise their workmen's wages, but it was because they were all leaving; there was a great demand for hands, and nearly one-half of the 600 in their employ had to work from quarter to half-day overtime every day during last year, and overtime was only given up two or three days before the pro-

TO THE WOOD TURNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER OPERATIVES. - The Operative Wood Turners' Association of Birminsham having long course of time, drive them to imitate Franklin, Charles to prevent it, and having no funds left, they would been convinced of the injurious effects resulting to our trade through men on tramp applying to our em-I have heavily taxed themselves to support the sixty our trade through men on tramp applying to our employers for a job previous to consulting the men as the throughout this new world, to consider the prosecution. We do believe that every trade fares the same with them, (the Central Committee,) by solicit a correspondence with those of our trade who American cash fund in reserve, to be kept and accumu- what we can judge by private letters and the public are in union, with the view to the adoption of a simlated here, and held in terrorem over the falling aristo. Prints. Now as to the intimidation, surely ple, yet costless and effectual mode of regulating the cracy of Britain. A hundred thousand dollars could those who live in glass houses should not throw means of support, and the conduct of tramps. The soon be collected from a hundred thousand Irishmen on this side; and once such a capital were put together, its and Dixon) waited upon them at the time stated. Mr If any tramp comes from a town where we know interest alone would pay all the expenses of agitating | Williamson himself began to bluster and bully in an | there is a society of the trade, and brings not his the question vigorously and effectively through the new artful manner, till Mr G. asked him if he knew to clearance card from such seciety, we give him no world. Such a fund and organisation would call around the cause the advocacy of the entire American press, and soon after the sympathy, and armed assistance, if necessary, of the whole American people.

In conclusion, let me implore my countrymen at home and abread to be kind and charitable to each other, and different to what here here here are people. different to what had been before represented to example. And, in order that the plan should work to remember that a bigotted, ignorant world is in arms them; knowing this, however, to be false, we wished well, it is essentially necessary that each trade them to refer to their minute book for the deposi- society should know the names of those who are unitions given by Messrs Fuirman, M'Vicker, and enists. We are prepared to send you the names of Gardner, but not one word spoken by either was on record. But the Central Committee then said, they thought, that by reconsidering the case, we might be made friends: We said, we heped so too; of this with their shopmates, for the purpose of obtaining thing we were certain, it would, by a fair under for labour its rights, we, the unionists, will not asstanding, make us better friends; and, if this could sist them, neither will we work with them in sothem that we require of them a cessation of personal hostilities, and a gradual approximation to unity; to tell them that we rejoice much when one of them praises the other, and that nothing pains us more than to read the expression of the slightest unkindness from any one of them towards another. We wish Mr John O'Control of the many of the expression of the slightest unkindness from any one of them towards another. We wish Mr John O'Control of the unity in the case, they must publish a justification of the part of the muzzled dogs, or by discharging fire-arms loaded with for peace upon an honourable adjustment, but, if brothers, that nearly every employer with whom we may be the could not be said form by such couldnot be said for by said to be nell to know that Mr Gavan Duffy is highly respected by game, killing or injuring game on the said farm by such could not be got, he was also, knowing he had are acquainted coincides with our object, and is wil-Execuently sought for at a Repeal meeting in the our grievances, and they will not blame us for our the interior for the interior of the inter know that John O'Connell is acknowledged by the great rabbits. It appeared from the defender's answers, then, was the instruce of the intimidation. Mr Pee mingham we had a strike prior to our connection that the farm of Newton adjoins the grounds of did go to Crayford on the Friday, and remained there with the National Trades' Association, in which we Wemyss Castle; when he entered on his lease in all night and part of the next day, and, before part. 1839, the game was not by any means plentiful; and ling with the men, expressed himself satisfied, that intentions of those on strike, and the firm determiintegrity which it is admitted the father possessed. We that game had since accumulated to such an extent, we had, in the first instance, been misrepresented nation to accomplish what we sought, that we hold wish Mr O'Connell, Mr O'Brien, and Mr Duffy to know that he 'employed persons with guns loaded with to them, but that, from all he could learn, our prethat we consider Feargus O'Conner, a very deserving, a powder only, and accompanied with muzzled dogs, to sent delegates were truly representing the case; bour, with the Northern Star as the organ of the rid his fields of the destructive pestilence that had judge, then, our surprise upon receiving, on the 26th, trades' unions, there is no rational object can be hitherto rendered them barren.' This measure was their third resolution. Their eighth is a continu- sought that we cannot achieve, if only true to ourreargus o connor entered into the Repeat struggle so successful, and not one precious head of game fell a lance of their seventh, and before the resolution. Selves, To enable us and you to discriminate be-

> Yours faithfully, in the cause of Labour, No. 5, Court, Great Russell-s THOS. FEARY. St George's, Birmingham.

and abandened by the irish, Feargus U Connor, if desti-tute of ability and stamins, would have perished as a suggested to do so because the control of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the whole parish of Aston, commonly colled Pipe illegal to do so because they scared not crows but to injure us, yet have we been enabled to raise Aston, in the county of Hereford, not one single bap-

> lighter, and they also sunk before assistance could days ago on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Central Committee who remain in London have not covered on Saturday morning, and the corpse of one

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The following persons have already volunteered their services as agents, of whom rules and every information can be obtained at the following places :- Mr Lawrence, Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green; Mr Jeffrey, Tanners' Arms, Bermondsey-road; Mr J. Simpson, Harrison's Assembly Rooms, East-lane, Walworth; Herbert's Temperance Coffee-house, Exeter-street, Sloane-street; Mr Walford, Temperance-hall, Broadway, Westfected on a large scale—the services of eminent literary minster; Mr L.F. Brown, Silver-street, Kensington; Mr H. Hayter, Frogmore, Wandsworth; Mr J. Pare, 65, men in most parts of the Civilised World, have been selected in the civilised world. men in most parts of the Civilised World, have been secured, and no expense or exertion will be spared to secure the approbation of the British Public, who desire a Dalli Record of The Moving World.

Record of The Moving World. ton ; Mr J. Reddie, Burton Latimer, Higham Ferrara; Mr J. Gregory, Ironville, mear Nottingham; Mr H. Pierce, To the Farmer, how important to receive every day the Markets of England; and, if possessed of 'The London Telegraph,' he will avoid, as is now frequently the case, toby, Duppa's Hill, Croydon; Mr H. Ingham, Michison-square, Scholes, Wigan; Mr James Fink, Talbot Inn. toby, Duppa's Hill, Croydon; Mr H. Ingham, Michison-square, Scholes, Wigan; Mr James Fink, Talbot Inn John-street, Bridgewater; Mr Thomas Flood, Holland street, Barnstaple; Mr Martin, artist, and Mr David Morrison, Bath-street, New Swindon; Mr H. Toomer, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouth; Mr A. Packer, 78, Harrow-road, Marylebone; Mr Ellis, Baker, West street, Crowland; Mr Neesham, near the Wesleyan Chapel, Willenhall ; Mr H. Foster Yates, Temperance Coffee house, Miles Bank, Potteries ; Mr G. Cavill, 30, Queen-street, Sheffield; Mr Donaldson, Warwick; Mr C. Goodwin, Rea-street, Birmingham; Mr Nicholas Canning, Stuart-street, Wigan; Mr James Chapple, Beechen Cliff, Bath; Mr J Grimshaw, Holmes, Doneaster; Mr G. Giles, Victoria. street, Brighton; Mr J. Fraz r, 8 Catherine-street, Aberdeen; Mr D. Robertson, Castle-street, Alloa; Mr Joseph Hill, 8, Spa, Southampton; Mr W. Gregory, Eccles, near Manchester; Mr E. Jones, Green-gate, Salford; Mr Joseph Hewitt, Chapel-street, Leeds; Mr W. Liddle, Preston; Mr Israel Argyle, Oak-street, Abingdon; Mr James Nesbitt, 6, Gibson-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Edwin Scholly, Midgate, Peterborough; Mr Ewen Heskith, Landend Church, Oswaldthistle, Blackburn; Mr John Why, Great Glenn; Mr A. Taylor, Stow in the Wold; Mr J. Pagh, Kington, Hereford; Mr W. Fairburn, Wednesbury; Mr G. Timbrell, jun., Winchcomb; Mr T. Goody, Sudbury; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton; Mr William Cameron, 9, Store street, Paisley; LITTLE'S PATEIX DOUBLE ACTION PRINTING MACHINE, by which many Thousand Copies may be Printed in each hour, and will enable 'The London Telegraph' to publish later news than any other Journal in the Metropolis.

The price of Threepence for 'The London Telegraph,' Roomes Chaple Cuttages Dorking, Mr J. Garrod, News Agent, Ipswich; Mr John Hunter, Brick Garth, Essington Lane; Mr William Roomes, Chaple Cuttages, Dorking, Mr J. Scrimgson, Chief, Mr J. Roomes, Chaple Cuttages, Dorking, Mr D. Scrimgson, Chief, Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. Roomes, Chaple Cuttages, Dorking, Mr D. Scrimgson, Chief, Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. Roomes, Chaple Cuttages, Dorking, Mr D. Scrimgson, Chief, Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. News Agent, Ipswich, Mr Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr Z. Burrell, News Agent, Ipswich; Mr J. Scrimgson, Greenock; Mr John Hunter, Mr M. Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr Z. Burrell, News Agent, Ipswich, Mr W. Fair burn, Wednesbury; Mr G. Timbrell, jun., Winchcomb; Mr T. Goody, Sudbury; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr Z. Burrell, News Agent, Ipswich, Mr W. Fair burn, Wednesbury; Mr G. Timbrell, jun., Winchcomb; Mr T. Goody, Sudbury; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamilton, Mr William Cameron, 9. Store-street, Paisley; Mr A. Walker, 16, Bailie's Causeway, Hamil Roomes, Chaple Cottages, Dorking ; Mr D. Scrimegour, Crieff ; Mr J. Morgan, Butcher row, Deptford ; Mr W. W. the Proprietors pledge themselves shall not be increased; and, under no circumstances, be altered or departed from. At the price of Threspence, the Public will be secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. Liverpool; Mr W. Furnival, Holloway-buildings, Bilston; Mr H. Carman, Ryan-street, Wisbeach; secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. Circumstances, on the Public will be secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. Circumstances, on the Public will be secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. The Public will be secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. The Public will be secured a FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. The Public will be secured as FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. The Public will be secured as FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. The Public will be secured as FULL SIZED, well-arranged Organ of Intelligence. Bevon-street, Liverpool; Mr W. Furnival, Holloway-buildings, Bilston; Mr H. Carman, Ryan street, Wisbeach; Mr Joseph Pitts, 17, Higher Union-street, Torquay; Mr Cross, Bungay; Mr J. Rouse, Battly Carr-road, Dewsbury; Mr H. M. Aungier, Fore-hill, Ely; Mr C. Carter, Newnham; Mr W. Rankin, Campole-street, Dudley; Mr Ronald Watt, Kinghorn; Mr W. W. Regers, Royal Oak Inn, Chelmsford; Mr S. Roberts, Hind-hill, Heywood; Mr W. Nicholson, Gainsborough; Mr Goorge Cudip, Swansea; Mr W. Carlten, Darlington; Mr Samuel Sanders, New Radford; Mr P. A. Love, Lavington; Mr T. Pickersgill, 83, Dean-street, Soho; of all Secretaries of the Land Company, and of the Secretary, Mr E. Stallwood, 2. Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road, to whom all applications for Agencies, &c., must be addressed, and all Post-office orders made payable at the Hammersmith Post-

> Secretaries, agents, and others, are informed that the re-issue of rules, &c., is now ready, together with a nest show card, and can be obtained by application as above. EDMUND STALLWOOD, Secretary.

Bradford.-On Monday evening Dr M'Douall delivered an eloquent lecture to a crowded audience. in the large room in Butterworth buildings. The lecturer was repeatedly applauded during his splen-

evening, when all who are desirous of becoming members will be enrolled.

Natiligham.—At a public meeting iheld at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, Mr Jacob Bostock in the chair. Mr T. Roper moved the first resolution :sary to organise the county for the purpose of carrysub-treasurer, and Mr John Skerritt, sub-secretary.

Bradford .- Petitions, signed by many thousands, against the Irish Coercion Bill, have been forwarded to Colonel Thompson for presentation.

BOLION.—The quarterly meeting of this branch took place on Sunday evening last. The following officers were elected:—W. W. Pickvance, land and local secretary; James Lord, scrutineer; James Vose, treasurer; Robert Dootson, librarian; and six others as a committee, to act with the secretary, treasurer, and president. All communications for the Land and Charter Association must be directed Local Rules having been revised and 800 copies printed, each member must apply for one, for which he will be charged one penny—that is, for local card and rules. All members in arrear for local and general levies are requested to pay the same before December 31st, so that the books may be made up at the year's end.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SUNDERLAND. - Any person wanting the O'Connor

TRONVELL, BUTTERLEY.—The next meeting of this casure sent post free to all parts of the kingdom, 1s 12th, at the Odd Concern, to meet at seven o'cleck.

> WORCESTER .- The members of this branch are requested to attend on Monday, the 13th instant, at Mr Harding's, CityArms, for the purpose of electing

> lered, and parties desirous of becoming purchasers can give their orders to M. Jude, or James Watson, bookseller, New Market.

Macclesfield.—The local levies will be received next Monday evening, from eight to half-past nine. All members in arrears for the Expense Fund are allotments. requested to pay the same. Subscriptions received, and members enrolled, every Saturday evening, from seven to nine o'clock. Lower Warley.—The members of the National

Land Company, belonging to this branch, who have not paid up their general and local expenses for the present year, are requested to do so, on or before the 19th of the present month.

GREENWICH, DEPTFORD, AND WOOLWICH.—All persons holding monies for the Sleaford case, are hereby requested to forward the same to Samuel Brewerton, No. 6. Little George-street, Greenwich. All future meetings of the Land members will be held on Monday evenings, from seven till nine o'clock, at Mr Paria's, No. 2, Cold Bath, Greenwich. Accringrow.—The members of this branch are requested to attend on Monday, the 13th inst., to elect new officers for the next three months.

NORTH SHIELDS .- A meeting of the North Shields

BARNFLEY. - DIMOCRATIC CONFEDERATES. - The conduct of Mr John O'Connell and the Irish members in the House of Commons on the Coercion Bill, has called forth the just indignation of the Irishmen did oration. At the conclusion several entered the in this town. Many of O'Connell's most zealous SWAFFHAM. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Sunday last liation Hall; yet some say that Jack is but a half Wm. Bunton attended this place and gave two most traitor, and that on the second round he will pluck up The London Telegraph, Price Threepence, or Nineteen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter, will be published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the published and sent from the Office, and all desiring the office all t agricultural labourers, and such was the effect cre- to Lord John Russell, in opposition to Mr Scrope's agricultural labourers, and such was the enect creintended measure of out-door relief, that would have deaf ear to the false-hearted legislators, and Segrave denounced the conduct of the Irish members selves to use every legal means in our power to obtain the enactment of the People's Charter, and O'Connell, who said in Dublin, he would die on the THE POLITICAL WORKS OF THOMAS PAINE, now first collected together, and to which are added sever alpieces never before published in England; and an appendix, containing the Trial of Thomas Paine, at Childhell, with a particular of the Author.

The Political Works of Thomas Paine, at the enactment of the People's Charter, and to would one on the political moved that object be accom. floor of the House of Commons sooner than allow his the government of the present time acting plished. Mr Freeze seconded the resolution, which be found to be equal to his father, who joined the was unanimously carried. The next resolution was an appendix, centaining the Trial of Thomas Paine, at moved by Mr Barber, and seconded by Mr Skerritt:

Childhell, with a particular of the Author.

The English Monarchy was false and resolution. O'Leary followed in a similar strain, and contended ing out the toregoing resolution, and that a delegate that it was the duty of every Irishman to denounce meeting be held on Sunday, December 12th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate.' Carried. Mr William H. Mott was appointed the evil effect it would have by bringing the people of the country. Ireland in contact with the ruffianly brigand police A considerable number of persons were enrolled as of that country. He considered it a more tyrannical measure than the Arms Bil'. He concluded by moving, that the false liberal Irish members should be denounced by every lover of liberty, and particularly by every Irish democrat, as traitors to their country.—Mr Coyle seconded the resolution.—Mr of the government .- A vote of thanks, on the mcthe meeting dispersed.

on Sunday, the 5th instant, to audit accounts and elect officers for the next quarter. A discussion was entered into respecting returning more members to the Heuse of Commons at the next general election, continue to take from every member's levy one penny per quarter, i.e. fourpence per year, to establish a general election fund; the same to be sent to Mr James Grassby, No. 8, Noah's-Ark Court, Stangate, Lambeth, London; to be ultimately deposited in the National Land and Labour Bank, and there to remain until the next general election.' Mr William Oates said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion, as he thought we should have forty thousand members by the close of the Company, which forty thousand pence would amount to upwards of £166, per quarter, therefore by the next general election we should have a rund to meet any such case as the 'Ram of Derby.' The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Ashron-under-Lyne.—The monthly meeting of

we are determined to go to work in right good earnest

Bankrupts.

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 7.) Francis Adamson, Bond-court, Walbrook, merchant— John Barrett, Blackfriars road, machine printer—Natha-niei Batho, Manchester, machine maker—Thomas Ed-ward Buckland, Orchard-place, Peplar, licensed victualler-Thomas Barnes Figgures, Blockley, Worcester shire, corn dealer-John Forster, Hartburn, Northum Scripter.—All fature meetings of the Nation'al Long Croft Cottage, Cornard-road, Sudbury: where the rules of the above company can be obtained, and every information given. The members of the Charcer first Association, will meet's at the same place. Time of meeting—eight o'clock every Monday night, for the Long Croft is the same place. Time of meeting—eight o'clock every Monday night, for the Long of meeting—eight o'clock every Monday night, for the Dallot for the plough will take place at Mr Woodhouse's, No. 4, Angel street, Stockport, on Sturday, Dec. 19th, at No. 24. Newtown Hopper-street.

Avail means of obtaining the People's Chartev.

Scripter.—All fature meetings of the Nation'al Long Croft Cottage, Cornard-road, Sudbury: where the rules of the adouter very information given. The members of the Chartevillam Mount of Uname larry chargeance to the Arabove company can be obtained, and being street, Stockport, on 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Notion.—That the ballot for the plough will take place at Mr Woodhouse's, No. 4, Angel street, Stockport, on Sturday, Dec. 19th, at o'clock.

And of the Lartevillam Admittant turned, her Manupstead street, St Pancras, music seller—Samuel the account of the Irish chieftains, can justify the English invasion, more especially when Darington, Durham, tailor—Robert Newboult, East Ret. (Not tinghamshire, draper—Thomas Oldaker, High. O'clock every Monday night, for 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Notion.—That the ballot for the plough will take place at Mr Woodhouse's, No. 4, Angel street, Stockport, on Sturday, Dec. 19th, at o'clock.

Scrogrovar—The quarterly meeting of the sadditors report, the adoption of the Irish chieftains, can justify the English invasion, more especially when Darington, Durham, tailor—Robert Newboult, East Ret. (Not timphamshire, draper—Thomas Oldaker, High. o'clock every Monday night, for 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Notion.—That the ballot for the plough when the covery at the account of the Irish chieftains, can justify the berlandshire, baker — Walter Foyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter—John Richard Gamble, Exchange-buildings

Now Ready, a New Edition of MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS. To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Wind-

mill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

JUST PUBLISHED (Uniform with the "LABOURER" Magazine,) Price 6d. PRACTICAL TREATISE ON SPADE HUSBANDRY, being the results of four years' experience. BY J. SILLETT.

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Just Published, price One Penny, LETTER by Francus O'Connos, Esc., M.P., 'TO A THE RICH AND THE POOR; To those who Live in Idleness Without Labour, and to those who are Willing to Labour but Compelled to Starve.'

Price 2s. per 100 or 18: per 1000. WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND,' Explained in a Letter, by Francus O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P.

To be had at the Office of the National Land Company 144, High Holborn,

Now that Parliament has assembled we must as a general rule, exclude lengthy communications, unless reports (well written) of very important meetings. Reporters, writers of letters, and Charthank others, who might do so, to let us have their reports, &c., before Thursday.

THE PORTRAIT OF ERNEST JONES, -Agents and subscribers who do not receive their papers direct from this office, will obtain their plates from the party by whom they are supplied with the STAR. To those who inquire the charge, we beg to say, that THE PRICE OF THE PLATE (INCLUDING THE 'STAR) WILL BE SEVENPENCE.

DR M'DOUALL.

Dr M'Douall is earnestly requested to be at the VORTHERN STAR Office in London, on Tuesday evening next, the 14th inst., on most important

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847

THE POLAND OF THE WEST.

Scotch, and Irish-can be found in the Senate, to resist the further coercion of a ruined and despairing people; when unprincipled journalists are doing their utmost to revive the embers of national prejudice, and rekindle the the oppressed; and when it is devilishly atmajority of the Irish Celts know him to be a chip of miseries Ireland has suffered through English

We implore the People of England to turn a people. the unholy empires of ancient days-a desolation and a by-word,

When the curse Heaven keeps for the proud shall Her merchants rapacious, her rulers unjust, And—a ruin at last, for the earth-worm to cover-

The Lady of Kingdoms lie low in the dust!" ABMLEY.—This branch held its quarterly meeting whereas the people of Ireland have been vereign of the two islands. slaves, and victims of English oppression for From the time of the Protestant Reforma- measures ever doing good.

the past seven hundred years!

right, no amount of blame fairly chargeable to after a schoolmaster had been banished, he rethe account of the Irish chieftains, can justify turned, he was liable to be punished as a felon. There again is an instance of the policy of facthe English invasion, more especially when Did Calmuck tyrant ever invent a more damthat invasion was undertaken ostensibly to re- nable system to destroy the very soul of a individual makes this patriotic gentleman turn

by way of justifying the crimes of his Lieute- repealed, The brief period of Ireland's "Par- cept the all-potent one with the truckling

subsequent Pope granted the American con- their lives on the altar of their country. tinent to the Kings of Spain and Portugal, but who will dare in this day to assert the right of give away an entire continent, as a hunting demands a separate article, which our readers ground for a couple of kings? When, in the will perceive follows these remarks. reign of one of Henry's successors, the Pope made a present of England to the French and the host of patriots who shared their fate.

the Norman brigand's banners. only parts of Ireland conquered by the English nor was agitation suppressed. At length it in Irish history by the name of the "English Emancipation had largely "infected"the army. long period essentially Irish, the chiefs some- Emancipation' was graated. But the boon times paying tribute to the English kings but was of little service to the people. It admitted quite as often paying off their invaders with a few rich Catholics into Parliament, and steel instead of gold.

land was still unconquered, the invaders pre- no sense bettered by the change. All their tended to regard themselves as the rightful social wrongs were continued, and, therefore, divided into ten sections, which Henry made cry of "Repeal" been raised, and therefore is as they best could. From that time forth Ireland an Irish insurrection. was given over to the most frightful disorders. After repeatedly trying coereive measures, When and wherever, by force or treachery, the Whigs pretended to have become converts the invaders could dispossess the ancient possessors of the soil, they did so. Gentle and Robert Peel's Government proposed a bill to by making their communications as brief as possible. We shall be glad it some of our correspondents will try to improve their writing; and shall tween whose descendants and the verifable. Whigs threw out the bill, and thereby caused thank others who whose descendants and the verifable. lity to the present hour.

For four hundred years the legislation of the natives;" "laws against the language of the coercion, as a means to provide for "the pronatives;" and "laws against their manners and customs," constituted the English method of dealing with "the mere Irish." The people long course of oppression under which Ireland had been deprived of the protection of their has groaned, and yet suffers, and we ask the ancient institutions; on the other hand, they English people, whether that oppression has were not allowed to have the protection of not exceeded—far, far exceeded—the worst English law. They petitioned over and over atrocities of which Poland has been the again to be allowed protection, if not freedom : victim? but both were refused. They were proclaimed "Irish enemies," and doomed to interminable proscription, plunder, and massacre.

completing the work commenced by the second land owes to Ireland a debt of reparation, Henry. Although the Irish had been excluded which has been accumulating for the past seven from English law, they were now made war upon centuries, and that debt can only be paid by in the name of the law as "rebels!" We pass the English people insisting upon veritable At the present moment, when the privileged classes of this country are banded together to trample upon unhappy Ireland; when even trample upon unhappy Ireland; when trample upon unhappy Ireland; when trample upon unhappy Ireland; when trample upo Irish "patriots" are turning traitors, and not but we must mention one fact. One of the present House of Commons represents the a score of just and honest men-English, means employed to subdue the Irish was the people of this country. That House is as creation of a famine. The English armies oc- much the enemy of the English, as of the Irish cupied the provinces, destroyed the crops and people. The enemy of the one is the enemy of every description of food they could lay hands the other, and that enemy, if ever overcome, upon, above what they wanted for themselves. | must be crushed by the united Democracy of When one crop was destroyed, they prevented both nations. flames of hatred between "Saxon" and the sowing of another, until, at last, many 'Celt;' when on this side of St George's parts of the country became a desolate waste Channel Ireland has no friends but those who, and, except in the towns, wholly depopulated. like her own children, belong to the ranks of Innumerable families gave themselves up to the enemy, to die by the sword, rather than perish "rebels" who would now have the sympathy, England and Ireland.

In the reign of James I., six Irish counties to induce Mr O'Connor to postpone his motion OFFICE 185, FLEET STREET, LONDON, where all communications are requested to be addressed. Orders for a single Cory, or for a Quarter, or otherwise, to be remitted to Mr Officers appointed.—Thomas Hullyer, secretary; Samuel Collins, Publisher of the London Telegraph, of 185, Fleet-street, aforesaid.

In the reign of James I., six Irish counties were entrolled legislators, and communications are requested to be addressed. Orders for a single Cory, or for a Quarter, or longer period, by Post office Order, or otherwise, to be remitted to Mr Officers appointed, and El. 16s. subscribed to the find. The following were confiscated to the crown, and the entire were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the villanous writers who, would set them against were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the villanous writers who, would set them against were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the villanous writers who, would set them against were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the lives of thousands—nay, a million—of their villanous writers who, would set them against were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the villanous writers who, would set them against work of the find the country of the same of the close of thousands—nay, a million—of their villanous writers who, would set them against to induce Mr O'Connor to postpone his motion were confiscated to the crown, and the entire for a month,—and Sir George Grey used the villanous writers who, would set them against the following were confiscated to the crown, and the entire of the lives of thousands—nay, a million—of their villanous writers who, would set them against the following were confiscated to the crown and the entire of the lives chair. The debates in the House of Commons were happy Ireland and her assailants, they will race, much attached to kingcraft, accordingly but afraid of their own votes, joined their read from the STAR and also the leading article. read from the STAR, and also the leading article, make the only atonement they can make for when the grand struggle came between Charles which elicited the plaudits of the meeting. Mr the evil done in the days of the past. Ire- and the Parliament, the Irish took the side of would then be better prepared to support it. on the first reading of the damnable Coercion Bill for land's ages of suffering demand atonement or the king. They were rewarded for their gechair. Mr T. Roper moved the first resolution:

That this meeting forms branch of the National in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant to put down avert the latter by making the former.

The people of England may nerous devotion by further confiscations to replenish the Royal Treasury. Charles promised on which Irish members have been preparing the resolution.

The people of England may nerous devotion by further confiscations to replenish the Royal Treasury. Charles promised the members have been preparing the resolution and showed the unjust power it would place on which Irish members have been preparing the resolution. Charter Association, and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to use every legal means in our power to obtain the enactment of the People's Charter, and O'Connell, who said in Dublin, he would die on the

- That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is neces. to fight against the patriots of his country.—Mr of which she will wither away and become, like If the English Monarchy was false and ra-

tion, a new element of discord, and pretext for Poland has been robbed of her independence, oppression, had been introduced. The immense that is Whig policy to Ireland! When the after which the following proposition was proposed by Mr Thomas Shepherdson:—'That this branch | Ireland has been also denationalised, and forcibly annexed to a more powerful neighbour. —for such was the rule in those days—were, The lands of Poland have been confiscated for the refore, proscribed and persecuted by their raising a splendid gravestone over the man you the benefit of the conquerors, and precisely the Protestant rulers. In the reign of Elizabeth, have murdered. Postpone the consideration same robbery has been committed upon Ireland. the Irish Catholics were compelled to attend of Repeal for that of Coercion! Why, there The Poles have been persecuted for their reli- the Protestant Church service, although that has been one system of eternal coercion pracgious faith, and the most infernal means have service was conducted in a language of which tised towards Ireland, and has it prevented been tried to force them to abjure their reli-gion, language, laws, and customs; precisely tend, they were subjected to a penalty of 201. the same persecution, for the same execrable objects, has been waged against Ireland. We mitted to the rule of William III., it was on the more deadly will you make his secret might extend the parallel, and show, that in all the faith of a too-celebrated document—the vengeance. Are the Government so blind and general election we should have a fund to meet any such case as the Ram of Derby. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The motion was dearest interests of the Polish people, the barbaron-under-Line. The monthly meeting of barous Russian despotism, has but imitated barous Russian despotism and immunities, which placed the offence unnecessaries by making the neonless and the attempts against the rights, property, and "Treaty of Limerick."

By that treaty, the so bad, that they cannot see the only way to prevent outrage, is to remove the cause? Not alone to punish the offence unnecessaries by making the neonless and carried unanimously. Ashron-unders Line.—The monthly meeting of the constitutional government of Room, on Sunday evening last, when the following this country towards the people of Ireland.

Room, on Sunday evening last, when the following this country towards the people of Ireland.

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Room on Sunday evening last, when the following this country towards the people of Ireland.

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Room on Sunday evening last, when the following this country towards the people of Ireland. It is now nearly seven hundred years since the Protestant population of the kingdom. cases terror may deter from crime, violence, resolutions were passed:—1st. I hat in consequence of the large amount of levy which is due from the imembers of this branch, it is resolved that no share commenced the work of blood and spoliation rately violated by the English Government. The inconsequence the rotestant population of the kingdom.

But that treaty was disgracefully and delibe-commenced the work of blood and spoliation rately violated by the English Government. The inconsequence the rotestant population of the kingdom.

The inconsequence the rotestant population of towards his or her shares until they have paid up by invading Ireland. It is true, that that The "Penal Code" swept away every privilege fear,—they have reached the worst,—what can towards his or her shares until they have paid up all their levies. 2nd. That a location fund be established, to assist those parties who may be balloted to go upon the Land, in removing from here to their allotments.

Meritar Tide:

Meritar Tide were only capable of offering a feeble resist penalties. Under this atrocious "Code," a what cares he for bayonet, ball, or truncheon to arrange for a public meeting, to adopt another ance to their invaders; feeble, not because they wife or child might acquire the property of the Ah! your coercion is but child's play, and were weak in numbers or the material of war- husband or father by conforming to the State- your power, great as it is, turns powerless from fare, for the reverse of that was the case; but test. But mark the virtue of the Irish people the excess of ruin you have made! And it because their chiefs were disunited. The state of anarchy into which Ireland had fallen, previous to the English invasion, indeed, very instance of such falsehood was ever known. In closely resembled the state of Poland, previous a thousand modes and forms, the Roman Catho- notice the manner in which the question was to the first "partition;" and, that anarchy lics were harrassed and persecuted for holding treated by the House. There was no discussional building treated by the House. There was no discussional building treated by the House. was caused by the baseness, rapacity, and am- fast by their religious convictions. We often sion-no debate—a few Repeal Members spoke, bitious feuds of her "great men;" and every hear the Irish upbraided for their ignorance, and nobody replied, with the exception of the one knows that, in our own time, Poland has but be it never forgotten that, under the like only one for the like only one that the beautiful to the like only one that the would suffered the like evils arising from the like "Penal Code," Roman Catholic schools were Blackall's patriotic statement, that he would

> so far shook the English Government, as to Sir George Grey's speech was one unmeaning About a year after the first invasion, Henry compel the dominant power to somewhat relax sneer, advancing not one single reason against II., the English monarch, visited Ireland, and the screw. The worst of the penal laws were Repeal, or against granting a Committee, ex-

nants, exhibited a document, signed by the liamentary independence," gave promise of a Pope, authorising the English king to conquer better future, but that promise was not rea-Ireland. It is very questionable that the al- lised. Corruption bought up the sham patriots leged Papal permission to invade Ireland was of the Irish Parliament; and a fomented rebelanything but a forgery. But even if authentic. lion, followed by bloody proscription, silenced it makes the case of the invaders no better. A in death the true patriots who sacrificed

We shall not here dwell upon the means employed to carry the Act of Union, and the efthe Pope, or any other potentate, to divide and fects of that Union upon Ireland. The subject

monarch, the English, although they were then staunch Roman Catholics, defied both the Pope and the French king, and maintained their independence sword in hand. The invasion of dependence sword in hand. The invasion of tures, and other hellish atrocities resorted to England by the Norman tyrant, William, was by the agents of the English Government, to authorised by a Pope; but Englishmen, strike terror to the hearts of the Irish, failed who suffer to this day under the evils brought in producing the intended effect. The blood upon them by that invasion, do not regard that of the slain cried to Heaven for vengeance, invasion as having been at all sanctified by the and the miseries of the living left no rest for purchased blessings bestowed by the Pope upon the guilty oppressors. "Arms Bills," and "Coercion Bills," and "White-boy Acts," The East and South-East coast, comprising followed each other in rapid succession; but less than one-third of the kingdom were the still there was no security for life or property, invaders. This part of the country is known became known that the agitation for Catholic Pale." The rest of the island remained for a and then the Government yielded—"Catholic opened places of power and pay for the benefit But although by far the greater part of Ire- of the few, but the mass of the people were in masfers of the Irish soil. The island was agitation has continued. Therefore has the over to his principal nobles, for them to subdue the Government menaced at this moment by

Irish people there has raged hatred and hosti- Since they have regained their places the Whigs have made no attempt to try the efficacy of remedial measures, but on the con-English Pale outrivalled the ukases of Nicho- trary, after allowing multitudes to perish of las. "Laws against intermarriage with the famine and fever, they have returned to

Wrong done by England, or in the name of England, is as much wrong as if done by Russia. Tyranny and cruelty are the same Four hundred years after "Strongbow's" all the world over. No length of time can invasion, the Royal Tigress, Elizabeth, set about sanctify oppression, nor obliterate right. Eng-

THE REPEAL DEBATE.

If another proof were wanting of the incom-Land Company. A vote of thanks was tendered to the leader of the leader of the sympathies of even those by hunger. Three centuries ago, English states tempted to chill the sympathies of even those by hunger. Three centuries ago, English states to continue the country, the lecturer, with three rounds of applause.

Swaffing Cambridge up and of Parliament to represent it, that proof friends, the honest working men of England; men created a famine to reduce the Liston Hall; yet some say that Jack is but a half at such a time it appears to us an act of duty rebels;" now, English statesmen have a famine was abundantly afforded on Tuesday night last, interesting lectures on the National Land Company. and knock the many-headed monster down; but the to remind the people of England of the to deal with which may create "Irish rebels;" on occasion of Mr O'Connor's motion relative to a Repeal of the Legislative Union between In the first place, every endeavour was made

would then be better prepared to support itmore able to rally. Why?-This is a question ought to need nothing more than to hear the trumpet sound the charge for their country's battle to rush to the rescue as champions of its rights. Sufficient notice had been given to bring them from the furthest west of Irelandpacious, the English Commonwealth was fana- and those who were absent were desertersthose who voted against the measure, traitors cal and sanguinary. Cromwell's fame was baptised in the blood of the Irish nation. The to their country. We well know what postconfiscations of property belonging to Royal | poning a motion at a minister's request amounts ists in England and Scotland, were annulled to-it is the death-blow to its success-it takes at the Restoration; but not so in Ireland, the strength out of its supporters, and gives The Cromwellians were maintained in their government the time, in the interval, to have Many a column of this journal has been ill-gotten possessions by the second Charles, it negatived under another shape, so that when filled, and worthily filled, with revelations of who thus testified his gratitude to the Irish the original motion comes on the question apthe sufferings of the Poles, and appeals to the loyalists for their support of his father's cause! pears already decided by the House. We con-Clarke, an Englishman, considered the conduct of generous and liberty-loving of this and every In the reign of his successor, the Irish again gratulate Mr O'Connor on his indomitable John O'Connell, and the Irish members, was base in other land, to aid that unfortunate people in took up the gauntlet in defence of a king who courage, and the wisdom not to have fallen into the extreme. He abhorred every measure of coer their struggles for freedom and regeneration. was too cowardly and contemptible either to the skilfully-prepared trap. But, mark the cion, and would sincerely detest every member, But at our own for is a people who have suffered all, and perhaps more than all suffered titude to that crown's defenders. James II. ing the motion: "other measures of greater tion of Mr Deane, was given to the chairman, who in by the Poles, with this distinction, that the expelled from England, and vanquished in Ire-W. W. Pickvance, 18, Duncan-street, Bolton. The an appropriate speech returned thanks, after which people of Poland have grouned under tyranny land, fled to France, and the "glorious, pious, Ay! true to Whig policy,—Coercion must preand persecution for the past seventy years, and immortal" hero of Orangeism became so- cede remedial measures, and by preceding, in the natural course of events, prevent those

Kill a man, and then bandage the wound,cause. But, as two wrongs never yet made a shut up, and the schoolmasters banished; if have voted for the measure had it been

blic and private crimes, had been expelled The triumph of the American revolutionists his own assertion—belie his own convictions!

shall not be. their own country-paupers on their heredi- Westminster.

"The first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea." While, however, the Legislative Union is repealed, we hope to see the union of the hish and English are united in the great cause ofmutual freedom, monopoly must go down before them. This faction knows, and, therehatreds and jealousies between them by every means in its power. These are vanishing lefore the truth—the mighty truth—that the sme hand which has crushed Ireland, is heavy m the heart and strength of England, too -and the words of the poet are being mani-

indeed behold their country become

"A fellow-fe ling makes us wondrous kind," "Ireland for the Irish!" and "England for the English " is the mutual cry. Let it be shouted, side by side-from John o' Groats to

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Ireland, in several of the phases of that most difficult and complicated of State problems, has entirely occupied the attention of the Legislature this week. On Monday, Coercion; Tuesday, Repeal; Wednesday, Roman Catholic Disabilities; and then, Thursday, back again to Coercion; the notices of motions which had been given by members on various subjects for that evening, having been withdrawn in order that the detate on the second reading might proceed.

The debate and the division of Monday night, amply justified the motion and the detate of Tuesday. The easy unconsciousness with which Sir G. Grey requested Mr O'Connor to postpone his motion, for an inquiry into the causes of the degradation and misery of his native country, in order that the Goremment might be enabled to proceed more rapidly with another measure, cast in the some mould as those which have for so many tenturies oppressed Ireland, was of itself a proof of the necessity of such an inquiry. It showed a complete ignorance of the state of feeling in Ireland, with reference to English legislation, and an extraordinary obliviousas of the natural emotions of humanity can be admitted. under such circumstances, which would, if such things happened in any other country, excite Or special wonder. But, as Lord Bacon has truly said," Man is a bundle of habits," and the English have been so long accustomed to look apon Ireland and Irishmen in much the same light as the benevolent fishwoman regarded the pense Fund is first satisfied. that they have at last imperceptibly per-maded themselves, that skinning alive is a Process the Irish have got quite used to, and Gre nothing about it.

Into the question of Repeal, or the topics Embraced in Mr O'Connor's elaborate speech m support of his motion, it is not requisite to tater here, these questions having been comthe strength of England has always consisted, wagreat degree, in the divisions and differfines which have existed amongst Irishmen. eligious and political feuds have been the true foundations of English supremacy—and Ingham, it comprised names which give prowise of better days for Ireland in the good

mes coming. We hesitate not to say that Repeal, as a actical question, was immensely advanced by delate on Tuesday night. After the lapse many years, it was rescued from the position a mere empty brutum fulmen, and once more paced before Parliament as a substantive question, with which, in future, it will have to Emple. Of course its first reception was pre-tisely what might have been expected. Secure in his majority, the minister barely condeended to reply, and the short speech in which eannounced his determination to refuse the Muiry, consisted more of personal allusions to the manner of the hon. mover, than any atmpt to answer the matter of his address. In and in the following order: b dispense with the use of reason or argument the occasion, and he substituted somewhat Rules Percilious personalities instead. Of the well led forces at the command of the various ctions, not one, with the exception of Mr relawny, opened his lips; and that precocious in remitting their money, must specify the sections to which they belong, as such that the sections to which they belong, as such that they belong the sections to which they belong as such that they belong the sections to which they belong the sections the sections the sections to which they belong the sections the section the sections the sections the sections the section the sections the sec In the sections to which he had not the oplife subject of Coercion. Despairing, we key to the Office books.

Branch Secretaries requiring Rules are the lucky chance, and was as impertible to the lucky chance, and was as impertible to make application for them, as they will not be attended to.

WILL REMAIN UNNOTICED.

Letters to be addressed in future to me information will be necessary, as a guide or information will be necessary.

In the sections to wind the information will be necessary, as a guide or information will be necessary.

In the section of the information will be necessary, as a guide or information will be necessary.

In the se

slaves of power—"We, the Cabinet, will it before the House, it was totally wide of the o supply parties requiring them. We now proceed to consider the grounds on point; and if it went for anything at all, it was We now proceed his motion. He merely to exhibit more glaringly the utter igwhich Mr O'Connot cased his motion. The interity to exhibit more glaringly the utter ignorance and incapacity of Englishmen to legislings, and pence; he did not enter into long late for Ireland. But though the House could calculations of exports and imports; he did calculations of exports and imports; he did listen approvingly to his glib impertinences, because they squared with its compared with its comp calculations of exports and imports; he did listed approvingly to his glib impertinences, pot make the whole girt of the question one of because they squared with its own prejudices; it had not the same courtesy and patience to "commercial courtesy and patience to caleconomists invariably do—a prosperity that extend to the speech of Mr Fagan, the hon. cal economicant, and, owing to mismanagement, in member for Cork, an Irishman well acquainted may be, and, owing to instantiagement, in member for Cork, an Irishman well acquainted most instances is, concomitant with popular with his country, and who has given deep study misery; he did not argue the question as one of when the question with the control of the subject. One would have imagined that misery; he did not argue the question as one of moneybags, but as one of man—as one of right. As a conquered country, Ireland had a right to resist oppression; and if there had been anything binding in the Act of Union, every one of its provisions had been broken, and a contract broken by the one party could not be binding on the other. That Union, too, was carried by bribery and intimidation—the Irish people had no voice in the matter—the Irish people had n the trish people ament of hirelings had voted new member, and to a speech evidently pre- Windy Nook a corresponding present their country. pared with great care upon the subject, perhaps Oswaldtwistle ... The arguments of the Honourable Gentleman never took place in that house; and the matter Suiton-in-Ashfield were unanswerable, and there was not even was made worse by the exceedingly offensive, Winlaton an attempt to answer them. Nor was it ill-judged, and ill-tempered debut of Mr John swannage necessary, for the Janissaries were at their Walter of the Times, the colleague of the hon. Elland post. But the words of Mr O'Connor were mover of the motion for inquiry. Mr Walter H. Gordon evidently wanted to be witty, but his attempts R. Hawkins Ministry were afraid of having their conduct at badinage miserably broke down, and were to lie lines of bitter without and cleam of curching manted to be witty, but his attempts R. Hawkins at badinage miserably broke down, and were to lie lines of bitter without and cleam of curching manted to be witty, but his attempts R. Hawkins at length transmuted into feelings of bitter with the conduction and real backlists. The conduct with the conduction and real backlists. The conduct with the conduct of plack tyranny, without one gleam of sunshine mortification and real hostility. Two or three J. Loveless, sen. J. Loveless, jun. T. Loveless, jun. T. Loveless, jun. across them, speak for themselves. Ireland more such exhibitions, and the principal wielder speaks for herself. Why do a people starve of the thunder of Printing-house-square, will agenial clime? Because they are aliens in regions of Blackfriars, he is at a discount in R. Margett R. Jones

tary land—slaves in the mansions of their Despite, however, the superciliousness of E. Hancocks fathers! Because their collective wealth is the Home-Secretary, the silence of the rank J. Weston and file of the frations and the imposiont and J. Vigent drawn away at the point of the bayonet, lecause the ships come empty and go away full, from their magnificent harbours; because the ships come empty and go away with their magnificent harbours; because the ships come empty and go away debate, we repeat that the discussion, as a debate, we repeat that the discussion, as a J. Walsh whole materially advanced the question Each whole materially advanced the question Each with the discussion of the debate, we repeat that the discussion of the debate whole materially advanced the question Each with the discussion of the debate whole materially advanced the question Each with the discussion of the debate whole materially advanced the question Each with the discussion of the debate whole materially advanced the question of the debate whole materially advanced the question of the debate whole materially advanced the question of the debate whole material whole a swarm of foreign usurers and middlemen whole, materially advanced the question. Each R. Whittle bare got their vice-like grasp upon the country, and while they drain it to pander to the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it gain to make fortunes for themselves; because industry is a crime, bearing a heavy constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the Dublic it more and J. Kay R. P. Hallem the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the Dublic it more and J. Kay R. P. Hallem the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the Dublic it more and J. Kay R. P. Hallem the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the Dublic it more and J. Kay R. P. Hallem the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the Dublic it more and J. Kay R. P. Hallem the rioting of absentee landlords, drain it which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the position of a practical matter which must be settled, and that too in the right way—namely, by carrying it. If it be constantly and judiciously kept before the Legislature and the position of a practical matter which must be settled, and that too in the right way are represented by the properties of the properties of the properties are represented by the properties of the p penalty, since, when a man has enriched his gislature and the Public, it must be carried at itle holding by his labour, that suffices for no distant day. The events of the last few liseviction, and letting his land at higher rent to another, a victim in his turn. Repeal would do much to remedy this. A Parlianent under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes, within reach of the ment under the very eyes. panks before the world, as when girded by ject has very greatly changed. Whether from Leeds corruption's citadel, St Stephen's. And, it is selfishness, or a conviction of the justice of the Norwich to be hoped, the Irish people having gained demand, many who but a short time since Repeal, will return men worthy to be their would have sneered down the slightest men-Repeat, will return men worthy to be their world have sheered down the singlest menRepresentatives to College Green. To enable tion of Repeal, now listen complacently and them to do this, we trust they will obtain approvingly to the arguments by which it is New Radford Soil, the Franchise, and Repeal, Irishmen may Our own conviction is that it presents the only

means of really elevating Ireland in the scale Northwich of nations. Exotic Government has been tried | Maidstone for centuries in that island. We all see its Chattens results. Whatever the consequences of self- Westminster English and Irish people more closely cemented with every day; a union of feeling, a union of interests, a union of liberty. When

Mr Anstey's Bill for repealing the lot of rub- Abington bish, which encumbers the statute book, with Chipping Norton reference to the civil rights of our Roman Ca. Little London ... fore, it has endeavoured to breed reciprocal reference to the civil rights of our Roman Ca- Carlisle tholic fellow-subjects, was received on Wednes- Exeter day in a manner which promises this time to settle a long mooted question. Mr Watson Lichheld was by skilful manœuvring on the part of the Manchester intolerants defeated on a similar bill last year; Manchester but the debate and the divisions of W. Hyde but the debate and the divisions of Wednes- Nottingham day seem to augur a different result on this Mottram

The Irish members gallantly struggled against the Coercion Bill on Monday night. Loughborough In availing themselves of every constitutional Penrith Connemara—from the Giant's Causewayto the Chiffs of Dover—it will be the knell of oppression—it will be the birth-peal of freedom—for the solitary fortresses of tyranny must in availing themselves of every constitutional obstruction to the progress of that measure, they are only doing justice to their country. It is a maxim of English law, that it is better to let ten guilty persons escape than unjustly in availing themselves of every constitutional obstruction to the progress of that measure, they are only doing justice to their country. It is a maxim of English law, that it is better to let ten guilty persons escape than unjustly in availing themselves of every constitutional obstruction to the progress of that measure, they are only doing justice to their country. It is a maxim of English law, that it is better to let ten guilty persons escape than unjustly in availing themselves of every constitutional obstruction to the progress of that measure, they are only doing justice to their country. It is a maxim of English law, that it is better to let ten guilty persons escape than unjustly in availing themselves of every constitutional obstruction to the progress of that measure, they are only doing justice to their country. It is a maxim of English law, that it is better to let ten guilty persons escape than unjustly in a supplied to the progress of th for the solitary fortresses of tyranny must to let ten guilty persons escape, than unjustly Easington Lane condemn one innocent individual. But the Chester very reverse of this is applied to Ireland for Blackburn ... the crimes of a few individuals, whose districts are to be deprived of the protection of the laws and rendered liable to all the evils of Horncastle a suspension of the constitution. There is Horninghold neither justice nor reason in such a course, and Alloa Sherbourne we repeat, that in opposing its adoption, the Irish members are doing their duty. Ireland Gasstown will also see with gratitude the noble and de-Sutton-intermined part borne by Mr O'Connor and Mr | Sutton-in-Asnneso Wakley, the only two English members who Thorpe have throughout consistently voted for justice

> Upon the inconsistent, if not treacherous Chipping Norton conduct of Dillon Browne, and the equally singular position taken by Henry Grattan, we reserve comment at present. Time will probably soon show to what influences we are Totness to attribute the "Jem Crowism" of the former gentleman, at all events.

CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

In conformity with a resolution of the late Conference, the National Land Company will close on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st. 1847, after which date no additional persons Total Land Fund

All parties joining between the present date and the 31st, must pay the whole of the present year's general expense levy. No credit will be given to new members for any money, as their money, until the Ex-

By Order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS CLARK, Corresponding Secretary.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Notice to Subscribers .- Having been conmented upon in previous articles. But the sulted upon the legality and propriety of continuing manner in which an influential section of the the distinction as to sections amongst the present hish members stood by their colours on that and future subscribers to the National Land Comecasion, forgetting whatever personal or pany, I beg to say that neither the act of the 7th arty motives they might have heretofore and 8th Vict. cap. 110, for registering and regulaad to induce them to act otherwise, was most ting Joint Stock Companies, nor the deed of settletreditable to them, and is a hopeful omen of ment of this company, which has been prepared and better times for the country they represent. settled by counsel in accordance with the provisions of that act, does recognise or allow of any such distinction, but requires that all the subscribers should be considered as one body having equal rights and liabilities, if any, in proportion to the number of shares held by each, and the amount paid up in rete repeat that, small as the minority was sections is therefore contrary to the Act of Parliahich voted with the Hon. Member for Not- ment, and the company's deed of settlement, and should be immediately abolished.

W. PROWTING ROBERTS. Sol. to the Company. Per G. W. CHINERY.

It will be seen from the above notice that the division of the Company into sections is not in accordance with law, and must therefore be immediately abandoned. The present five sections will, consequently, be amalgamated, and the Company will henceforth exist as one body. In consequence of this alteration in the Company's proceedings, branch Secretaries will please to observe that all future remittances of money must be set forth under the following heads,

Land Money Total ...

o supply parties requiring them. By Order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS CLARK, Corresponding Secretary.

receipts of the national land COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9. PER MR O'CONNOR. 6 Preston, Brown R. Crow W. Hodge

Brighton (No. 2) 11 16 8 Exeter 2 0 0 R. S. Oswald ... r. H. Stephenson J. Heffern T. Maynard T. W. Maynard E. M'Cann T. Roach M. Cook W. Simpson H. Cook G. Marsh J. Richards W. Gardner . Margett Painter. D. Tompkins St Helens Crewe Rotherham Retford

Great Ten Yarmouth City of London Wolverhampton Pershore Doncaster Sturgeon, jun. W. T. Sturgeon Nottingham, Wal Salford Edinburgh Falkirk Sheffield Rochdale G. Waterworth P. Mulchalry

W. Hodge ... R. S. Mockett ... E. Arnold J. Morgan T. Bush Devizes H. Paulton ... J. Williamson ... 5 0 0 B. Moss 1 14 2 W. Bryson 3 4 6 J. Potter 5 0 5 T. Potter 0 10 0 W. Beck 5 10 8 G. Taylor 3 16 0 W. Palmer Camelford Stourbridge

Stockport Leamington Accrington Tiverton North Shields .. Newent Brightlingsea .. Press Northampton .. Brighton, Giles Derby Ashton-under-Smethwick

Lyne Winchester Lyne Minster Lovel .. Hinaley, Monks Clitheroe Bacup Parkhead Glasgow Dover

12 0

EXPENSE FUND. 0 12 City of London. Salford Ediaburgh Rochdale Oswaldtwistle Ashton-under-Lyne Minster Lovel Loughborough Stourbridge Butterley ... Preston, Liddell Blackburn Middleton Middleton .. G. Waterworth North Shields .. E. Wapplington B. Moss Brightlingsea 🐽 C. Fisher Press W. Loveless J. Loveless ..
J. Loveless, jun. Crewe 0 T. Loveless

Dewsbury T. Margetts Gasstown R. C. Brown Retford 0 J. Weston 0 12 0 S. Simpson 0 2 0 W. Huckerby 0 2 0 B. Grist Yarmouth £965 1 0 Expense Fund 31 9 11 10 15 3 £1,007 6 2 469 2 3

WM. DIXON. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.) PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.) DEPOSITS WITH BANK.

A Working Mau, Liverpool ..

To Readers & Correspondents. T. Jones, Liverpool.—We have not room to spare for any notice of that ass who calls himself the New Messiah. GRAY.—We'do not know where Symmons's work on

£55 0 0

Switzerland can be had. Sismondi's work is published by Chapman, Strand, London. S. Robertson, Plymouth; A. Drysdale, Liverpool; T. ALMOND, London, and G. CORK, Ipswich,—We have not room for the letters of these correspondents.

[AMES M'CORMACK, of Stockport, who has visited the Lowbands Farm, writes as follows:—I have visited the cottages; all is plenty, peace, and happiness. The children with rosy checks, flushed with rural health,

not like the factory operatives in Stockport. At the Ledburg, Gloucester, Worcester, and Cheltenham markets there are no pointoes or other vegetables cared Keating, Robert for but the 'Chartist potatoes,' as they are called. The Macnamara, Major Land Plan must, and will succeed. T. M'R., Glasgow, sends us a well-written letter, but for Meagher, Thomas, O'Connor, Feargus

which we cannot find room, protesting against Mr O'Connor's private affairs, or the private affairs of the STAR, being made the subject of public discussion. Our correspondent considers the slanderous statements of the press-gang respecting the balance sheet to be attacks upon the auditors more than upon Mr O'Connor, and, as he knows that the delegates would not have selected incompetent or dishonest persons for auditors, he would have been quite satisfied if Mr O'Connor had not written one word in the way of answer to his assailants. He hopes that the columns of the STAR will henceforth be filled with better matter than replies to the falsehoods of the vile press.
BRADFORD.—It appears that the BRADFORD OBSERVER has

been giving currency to the 'Whistler's' lies, at the same time refusing to publish any counter-statement. A correspondent, Robert Ryder, sends us a long letter which he sent to the OBSERVER, in reply to 'the Whist- | Keating, Robert ler, but which the editor of that aper refused to publish, adding to his refusal the impudent observation, that the Whistler deserved the thanks of the share- Morgan, H. K. Grog holders for having thoroughly canvassed the Land Scheme! We have not room for Mr Ryder's letter, the publication of which, in our columns, is indeed unnecessary, after the finishing the 'Whistler' has had at the hands of Mr O'Connor.

NOTICE,—As I have a considerable number of eases on hand, requiring ulterior proceedings, I must, in order to enable me to do justice to my clients, decline receiving until further notice any more legal corres.

Blewitt, Reginald J. pondence (except such as relates to cases in hand), whether for the STAR or otherwise. ALL LETTERS CONTAINING NEW CASES For, Richard M.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from the eighth page.) nourable gentleman, but the hononrable gentleman appears to think that the question of coercion is the here on the Land and Labour Bank, to the great question under discussion, being ignorant of the satisfaction of an audience numbering more than fact, that the present debate was upon his (Mr O'Connor's) motion for the appointment of a com-O'Connor and the directors was unanimously mittee to inquire into the propriety of continuing adopted. or dissolving the Legislative union. (Hear, hear.) Hesupported this motion upon the highest principles, upon the principle of subjecting those who, from ownership of the soil, were bound to perform their natural duties to their natural clients, to the vigilant popular control of those upon whose industry they lived. (Hear.) Precisely as the English gentlemen, sitting in thishouse, were justly and properly subjected to the just control of those who were their natural clients; and again he contended that the refusal of a committee would convince the Irish refficiency that refusal of a committee would convince the Irish re people that there were dark circumstances connected with this question, which would not bear the light down at the Globe Inn, to partake of an excellent (Hear.) Upon the other hand, let the committee be supper, provided by the host of the house, in henour granted, and if valid objections against the repeal could be urged in that committee, it would go farther to suppress the demand than all the vituperation suppress the demand than all the vituperation shall be suppressed out non the Irich people and their object.

Swallow Jos' came in for his well-deserved share of the people and their object. poured out upon the Irish people, and their priest-hoed. (Hear, hear.) And when the charge of obstruction was urged against the Irish party with whom he had now the honour to act, and between whom and himself every recollection of difference had been sacrificed upon their country's altars; while these objections were constantly urged, let it not be forgotten, that every form of obstruction allowed by forgotten, that every form of construction allowed by the forms of the house was legitimately resorted to by gentlemen on this side, and gentlemen on that side, for the mere and creditable purpose of obstruction and delay. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he would remind the house of a memorable saying, from one who knew Ireland and her history well—that two million Luich slaves would rivet Reifain's that two million Irish slaves would rivet Britain's chains. Last year they had two million six hundred thousand starving slaves; this year promised them a more abundant crop, and therefore he would remind the English landlords, if resolved, upon the pride of conquest, to resist this inquire to be presented for the contingent this inquiry-to be prepared for the contingentfor a heavy draw upon their resources. A word and he had done. His honourable friend, the member for Cork, who has so boldly stood the battle and the breeze, had not yet learned to estimate a parliamentary atmosphere, for, if he had been in that houselduring the sessions of 1833, '34, and '35, he would

have considered the interruptions of this night as the stillness of the grave. (Great laughter.) And although he (Mr O'Connor) had again to express his thanks to the house for its more than indulgence, during his advocacy of an unpopular measure, while the more popular one of coercion was thereby placed in abeyance, he must again repeat his astenishment. if after the meagre reply on behalf of the Crown and its adherents, his proposition for a mere inquiry was rejected; however, let its fate be what it would, he was determined to divide the house, that the Irish people may be able to distinguish between their friend and their enemies. (Cheers from the Irish

Major BLACKALL, in explanation, begged to say, in reference to the observations of the honourable member (Mr F. O'Connor), that he had been sent into that house unfettered on this or any other question. The house then divided, and the numbers were-

For the motion 23 Against it Majority against it The house then adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8. HOUSE OF COMMONS,-The rouse met at twelve o'clock and sat till six, the whole of the day having been occupied by a debate on the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bil, which was moved by Mr. Chisholm Anstey, and which was similar to that introduced by Mr Martin last session. Sir R. H. Inglis opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The Bill was opposed by Mr H. Drum-0 mond. Mr Plumtre, Mr Newdegate, Mr Goulburn, Mr Fraser, and Mr J. Stuart opposed the bill which was supported by Lord Arundel and Surrey, Mr Walpole, Mr Sheil, Mr Cardwell, and Mr J. Hume. Sir G. Grey

and Mr Gladstone gave it a modified support. The house divided-For the second reading ... Against it 136 Majority for second reading

82 The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on that day fortnight, with an understanding that it should not be brought forward till after On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the house went into a

committee of the whole house for the purpose of sanctioning a resolution providing for the increased constabulary force in Ireland. The resolution having been £965 1 0 agreed to was ordered to be reported, and the house re-

The house then adjourned. (From our Second Edition of last week.)

THURSDAY, DEC. 2. HOUSE OF LORDS, -The Marquis of Lansdowner meved for the appointment of a select committee, similar to that proposed in the House of Commons; viz., to inquire into the recent commercial distress, and how far 6 it has been affected by the law regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand. The noble marquis was in the proposition.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The only important business of the evening, was the continuation of the adjourned debate on the appointment of the committee on Mr Urquhart, who was followed by Mr Ellice, Mr Newdegate, Mr Mitchell, Mr H. Drummond, Mr Macgregor, again the debate was adjourned.

(Fsom our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3. HOUSE OF LORDS,-The select committee their lordships, to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been effected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank-notes payable on demand, was nominated-Some observations from the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Lausdowne, on the state of crime in Ireland, concluded the business

poned, Mr A. STAFFORD giving notice, that at the next stage of the bill, he should call the attention of the house to the interests of a class materially affected by the bill-viz., the labourers employed on railways. The adjourned debate on commercial distress and the currency was resumed by the Marquis of Granby, followed by Mr F. Baring, Mr Herries, Lord John Russell Mr J. Reynolds, and Sir Robert Peel. Mr J. Wilson then withdraw his amendment for limiting the inquiry, and the original motion proposed by the Chancellor of the Eschequer, for the appointment of a committee, was agreed to.

DIVISIONS.

Motion made, and Question proposed .-- That a Selec Committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure upon Ireland and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries :'-ME FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

O'Brien, J. Blake, Martin J. O'Brien, Timothy Browne, Robert Dillon, O'Connell, Maurico Callaghan, Daniel O'Connell, Morgan John Devereux, John Thomas Fagan, William O'Flaherty, Anthony Power, Nicholas Fox, Richard M. Roynolds, John Grattan, Henry Roche, Edmund Burke, Greene, John Scully, Francis Wakley, Thomas ... M'Tavish. Charles Carroll TELLERS Mahon, The O'Gorman O'Connell, Jehn

Amendment :- It is not just to the people of Ire land to enset any bill of a coercive character, without at the same time enacting measures with a view to their permanent relief.'-Mr WAKLEY. NOES.

Anstey, Thomas Chisholm O'Connell, Maurice Blewitt, Reginald J. O'Connor, Feargus, Devereux, John Thomas O'Flaherty, Anthony Power, Nicholas Fagan, William Reynolds, John Scholefield, William Fox, Richard M. Greene, Captain Scully, Francis Seeley, Charles Thompson, George TELLERS, Morgan, H. K. Grogan, Wakley, Thomas O'Brien, Timothy Crawford, Sharman

That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better pre

O'Finherty, Anthony Power, Nicholas Devereux, John Thomas Fagan, William Reynolds, John Scholefield, William Greene, Captain Scully, Francis Thompson, George Wakley, Thomas Tellers for the Noes, Mr Feargus O'Connor and Mr

Pational Land Company.

preparing him with a long exhortation, which the nigger considered as an additional punishment, and exclaimed, 'Massa, if you floggee, floggee, and if preachee, preachee, but do not floggee and preachee too.' (Great laughter.) Now, so he said to the honourable gentleman, but the honourable continued.

O'Connor and the directors was unanimously

CARRINGTON .- A vote of thanks to the editor of the WAKEFIELD JOURNAL, for his castigation of the Whistler, has been passed by the Land members. MACCLESFIELD. — Dr M'Douall lately lectured here with great effect. He is to lecture again next Monday.

Denny.—On Wednesday, the 24th ult., Mr Samuel Kydd delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows'

HUDDERSFIELD.—Some days since a few of the many admirers of Mr O'Connor in this place, sat the execration of those present. A subscription was entered into towards aiding the prosecution of the MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

CREWE .- On Monday week Dr P. M. M'Douall deivered a lecture in the Wesleyan Association Chapel. Earl-street, New-Town of Crewe, on the principles and objects of the National Land Company. The Crewe branch holds its meetings every Monday evening, at seven o'clock, for the enrolment of members, receipt of instalments, &c.

The Old Shildon branch of the Land Company held their first annual meeting on Nov. 25th, when

a vote of confidence was awarded to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P. change Room. Mr Clark spoke at considerable

length, and with much effect, notwithstanding that frequent interruptions were (ffered to him from two or three drunken blackguards who were present The interrupters were what is called bere, ' blacks, or what are commonly called 'scabs,' and 'knobsticks.' One of the interrupters was turned out by the unanimous demand of the orderly-disposed audience. One of the ruffians threw a piece of manogany at Mr C., but happily without striking him. Mr Clark has promised to attend here again on the 20th of the present month, and deliver a second

Wigron.-Resolutions of censure upon the pressgang, and of confidence in Mr O'Connor, have been adopted by the members of this branch, MANCHESTER. - A branch lodge of the National

lo-operative Benefit Society, has been opened at the Crown and Thistle, Newton street. A meeting will be held this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock.

Marker Rasen.—The members of this branch number forty-six, holding 152 shares, on which more on the press-gang, and confidence in Mr O'Connor, were adopted by the members at their quarterly

LINLITHGOW.—Mr Kydd's lecture here has been of

ceedingly popular. Walsall.—At a late meeting of shareholders, held to congratulate one of their number, Mr Weeks, on

having obtained a prize in the ballot, it was resolved, that a fund be raised to assist in employing a lecturer for this district. Longron (Potteries).—The members of this branch have expressed their unbounded confidence in Mr O'Connor, and their determination to support that

f the press-gang. LEEDS .- At a meeting held in the Bazaar, Briggate, the following resolutions were adopted :- 'That this meeting having watched the conduct of Feargus O'Connor, E.q., M.P., for a series of years, is of opinion, that he deserves the respect and gratitude of all lovers of treedom; and this meeting doth testing the condition of ndicious management as overseer, or bailiff of the National Land Company, and this meeting likewise recommends that a subscription be commenced immediately on his behalf, to prosecute the proprietors of the MANCHESTER EXAMINER, for aiding that contemptible individual, who signs himself 'One who has Whistled at the Plough,' by allowing him, through the medium of that paper, to slander the private character of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.; and this meeting earnestly calls upon the members of the National Land Company, and Chartists generally, to come forward and support our noble champion, Mr O'Connor.'

LEIGH.—At a meeting recently held at this place, replied to by Lord Stanley, who, however, concurred lectured instead of Dr M'Douall, who, through ill- of no less than three hundred and seventy-eight parness, was unable to attend, the following resolutions were adopted. More than one thousand persons were present :- That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Land Scheme is calculated to confer a must be the result of the Land movement.'

CRIEFF.—Mr Kydd visited this town on the 27th HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The Railway Bill went

M Gibbin-committee. through committee, with the compensation clauses post-

to defend the character of Mr O'Connor from the interesting county, which has been too long neg-slander of his fees and pretended friends of the peo-lected. Next week I make a short tour through ple. He next showed how the Company had progressed Cornwall. in all parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and PRESTON France. Mr Sidaway then entered into the banking of the O'Connor brigade Land Company was held in question, showing what an excellent opportunity it the Chartist Association Room, No. 1, High-street, was for men of cash and benefit societies to invest on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Mr John Taytheir property, where land was the security, not lor was unanimously called to the chair. Auditors promises to pay. The National Land and Labour and scrutineers were elected. William Liddle was Bank could pay this moment 21s. for every pound re-appointed treasurer and secretary. The secretary sterling received. Why? Because the cash was in- stated that at the last quarterly meeting a resoluvested not in gambling speculations, but buildings tion was agreed to, for the purpose of establishing a and Land. Mr Sidaway then showed the effect the fund, to assist the members with a certain amount society would produce in the Labour market, and of money, when going to their different allotments. altimately on the representative system. He concluded a very able and interesting lecture of nearly two hours length, amidst the cheers of the meeting. The chairman then asked if any one had any questions to put to the lecturer. Mr Malcolm, the delegations to put to the lecturer. Mr Malcolm, the delegations to put to the lecturer. gate to the meeting held at Southampton, in allowed to these who are out of employment and October last, to procure a better organisation of the unable to pay. Seconded by several of the members, counties of Hants, Dorset, and Wilts, said he rose and carried unanimously. The secretary also stated for the purpose of denying the assertions of the lecture of the other branch had application to him to be reached. turer, that the Land Plan was the only sure means of botaining the Charter. He denied this. The Land lowed to pay their money into the Assistance Fund? Plan had not superseded the agitation for the Char. but, as he did not wish to give any offence to any ter? He was not a member of the Land Company, officer or member belonging to the other branch, he and all the eloquence and talent of the lecturer would thought it would be best to send a note, recommendnot persuade him to be one. The land was the people's, and they had a right to it, without purchasing it from those who had stolen it from the people. The would move— That as many of their members as Land Plan had done no good for the Charter. He condemned the conduct of the Land lecturers, they were employing their talents in explaining the Land Joint Stock Company, at the same time neglecting the Charter. Mr Sidaway rose to reply.—He contended the Land Plan had kept the Charter alive. The Chartist exchequer was empty prior to the commencement of the Land Company. He was as well aware as his opponent, that the Land was the near the more the vile press may endeavour to take away That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better provention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland:

NOES.

Asstey, Thomas Chisholm
Blewitt, Reginald J.

O'Brien, Timothy
O'Flaherty, Anthony

Inducated to the Land Company. He was as well tacks of the wile press may endeavour to take away the more the vile press may endeavour to take away his character, for being the working man's best centuries since, but did that satisfy the present generation in turning land robbers?—he contended it did not. His opponent, had said that the least to last the last the last to last the last to last the last the last to last the last ration in turning land robbers?—he contended it did not. His opponent had said that the last two and a-half years had been lost. He asked his opponent whether the return of the founder of the Chartist whether the return of the founder of the Chartist movement to Parliament by the Land men of Nottingham, proved the loss of two and a-half years? tingham, proved the loss of two and a-half years? He contended that the possession of the Land would He contended that the possession of the Land would He contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that the possession of the Land would he contended that

they would soon show what could be done at the poll for Chartism. Mr Sidaway resumed his seat amidst for Chartism. Mr Sidaway resumed his seat amidst applause. Mr Stroud, of Portsea, was of Mr Sidaway's opinion, much had been done by the Land Company to spread Chartism. The chairman said he knew nothing of the Charter prior to becoming a member of the Land Company; he was now a Chartist, thanks to Mr Douglass, their secretary. Mr Westlake was ignorant of Chartism till he was a member of the Gosport Land Company; he was now a decided Chartist, and he believed thousands were like him, converted through the Land agents and the lectures. Mr John Douglass was surprised at the lectures. Mr John Douglass was surprised at Mr Malcolm's conduct, there was scarce a Land member but was new a Chartist. It was false that they had given up the Charter. He held in his hand a letter from the Chartist Executive, acknowledging 5s. from the Gosport branch, for the agitation of the Chartist principles. (Loud cheers.) Mr Malcolm made another attempt, using his former arguments. Mr Sidaway replied to his mis-assertions. After a few remarks from the chairman, and an unanimous vote of thanks to Mr Sidaway and the chairman, the meeting separated at a late hour.

MR WEST'S TOUR IN DEVONSHIRE.

In my last I promised an account of an interesting discussion. I held in Torquay, with Mr Vivian, a banker and resident magistrate, but circumstances prevent me from doing more than briefly glancing over it. On my arrival in Torquay, the friends in formed mathematical mathemat formed me that Mr Vivian was a bitter opponent of Chartism and the Land Plan, and that I must be pre-Chartism and the Land Plan, and that I must be pre-pared for opposition. They were determined to do-their part, and nobly did they perform it. The room where the meeting was held was a large cement manufactory, belonging to Messrs Webber and Hall. The 'lads' of Torquay had it splendidly decorated with laurels and evergreens, and mottoes of the Six Points of the Charter, 'Frost, Williams, and Jones,' 'The Charter and No Surrender,' &c., whilst at the entrance to the place of meeting there was a large entrance to the place of meeting there was a large flag, hoisted mast high, bearing the inscription. 'National Land Company.' In the evening a splendid band paraded the streets, to the evident dismay and chagrin of the aristocratic residents, who resort to this genial climate to escape the rigour of the Braintree, Essex —Mr Thomas Clark, one of the directors of the Land Company, recently lectured here, on the objects and plans of the Company. The here, on the objects and plans of the Company. The an extensive brewer, was called to the chair. As I meeting, which was large, was held in the Corn Ex- had to lecture two nights, the first subject was the Charter. In the middle of my discourse, up rose Mr Vivian, and asked whether they were to have a lecture or a discussion, as he did not wish me to speak as ong as I had done in other places? He was then proceeding to make a speech, when he was stopped by the chairman, who said it was contrary to all rule, to proceed in such a manner, that I should be a lowed to finish my lecture, and then any person would be at iberty to make what remarks he thought proper: Mr Vivian replied, if I would conclude by nine o'clock, he would discuss the matter with me. I immediately agreed to forego my lecture, and at once commence the discussion. Seeing my readiness to meet him, he thought to skulk out, by saying he would not discuss the Six Points, which was the mere machinery of government, but he would discuss the substantial measures which the Chartists were inclined to carry out, I replied, that his refusal to dispute the justice of the Charter, was proof that he could not successfully do so, but rather than he should run away, I would meet him on his own terms, and named haphazard, the necessity for a separation of than £50. have been paid. Resolutions of censure | Church and State, an equitable adjustment of the debt, an alteration in the Currency laws, justice to Ireland, the new Poor Law, and others. By the cries of the meeting, he was compelled to come upon the STOCKTON-ON TREE.—At a meeting of the members platform, when it was arranged we should have ten of this branch the following resolution was unanimously passed:—'That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr O'Connor is entitled to our entire confidence, and we return him our sincere thanks for exposing the villanies of a corrupt and venal press; He thought to excite the prejudices of the people by and that we open a subscription to aid him in the prosecution of the proprietors of the Makchester I had enough to do in my own country without coming there, but I administered to him a castigation that he won't forget in a hurry. The enthusiasm of great advantage in increasing the number of share-holders, and otherwise rendering the Land Plan ex-Times, a bitter enemy, was forced to acknowledge that nine-tenths of the meeting were in my favour. The good that this discussion has done has yet to be estimated. There is only one thing I regret, the pressure at the door was so great that one of the forms gave way, and a young man had his leg broken.

On Tuesday, I proceeded to Totness, and had a fine meeting in the Guildhall, but no opposition. gentleman in defending himself against the attacks O'Connor, which was seconded by Mr Mitchell, and Brother Tanner moved a vote of confidence in Mr carried unanimously. Mr Tanner's speech, as secretary, was most appropriate and telling. On Wednesday I returned to Torquay, and learned that the 'respectables' (bless the mark!) had been to Mr Hall's, to induce him to refuse me the use of the room. His reply was -I never heard Chartism before, of all lovers of freedom; and this meeting doth testify its unbounded confidence in his integrity and have it. At night there, were hundreds round the doors before they were opened, and I had great difficulty to obtain admittance. The place was even more crowded than before. Mr Prowse again took the chair. The lecture was on the 'Land Plan.' which I fully entered into for upwards of two hours; and though Mr Vivian is a great opponent of the Land Plan, and in addition to being a banker and magistrate, is also a cowkeeper and milkseller to the aristocracy of the place, yet he did not make his appearance, wisely concluding that 'discretion is the better part of valour.' And here let me pay a just tribute to the brave men of Torquay. They are so-ber, thoughtful, and determined, and fully equal to the best Chartists I have met in any district of Yorkin the Folly-field Chapel, at which Mr J. G. Clark shire or Lancashire; though they have the company sons, and surrounded by the aristocracy, they are free from priestcraft, and thoroughly independent. On Thursday, I went to Brixham, where they had engaged the market rooms, and published bills, but

greater amount of benefit upon the working classes, the town's commissioners had a quarterly feed at the the currency question. The discussion was opened by and secure to them freeer labour, than any other | Bolton Hotel, and after stuffing themselves with project previously offered to the public.' That this wine at the people's expense, they magnanimously meeting places implicit confidence in Mr O'Connor's resolved that I should not have the rooms; they Mr Sandars, SirW. Clay, Mr Masterman, and MrBlewitt; integrity, and trusts that that gentleman will go sent for the man who kept the keys, and also the on as heretofere, in the advocacy of the claims of the bellman, and made them both drunk, and it wanted working classes, being fully impressed with the con- but an hour of the time of the meeting, when we viction, that the social emancipation of the masses were made acquainted with their determination. A deputation then waited on them, but to no purpose. They would not allow Chartism to be introduced into ultimo, and delivered a lecture in the Weavers' Hall, Brixham. It was useless to argue with drunken on the Land Plan. After the lecture a meeting of fools, and unfortunately it was too late to get an-members was held, when the following officers were other place. The exasperation of the people at the re-elected: - David Scrimgevar, secretary; John disappointment knew no bounds, but I promised M'Leod, treasurer; Michael Pearce, scrutineer, them I would pay them a visit on my return, when I M'Leod, treasurer; Michael Fearce, Scrutificer.

Robert Don, Wm. M'Rorie, Wm. Smeiton, John warn the commissioners to look out for squalls.

M'Laren Peter M'Ainsb. Alexander Don, and Goo. On Monday, I lectured in Plymouth, in the Me-

chanics' Institute, the place being well filled, the subject being the 'People's Charter.' My remarks Gosport.—A public lecture was delivered at the Sceptre Inn, New Town, Gosport, last week, by Mr John Sidaway, subject:—'The rise, progress, and in this part of the country, caused some opposition, in this part of the country, caused some opposition, in this part of the country caused some opposition, and in this part of the country caused some opposition. future prospects of the National Land Company.'; At | which enabled me to lay before them some valuable half-past seven o'clock, Mr Porter, local preacher, information. Some questions, also, on Free-trade, was called to the chair, Mr Sidaway was received enabled me to lay bare that precious humbug. On with cheers. He said nothing pleased him more than Tuesday, I lectured in the same place, on the Land to look around that room, and see so many faces he Plan, to a crowded meeting. I spoke above two had seen at his last appearance in Gosport. He had then told them that the land was the remedy for existing evils. Mighty changes had taken place in the commercial world, since he was last in that room, the commercial world, since he was last in that room. The breaking of banks had been a daily occurrence. on Thursday, in the Temperance Hall, on the 'Char-Public works had been suspended, but the operations of the National Land Company had progressed. A day, I attended a public meeting in the Mechanica' great amount of capital had been added to their Institution, Plymouth, to petition against the Coerfunds, a large estate had been purchased, and 100 cion Bill. Mr Petrie in the chair. Mr Robertson families had been drawn from the slave market. made a most excellent speech, as did als) Messrs Mr Sidaway then narrated the commencement of the Treman and Rogers. A very good petition was company in 1845. Showed the opposition it received adopted with only one dissentient. I have thus from LLOYD's trash. Mr Sidaway then proceeded given a brief account of my fortnight's labours in this

PRESTON.—The quarterly meeting of the members

Freland.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIE, DEC. C. THE CHECION BILL - IMPOSSIBILITY OF DISABNING BE PEASANTRY -THE O'COMMELLS AND PUBLIC OPIn. H — CROWING P. PULARITY OF MR O'COPHOR— which press around and about our cheerless way. HE HORRORS OF PANINE AND PESTILENCE - GLOCHY TATE OF THE CAPITAL - DOINGS OF THE WEALTHY in Dub'in than the Lady Mayoress's ball which came

No more need we inquire, will there be another 30th ult. The company (including the Lord Lieu-Co-roien Bill for Ireland? No longer are we to tenant, the Countess Clarendon, and all the members hope that the good sense of English members of par- of the Vice-Regal Court) consisted of upwards of liament, or the stern, unflinching, dogged resolution 1,000 of the citte of Dublin society, with many a high of Irishmen would be brought to bear against those and haughty name from distant parts of the country. Sanguinary tyrants who, instead of exerting their The arrangements were of the most princely and propowers to remove the causes of crime in Ireland, fuse style, and the whole affair reflects the highest would afford additional facilities for the utter annihitered in the Lord Mayor, his worthy lady, and our lation of the Irish people in the land which God city in general. 'Tis many a year since Dublin designed for them; but, in which, all fair and fertile saw such a reunion of Irish fashion and beauty. It was as it is, the bigotry and rapacity of the heartless few a perfect fairy scene, and forcibly reminded the spechave for long centuries made them poor, and paltry, and miserable. The Coercion Bill has passed its in Oriental story. first stage swimmingly, and it will pass every other stage until it finally becomes law. The Coercien Bill! Oh no;-The 'Preventien of Crime' Bill! evening of Thursday, the 2nd inst. It was a 'com-Bah! Never was there a more flagrant piece of mand night' at that theatre, and for a period of ten foly. Never was there a more glaring blunder than or a dozen years, there was not so full or brilliant a to suppose that this measure will even tend to the suppression of crime. or reconcile the starving mil- of Clarendon, with a callant cortege, were there at an To is of exasperated Irish peasantry to the misrule early hour. His Excellency was pretty well received, and oppression under which they groan, and which although there were many a 'hiss' and many a cheer they have too long borne with crawling, blind sub- for 'Ireland' and 'Repeal,' as the noble earl and murder held out from the altar and elsewhere, and the of and hailed by our 'moral force' leaders! will not another house to the Theatre Royal; though, indeed, tribunals for insuring justice, and that the government check the assassin in his wild yearnings for ven- none can be more deserving of support from the ad-R kite netices be issued-and crime increase, and vocate for prodical expenditure. I am glad of this reanarchy pr. vail—until Ireland become a howling wil- solution of the Dublin Corporation. With the present forced. derness, or ample justice be administered to her trod- year, Mr Staunton, the proprietor of the REGISTER, den-down and maddened population. They will dis- ratires from the Mayoralty, and is to be succeeded by arm the peasantry! Pshaw! to those who are ac- Mr Jeremiah Dunne, a native of the Queen's county. quainted with the way they 'manage these things' a gent'eman of wealth and high respectability. In Iteland, the very notion is ridiculous. Disarm Though pretty considerably advanced in years, he is millions of men whe have always kept arms, despite still living in 'single blessedness,' but fame has it of law, and who are determined not only to keep them | that he is very shortly to lead to the altar one of the | Chorlton, Broughborough, Nottingham, Norwich, and but to use them too, whenever and wherever opportunity may serve. or revenge, or desperation dic-tate. Di arm us, forsooth! It is impossible to do papular during his year of office. He performed his so. In many cases, no doubt, several stands of arms duties entirely to the satisfaction of every class and may be wrested away; but I sourcely ever knew an section of his fellow citizens, and his decisions were Irish peasant, who kept arms at all, who had not made always looked on as upright and impartial. provision against the recurrence of Coercion Bills and disarming processes. Paddy, when he deigns to

place of security, where the prying eye of the infermers c: nnot detect it—and where, in the event of "a search' being instituted, the peeler would 'never dream' of finding contraband fire-arms. Oh, no ; the peasant cannot and will not be disarmed!—he can-not and will not be correed! He may be crushed and trodd non, but he will never again tamely submit to the enemy; and I fearlessly say, that Coercion nation. Oh! tell it not in Gath!—to lick the hand luck ess Ireland, when will it please Heaven to give and protracted. thee a LEADER—aleader who will not desert thee for The meeting of 'Young Irelanders' at the Ro-How different from the paltry prevarications of Ar O'C. neor. On the contrary, they looked on him as one of the most active, energetic, and manly-minded Irishmen alive and they now rejoice to find the contrary of the most active, energetic, and manly-minded Irishmen alive and they now rejoice to find the related confirmed in their principles of the confirmed in their principles. them elves confirmed in their opinions. Mr O'Conno. 's no lestand against the new Coercion Bill, has earned golden opinions of his countrymen; and even

present winder, than has been in any other year, at least, since the sanguinary 1798.

was making a nail at the moment, and being in a against listening to the insidious councils of Sir Robert occurred in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) That opinion was least, since the sanguinary 1798. our pseudo friends and 'leaders' sit 'carelessly iron entered under the right arm, and penetrated the turbaness, read to the house elaborate statements of disgible, the woes of the country are increasing, and the who was sent for trial. miseries of the peasantry, particularly in the MANCHESTER.—GUILTT BUT ACQUITTED.—A singus: uth and west, exceed belief. The most harrowing lar circumstance occurred at the sessions. An indetails are every hour being made public, and each dictment had been sent up to the grand jury against succeeding day witnesses new scenes of horrifying a woman for stealing music, but deeming the evil which the Union was carried, but held that it ought to would add of justice for the relief of Treland, nor of the destitution . mo uget the people. Postilence rages dence insufficient, they found no bil against her. be regarded as an fall accompli and that they must make days, weeks, and months, which had been spent with a destitution smouget the people. Postilence rages ficting smouget the people. Postilence rages fitting some new vicinities; the weather, till of late, and the lift starting down new vicinities; the weather, till of late, and see thousand of the grown dreary and bitter; and one thousand of the one who can find temporary employment. The one who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The one who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The one who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The one who can find temporary employment. The small farmers are even who can find temporary employment. The one who can find temporary em self. And to meet those numerous and pressing one, and the case of this woman was mentioned, claims the unfortunate farmer has no effects under. This led to further inquiry, and the facts having the sky. Everything is gone. Last harvest's crop been stated to the recorder, the learned gentleman is disposed of long ago. Sheep, er e.w. or pig, there is not one. His family drags on a miserable exist. woman, who was so much affected on the intelligence, ence on oat or barley-meal, mingled with turnips; that she was immediately seized with hysterics, from and when these means are exhausted, they must which, however, she seedily recovered, and was, no either die or go seek refuge to the poorhouse, already less to her surprise than delight, allowed to leave the redolent of pestilence from excessive population. prison at once. And yet the Whigs will coerce such a people! But Two Presons Burnt to Death.—A shocking case no. There is pleasure—a dark and terrific pleasure, probably—in the reflection that Coercion in Ireland at a house in St Mary-street, in which an elderly is a mockery and a 'delusion,' and that the Irish and well-known Jewess, Mrs Yoel, and her son, pauper will not die with ut a struggle for venge: • Henry Yoel, resided; the latter having been dison those who look on his desolation without offer- covered lying on the floor of the bedroom burnt to ing any other remety than newly-modified Coercion | death ; and the former crouched down in a corner of Bills, additional police, and increased taxation on the same room incapable of leaving it from the effects those who are this moment nearly as destitute of of the burns she had received. She was afterwards earthly means as were our primeval parents when removed to the residence of her son in driven naked and helpless from Eden, The condition of Dublin is not more cheering than This sad catastrophe is supposed to have arisen from

our merchants and men of business are dwindling oripple, and bed-ridden, was lying; and that the ininto hucksters, or on the thresheld of insolvency, juries sustained by Mrs Yoel, who is eighty-four whilst thousands of artisans, and persons who, a years old, was caused by her efforts to rescue her year or two ago, were in good circumstances, now was attracted to the room by smoke being seen to issue from the window, about seven tatters. Business is at a standstill. Trade and labour can scarcely be said to exist; and none appear having been opened by Mrs Youl to prevent suffoca-actively employed except the shivering beggars who actively employed except the shivering beggars who | vion.

erowd the thorough ares, or the pelicemen who drag | Man, says the Cleveland (U.S.) Herald, is a reathern away to the station-houses, that the streets soning animal, who paints with the sunbeams, trathes outbursts of revenge, had been in general good appear utterly unaccountable, he now came forward that laws of too great severity defeated their own oblightning.

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Indicate this position, and to show the show ought to be combined were disunted.

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The denied to declare his determination to support them in their ject by directing men's minds to the desire of revo.

their importunity. Such is Dublin at the present! moment; and what must be her condition a year or two hence? But I grow sick at the gloomy thoughts which press on my fancy; let us seek some gayer soene-some casis in this our Irish waste, on which we may dwell a moment in tranquillity, and summen up our still remaining fortitude, to meet the evils Seldom has there; been a more magnificent concern

tator of some of the most dazzling spectacles described

Another 'great night for Dublin,' or, at all events, for those concerned in the Theatre Royal, was the 'house' in Hawkins-street. The Earl and Countess

fairest and most accomplished of our metropolitan damsels. Mr Stannton, who retires, was deservedly for Ireland, instead of a Coercion Bill.

Our new repeal member, Mr John Reynolds, appears resolved to defend the laurels which he won at register an old gun or pistol, always makes sure to the late election. He will not be bullied by threats, have a 'fancy-bit,' in the shape of an elegant fowling-piece, or effective blunderbuss, or carbine, secured high and dry, in the thatch of his cabin, or certuption to their aid. He is no craven, and we behind the hob, or under a scraw, or in some other wish over here that those who affect to be the mouthpiece of Ireland, had only half the energy and spirit 8th Vict., cap. \$2. That this house will resolve itself will only arouse his worst passions and add fresh on the grounds that the returning officer acted ille-

of the Irish people at his abject, slavish, conduct on has also been placed before the Lord Mayor, requestthat memorable night. He—the soidisant leader of a ling him to convene a meeting of the electors and citizens of Dublin, to devise means for the support of that laid new stripes on his bleeding land, and be- Mr Reynolds in his contest with his antagonists. slaver with vile adulation the very men whom he The meeting I understand is to be held on Friday, had sworn to obstruct, and oppose, and defeat in their the 10th instant, at the Royal Exchange. It is said wicked career. Verily, we had little confidence in Mr Reynolds is resolved to stand to the last moment John O'Connell, but nobody was prepared for such against his enemy, and has availed himself of the covardice and meanness as this. He, indeed, a first professional talent in Ireland, for the struggle. leader! a leader of a nation struggling for life and Much interest is excited by this affair, for it is exdeath with sworn and inveterate foes. Alas, alas, pected that the centest will be unusually expensive

filthy pelf, or barter, for place and patronage, every tunda, on Wednesday evening, was very thinly feeling of manhood, and honour, and patriotism? attended, There was the usual quantity of speech poured out on his character sad name. As I said in men, those sound and wholesome political princi-my last letter, the more respectable portion of Iri.hmen, who were not interested in keeping up that master-mind competent to reduce theory into practisem of execusion, so long practised by Irish tice, and control the errors and absurdities into

KILLING A DAUGHTER.—Last week, in Netherton those who hail this atr. cious mee or as a boon, can- village, near Dudley, a mother killed her daughter. not (whilst sneering at the shuffling poltroonery of seventeen years of age, by stabbing her in the side John O'Connell) refuse the full meed of their appropriate the unflineding opposition offered to its ceased, whose name was Caroline Favell, and her progress by Mr O'Connor. There are many here who still nope that the Irish members may yet pluck up a for her industrious habits, were at work in a shop little resolution, and oppore, creditably, the further making up nails. Deceased was careless of her progress of this bill. But the majority have no reliparent's advice, and had been detected stealing pieces ance on the larger section of Irish Repeal members of iron to procure sweatmeats. About two o'clock in the present parliament. That there are a few she was at her work, when her mether accused her good men and true in the 'Irish brigade,' we have no doubt, but the fact is, the greater number of those who obtained seats on Repeal principles at the late election, do not enjoy the confidence of the well-informed and right-thinking classes of Irish the well-inf whether the Coercion Bill passes in its present, or was in great distress of mind, and on being charged that the desire of England and of every English-under a mitigated form, or not, or whether it be ac with the crime she said, 'Yes, I did it; but I'll tell stretched the ordinary law in Ireland to its utmost ex man was, that Ireland should be virtuous, happy, prosm tted and more blood spilled in Ireland, during the ing of her conduct, she used bad language to me. I In the meantime, whilst our enemies are forging I had not the remotest idea of hurting her to the ex- foreshadowed were measures of radical relief, charged whatever portion of the empire they might come. They new fetters for our unfortunate land; and whilst tent I did.'-Mr Mainwaring, a surgeon, said the smiling'—if not 'at fame,' at something more tan- lung.—Verdict, 'Manslaughter' against the mother.

Queen-street, but she died on Sunday afterneon. that of the raral districts. Everything looks sadly. a candle having by some accident ignited the curtains of the raral districts. Everything looks sadly. a candle having by some accident ignited the curtains of the bed in which Henry Yoel, sixty years of age, a

Imperial Parliament,

MONDAY DEC. 6 institute criminal proceedings against them !

that juries would do their duty, and did not autheipate an Acoldama of blood. that government would feel itself necessitated to ask for any greater powers than those already demanded from parliament.

were culpable in not at once demanding such powers as would place the speedy restoration of tranquillity beyond all doubt.

Lord STANLEY complained of the indistinct character and it would be most satisfactory if the noble marquis would not hesitate to take such steps as, even if they tion. lordships might rely upon it that the law would be en-

Lord BROUGHAM and Earl GREY followed briefly in the same strain, when the subject dropped, and their lordships adjourned. chair at the usual hour.

other places, praying for immediate measures of relief

ments of trade had been aggravated, it was the opinion of the house that ministers were justified during the recras of parliament in recommending the Bank of England to restere confidence by a course of proceeding at variance with the restrictions imposed by the 7th and

MEDIATION IN SWITZERLAND .- Mr OSBORNE inquired

John O'Connell, was the brave conduct of Feargus the test of sincerity, for Heaven knows we have had been received which showed that the civil war in Swit-

Mr FRARGUS O'CONNOR begged to ask the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for Ireland, if the law officers with which he rose, namely, that it would be unnecessary of the crown had been consulted in the appointment of for him to appeal to the house to reject the motion pro-Mr French and another gentleman, whose name we did

mitted to be not less than £12,000,000. That amount tion of peace in Iroland, he would be the last memhad been increased by the loss of stock, cows, and pigs, ber in that house to pestpene the object which the sure, but not one word had been anid with respect was a poor and proud aristocracy, who were content so that the deficiency of working capital could not be right honourable gentleman had in view for a single to the disastrous effect which the tightness in the to appeal to the bounty of England rather than put money market had had upon the fortunes of Ireland. Their shoulders to the wheel, and work out their own in heaven's name, was it possible for Ireland to support gentleman must have frequently said to himself And yet there was no part of the empire which had salvation. But English legislation had made them 4,000,000 paupers at the present time? He asked this whilst listening to the support of the honourable country for money, though he might be taunted for it. (Mr Grattan), 'Defend me from (Laughter.) He asked the government for money, and my friends.' It had been the misfortune of Ireland that those persons who undertook to represent her there was no part of the empire which had sown the series whilst listening to the support of the honourable suffered so cruelly. Almost all the estates in Ireland what they were. English laws and Ireland was so calm as she was. The right hon, but they were the represent her that those persons who undertook to represent her that those persons who undertook to represent her there was no part of the empire which had sown the suffered so cruelly. Almost all the estates in Ireland what they were. English laws and Ireland was so calm as she was. The right hon, but they were the cause of the vices of the laws and Ireland was so calm as she was. let them afterwards charge Ireland for it what they that those persons who undertook to represent her ronet the Secretary for the Home Department the Irish people—their virtues only were their own. let them afterwards charge Ireland for it what they chart those persons who undertook to represent her chose. He had never yet seen in that house any thought distresses, and her grievances never could agree had made an elaborate speech on bringing up the Irish people—their virtues only were their owns of the Irish people—their virtues only were their owns that which he could not say of this House of his indictment against the Irish people, but to a foreign land, was remarkable everywhere for he had not made it his duty, as he was criffced to the interests of England. He had been taunted it no further favour than this, it was a great one—tation of the state of things in that cause it his duty as he was licenses. crificed to the interests of England. He had been taunted it no further favour than this, it was a great one—tation of the state of things in that country. He He was industrious in all lauds but his own. Why with not bringing forward the question of the Repeal of there never was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? Because there was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? Because there was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? Because there was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? Because there was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? Because there was a more patient hearing, at all events, had not enumerated the wrongs and sufferings of the was he not so in his own? the Union by his Namesis in that house, Sir B. Hall. afforded than had been given to this bill, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pi
tyrant who ruled over him with a rod of iron, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pityrant who ruled over him with a rod of iron, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pityrant who ruled over him with a rod of iron, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pityrant who ruled over him with a rod of iron, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pityrant who ruled over him with a rod of iron, and that Irish people, he had not told the house of their pi-He was glad that that question was to be brought forward to morrow night by an English member (Mr F. men in that house. Let it not be supposed that he

was defending assassingtion while house of their pityrant who ruled over him wish a round over him wish a ro O'Connor), and pledged himself to prove, when it was became the brought forward, that England owed to Ireland more posing a measure which he conscientiously believed that the solicitor of the Provincial Bank of Ireland his own fate, and ruined his prospects. He soon that the solicitor of the Provincial Bank of Ireland his own fate, and ruined his prospects. He soon that the solicitor of the Provincial Bank of Ireland his own fate, and ruined his prospects. in common justice, it ought to make to Ireland large adgentleman, the member for Meath, had concluded his vances. Irishmen ought not to be allowed to perich speech by telling them that he would not for himself. Until this anomalous state of that establishment. But, to revert to the bill ing, and not for himself. Until this anomalous state of that establishment. vances. Irishmen ought not to be allowed to perish speech by telling them that he would not wait to under discussion, he resisted it not so much because of things was remedied, it was in vain to hope for under discussion, he resisted it not so much because of things was remedied, it was in vain to hope for under discussion, he resisted it not so much because of things was remedied, it was in vain to hope for under discussion, he resisted it not so much because of things was remedied, it was in vain to hope for under discussion. when an advance of £2,600,060 or £8,600,060 would save prime and load, but he would fire first and prime and

it, and, as an instance to the contrary, read a letter from present measure, simply because he had implicit rela person whom a member on the Opposition benches deliance on their good intentions. (Hear, hear.) Anythe honourable and learned gentleman read the folclared to be now in prison as an accomplice in the mur- thing more anomalous, more irrational, more contra- lewing extracts;der of Mr Rowe, accusing that gentleman of very barch dictory, than this he had never heard. What did Brecaria.—On Crimes and Punishments. 5th edis HOUSE OF LORDS. — DEMUNCIATIONS PROM THE conduct towards some of his tenantry. Bir G. Grey, in the honourable gentleman tell the house? he told the exercise of what he deemed his duty, had on a them that a noble friend of his and an acquaintance that the exercise of what he deemed his duty, had on a tion of the House to the denunciation in Ireland of cer. former evening blackened the character of the peasantry of his had armed their tenantry, as under the provi tion of the House to the demandation in Ireland of cersain persons from the altar, whose assassination shortly
afterwards followed; and asked the government if they
had submitted to the law officers of the cereming blackened the character of the peasantry
tion as to the liability of the priests so denouncing
these unfortunate individuals, and whether their opinion
was that they were amenable to the criminal law; and
if so, weather it was the intention of the government to
institute criminal proceedings against them?

former evening blackened the character of the peasantry
of his had armed their tenantry, as under the provi
the peasantry
visions of the ordinary law they were entitled to
do, and that this manifestation of resistance was in
itself sufficient to render recourse to extraordisary
law unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) He told you that
by those in low estate. As they had heard of the sufferings
of the victims of Irish outrage, it was only right that
it may be peasantry
of his had armed their tenantry, as under the provi
the ordinary law they were entitled to
do, and that this manifestation of resistance was in
itself sufficient to render recourse to extraordisary
law unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) He told you that
by those in low estate. As they had heard of the sufferings
of the victims of Irish outrage, it was only right that
in the severity of punishment. Hence, in a magistrate,
visions of the ordinary law they were entitled to
do, and that this manifestation of resistance was in
itself sufficient to render recourse to extraordisary
law unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) He told you that
by those in low estate. As they had heard of the sufferings
of the victims of Irish outrage, it was only right that
itself sufficient to render recourse to extraordisary
have necessary. (Hear, hear.) He told you that
they encesity of vigilance, and in a judge, of implacable
to extraordisary
the necessity of vigilance, and in a judge, of implacable
to punishment. Hence, in a magistrate,
do, and that this manifestation of resistance w of the victims of Irish outrage, it was only right that the man who went to the guardian for relief, went with they should hear something of the hardships which had his can for soup, his bottle for milk, and his bag for led to that outrage. After many details on that subject, Indian meal, but that he did not go with a pistol in his bill, because it was not accompanied his hand to demand those provisions. True, he did which, on the throne, dictated laws of iron to slaves and The Marquis of Lansdowne said that the Lord-Lieu- he objected to this oil, second it was not accompanied not, as he only held a pistol in his hand when the swages, and in private instigated the subject to sacrification with the law off relief; because it was not accompanied not, as he only held a pistol in his hand when the one tyrant to make room for another. In proportion of the propor tenant had been in communication with the law officers of the crown in Ireland, but he was then unable to say with what result. The Lord-Lieutenant did not think that any powers would be necessary to enable him to check the eutrages which took place in Ireland but those sought for by the bill introduced into the IIouse of Commons by the government. He had every confidence Commons by the government. He had every confidence ing, that it is that how been, what it was not at present, him to give it his hearty support. Well now, let us is sufficient that the evil it occasions should exceed the country would have been, what it was not at present, him to give it his hearty support. Well now, let us is sufficient that the evil it occasions should exceed the country would have been, what it was not at present, him to give it his hearty support.

crime put down by the strong arm of the law, but he is twenty months ago, the present ministers promised The Earl of Maluesbury thought the government thought the government thought the existing law was amply sufficient for the remedial measures for Ireland, and yet, though they cessary), if the laws have not endeavoured to present that purpose. If extraordinary powers were to be created have never seen the light, the honourable gentleman for the purpose, he implored the government to look at will vote for this measure from reliance upon these the character of the men who would have to carry those powers into effect. Were they not the Irish landlords lrish people—it was easy to impute to a whole nation whole nation be united in their defence; let them be intended rather to favour of the answers given by Lord Lansdowne. The questing effect, were they not the first landed to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates, who generally had been taught to look the shame and criminality which was properly attended in the land magistrates. they were dangerous persons to be intrusted with such those who slandered Ireland turn over the page of laws is is salutary, but the fear of mea is a truitful and mission to the humbug tutelage of those who would suite proceeded to their seats. The piece chosen for assassinations consequent on them, were also clear; authority. The hon, gentleman then defended the Irish history, and say what other country presented such authority. The hon, gentleman then defended the Irish history, and say what other country presented such authority. The hon, gentleman then defended the Irish history, and say what other country presented such authority. The hon, gentleman then defended the Irish history, and say what other country presented such authority. and her wretched people from the bondage of centuries, were too dearly purchased at the price of one drop of human blood! But blood has flowed, and blood will continue to flow, and Irish earth will altogether the 'talk' of the play-goers of Dublin blood will continue to flow, and Irish earth will altogether the 'talk' of the play-goers of Dublin blood with the means of repression of such incitement were not to Catholic religion was not incompatible with constitutipriests from the calumnies which he said had been an instance of patience and long suffering as she did. bleed will continue to flow, and Irish earth will straightful and successful and Gestelve plans of our enemies, though even approved day to come, Mr Calcraft will not attract such hoped the government would not trust to the existing United States of America, and, finally, the efforts of in Ireland. They were landlords, magistrates, and hoped the government would not trust to the existing United States of America, and, finally, the efforts of in Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The Spraker took the did not go with a pistol or a blunderbuss, but with a can good order. The hon, and learned member for for his soup, He thought that his hon, friend had taken away from himself all ground for opposition to the mea-COMMERCIAL CRISIS,—Major Beresord gave notice, on the part of the hon, member for Stamford (Mr Herries), that on an early day he would move the fellowing resolution:—That looking at the state of distress which had prevailed some time, and the general level of distress which had prevailed some time, and the general level of distress which had prevailed some time, and the general level of the present bill, (Hear, level) when compared with the measures of 1814, the operation of penal enactments. The Lord-Lieu redressed of the prevailed that this must in a great measure arise from the violence of the government, which had used such do so if they were on the eve of a general election? He (Mr O'Connor) did not hesitate to predict that the people would be kept from starvation. He saw very little coercion in the present bill, (Hear, hear). When compared with the measures of 1814, the operation of penal enactments. The Lord-Lieu redressed you see only the severity of the legislator; yet the region of distribution of penal enactments. The Lord-Lieu redressed you see only the severity of the legislator; yet the region of the violence of the government, which had used such penalties for slight transgressions. It often happens that a legislator desirous of remedying or dinary law into disrespect. Such had ever been the operation of penal enactments. The Lord-Lieu redressed you see only the severity of the legislator; yet the region of distribution of distribution of the right hon, gentleman, the Secretary for the Home Department, and do so if they were on the ever of a general election?

He (Mr O'Connor) did not hesitate to predict that this must in a great measure arise from the violence of the government, which had used such penalties for slight transgressions.

It often happens that this such that the violence of the of Jehn Reynolds. If they had the Whigs would not go on so smoothly with their Irish coercion project, nor would Mr O'Connor's minority be confined to the faithful fow' whe constituted the plorious eighteen for the Region of Regulard in relation to the issue of the Region of Regulard in relation to the issue of the Regular in dissentients. A petition against the returns at the im setus to his thirstings for bloodshed and revenge gally in not commencing the poll at the hour named in Dubl'n, and all over I reland generally, however, by law. There are several other objections, but this stand that they must regard themselves as outlaws the serious attention of the government, espethe Secretary of State for the Home Department whether cially that which related to an amendment of the land. Stand that they must regard themselves as outlaws

The noble lord at the hour named the related to an amendment of the land. Stand that they must regard themselves as outlaws

The noble lord at the hour named the related to an amendment of the land. Stand that they must regard themselves as outlaws in Dubl'n, and all over Ireland generally, however, the Coercion Bill, its effects, and consequences, are almost entirely forgotten in the disquisitions and discussions to which its progress through parliament has given birth. John O'Connell, indeed, may well hang given birth. John O'Connell, indeed, may well hang and the due recognizances for the prosecution of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield and blush for the moment in which he pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the standard of the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the work of the colliery at Wigan, caused by the overflowing of the floor of St Stephens berefield by the overflowing of the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield by the standard taken any measures to relieve a number of persons who had been in a perllows situation in a government declared, on the call of the right hon. barconnet, the member for Tamworth and the declared, on the pledged himself to die on the floor of St Stephens berefield with a government declared, on the call of the right hon. barconnet, the member for Tamworth and the stand taken any measures to relieve a number of the lord and tenant law. The noble lord at the head of the constitution?

The petitioners are. John Mc Gorden the floor of the call of the constitution in a person who had been in a perllows situation in a person who had been in a perllows situation in a person who had taken any measures to relieve a number of the call of the constitution?

The Secretary of State for the lord at the head of the constitution? an investigation into the case alluded to—whether it had been caused by accident, or the want of proper precaution. As to the immediate measures for rescuing those persons, he believed that every measure had been made against the Roman Cathoparation. The hon, gentleman their referred to the accupations, he believed that every measure had been made against the Roman Cathoparation into the case alluded to—whether it had mission was most mischievous, if the measures and remurtured throughout Ireland that he (Mr O'Connor) among the innocent by the most amiable, by those whose opinions would be simbly this feelings of such terror and alarm. He feared that the operation of the present bill violent and tyrannical. The effect of such injudicious would be simply this, that the cowardly man would conduct on the part of a legislator would be to turn the taken which it was in the power of human beings to lie clergy, which he pronounced to be unfounded adopt.

Suborn some desperate villain to commit a murder, and would then betray him and fly to the Lord-Lieu. the assistance which individuals voluntarily lend to and calumnious. He knew of instances where the cler- and would then betray him and fly to the Lord-Lieugymen of that church were most active in diseuawhether government had received information which ding from crime; and he could show some threatening cation. (Hear, hear.) A contrast had been drawn

> Sir G. Grey said that the speech of the hou, gentleman who addressed the house confirmed the opinion posed by the hon. member for Limerick. He felt conin passing the measure, would not be led by the speech Mr J. O'Connect said that, in the absence of the hea. of the hon, member for Limerick and the hon gentleman member for Limerick, owing to severe indisposition, he who seconded his motion into that wide field of discusrose to move the amendment of which the hon, member | sion to which they had invited the house. He asked had given notice-viz. that the other orders of the day of them to abstain from that discussion not because he beread. He felt it to be his inevitable duty to offer to disagreed from the views of the hon, gentleman, many of this bill, in this and every other stage, his determined which were deserving of the consideration of the house, opposition. Even if it were not that he had 'objections | but because the present was not the time or the occasion to several clauses of the bill, he should feel obliged to for discussing them. He, therefore, hoped the house oppose it, as government had not carried out their dec- | would allow the order of the day to be read, and on the arations of bringing measures for the distressed state of motion for the second reading the objections against the fair professions and broken promises, warned them crime, and the foul and dastardly assassinations which upon the land system of Ireland the origin of all its dis. asked the house to consent to a bill to check the crime of tress in Ircland, and warmly apostrophised repeal as his | was a disgrace to any country calling itself christian, and only hope. He implored the house at last to show some professing to be civilised. (Cheers.) He would not sense of the injury dene to Ireland by depriving her of her enter into a defence of the proceedings of the last parlia own parliament. That step had been cruelly and criminally ment, nor refer to that series of acts of parliament. taken. Some members would not defend the way in which were conceived in a spirit of generosity, and he

see what those good intentions, or rather the expec-Mr Power condemned a coercion bill for Ireland, un- tation of them is based upon. The honourable genless accompanied by remedial measures. He wished to see | tleman tells you, that on the 4th of April, 1846, that

Plus IX, to give freedom to Italy, in proof of the asser- | grand jurers, and were not afraid to walk through misery of Ireland. That was all very right, but the present was not the time for that question. (Hear, hear.)

The question of distress had nothing to do with the question of distress had nothing to do with the district of the condition of distress had nothing to do with the district of the condition of distress had nothing to do with the district of the law had been severe, as well as the milder, punishment, and as the fear question of crime and outrage. A man starving would taxed to the uttermost, and taxed in vain, and uncertainty of the latter diminishes, they are soon obliged in every come to ask for bread but not to take away life. (Hear, hear.) If a man wanted to go to a relief committee he ter had been found to be inefficient in establishing good order. The hon, and learned member for Meath admitted that the bill was a paltry, pitiful, despicable abortion, and yet he was prepared to give it his waymest support. Would he he so it the late sure, because he did not support the amendment proit his warmest support. Would he be so if the late tion of punishment If there are some countries posed in the address, on the ground that the right hon. ministry were now in office, and if it were brought where men are deterred only by cruel punishments, we gentleman, the Secretary for the Home Department, and forward under their patronage? Would be dare to may be sure that this must in a great measure arise from wretched he would not abuse the bill he was going to tenant had not (it was idle to say he had) put the thereremains an evil in the state, that has sprung from this support—(laughter)—but he was surprised that his hon.
friend did not see the almost invisibility of the coercion it contained. This could not be called an Arms bill, for it would only affect those who would be likely to use them for the destruction of agreement and not (it was fulle to say he had). Find not (it was fulle to say he had) Full had be severity; the minds of the people are corrupted and become habituated to despotism.—Book 6, c. 12, pp. 81, 82.

There are two sorts of corruption; one when the people do not observe the laws; the other, when they are corrupted on the people are corrupted and become habituated to despotism.—Book 6, c. 12, pp. 81, 82.

There are two sorts of corruption; one when they are corrupted and become habituated to despotism.—Book 6, c. 12, pp. 81, 82.

There are two sorts of corruption; one when they are corrupted and become habituated to despotism.—Book 6, c. 12, pp. 81, 82.

There are two sorts of corruption come habituated to despotism.—Book 6, c. 12, pp. 81, 82. to use them for the destruction of human life. He | when there was question of carrying the law beyond | very remedy itself. - Ibid, p. 83. before the Irish people were to be given to under- JEREMY BENTHAM on the Rationale of Punishment,

tenant for his reward, making treachery his qualifiwhether government had received information which would prevent, or render unnecessary, any mediation, on the part of this country, between the contending parties in Switzerland?

Wiscount Palmeston replied that information had viscountry, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure, but that he would pour police into the present measure of doing at least the Lord Licutenant would not always stop here; it whereas there was scarcely such a thing known as a least to those who assisted in the execution of the laws. The good landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants. disturbed districts, which he had the power of doing at bad landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, O'Connor. And yet the latter gentleman has been cratery until we are drenched with it. The great connoised and abused, and represented before the unenlightened classes of Irishmen, as a wicked politician, and a fee to the hopes and prospects of Irishmen, as a wicked politician, and a fee to the hopes and prospects of Irishmen, and a fee to the hopes and prospects of Irishmen, and a fee to the hopes and prospects of Irishmen, and guide its progress through the many difficulties with which it has to contend. Many of the landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, the tenants, officers of justice, and the execution of such landlord in England. In Ireland, t tician, and a foe to the hopes and prospects of Ireland!
But time, which proves the truth or fallacy of all things, has given Mr O'Connor an opportunity of showing off before Ireland and the world, how far he was deserving of the opprobrium so industrious y poured out on his character and name. As I said in my last letter, the more respectable 1 ortion of Irich.

The unpopularity of the land difficulties with which it has to contend. Many of the landlord; of the landlord; of the landlord; of the landlord be ever the orders he and of contention there must also be an end of media-time and load, but to present and a laugh.)

The unpopularity of the landlord; of the landlord be ever the orders he had guide its progress through the many difficulties with which it has to contend. Many of the principles of the Irish Confederation are sound and wholesome, but the misfortune is, that like good the world, how far he was deserving of the opprobrium so industrious y poured out on his character and name. As I said in materials in the hands of unskilful or ignorant work.

May lead letter, the more respectable 1 ortion of Irish.

The unpopularity of the landlord; of the landl had been sacked and reduced to beggary. The very reverse was the case in Ireland. The landlords, taken as a body, were heartless and profligate. The English Parliament had, by its legislation, encouraged them in their heartlessness and profligacy, and from Mr French and another gentleman, whose name we did not catch, to the office of assistant barristers?

Sir W. Somen that, not having had notice of the question, he was not able to give a distinct answer. When Mr French was appointed he was not in office, but he presumed the lord-lisutenant could make such appointments without reference to the law officers of the pointments without reference to the law officers of the land provisions. He rose principally

The felt continence, He felt continence, He felt continence and impersion out of and were perpetuated by the loss of the hon. member for Limerick. He felt continence and increase and impersion out of and were perpetuated by the vicious principality of the Irish members would not lend themout of and were perpetuated by the vicious principality of the Irish members would not lend themout of and were perpetuated by the vicious principality of the Irish members would not lend themout of and were perpetuated by the vicious principality of the Irish members would not lend themout of and were perpetuated by the vicious principality. But a mentant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the relation between land-lord and tenant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the relation between land-lord and tenant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the relation between land-lord and tenant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the relation between land-lord and tenant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the relation between land-lord and tenant in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) This discussifies the land of the land o posed by the hon, member for Limerick. He felt con-vinced not only that a majority of that house but that infested the land. All these agrarian crimes grey pointments without reference to the law officers of the discuss its principle and provisions. He rose principally—the landlord was poor and proud, too proud to by which he is himself a sufferer, the parliament has to express his hope that those gentlemen who felt the work, and too poor to live without labour, and fearimportance—an importance which he could not bimself ful of showing the decline in his position at home, for the order of the day for the second reading of this too strongly impress upon the house-of promptitude he absconded from his country, abandoned his duties, and made some heartless middleman the medium of communication between him and the occupying tenant. This middleman was a kind of land ways is, not whether the offence is actually prevented by shopkeeper, who subdivided the large estate into that law, but whether the offence is sufficiently grave to portions, suiting the wants of a needy agricultural deserve that it should be prevented by so severe a method. population, resorting to frequent oustings as a means The members of both Houses of Parliament still consult of frequent lettings, to extract fresh capital from the incoming tenant. This system exhausts the soil incoming tenant. This system exhausts the soil, impoverishes the landlord, enriches the middleman, difficult of any. The words of Mr Harmer, afford, perdisorganises society, and makes the Irish people a haps, the best rule shortly expressed on this subject. burden upon English taxation. (Hear, hear.) This View matters in their trae colours. They begin to see that they have been duped and betrayed, and this feeling tends, (ay, probably in a greater degree than their poverty) to render them hopeless of the future, and reckless of crime, and the punishments future, and reckless of crime, and the punishments which it brings on their heads. But which it brings on their heads. But whether the Coercion Bill passes in its present, or whether it be accompanied and the crime she said. 'Yes. I did it: hat I'll fell the feeling stands and on being charged under a mitigated form, or not, or whether it be accompanied the mother of the danghter's side to a fatal extent. The girl was immediately extricted and at that stage of the colient opening the objections against the danghter's side to a fatal extent. The girl was immediately extricted and of everity and coercion, the did not see how the government could escape the did not see how the government could escape the did not see how the government could escape the did not see how the course of severity and coercion, the did not see how the course of severity and coercion. Since the cling against the danghter's side to a fatal extent. The girl was immediately earried away in excruciating agony to an adjoining shop, and in the course of an hour she called in the opinions of members upon it might be urged. The did not see how the government could escape the cling in the danghter's side to a fatal extent. The girl was apprious landlord obcomes a majestrate of the chief lord, whose agent in the absence of the chief lord, whose agent in the opinions of members upon it might be urged. The botter of benefit and the opinions of members upon it might be urged. Whether the day were seed in the dark that the second reading the objections against the did not see how the government could escape the charge of inconsistency, when their present policy was springed. At the inquest made the punishments which the present policy was solicitor. Now, what has this support in the did not see how the g companied by 'remedial measures,' or otherwise, cer you all about it. My daughter is a very bad girl. tent for the preservation of the public peace. The hon. perous, and contented. (Hear, hear.) But there was gentleman then dwelt at some length upon the subject a feeling, in the minds of the peocental is it, that more crime will be combleted. We were at work at the shop, and I found she had gentleman then dwelt at some length upon the subject a feeling, in the minds of the peocental is it, that more crime will be combleted. (Hear, hear.) But there was gentleman then dwelt at some length upon the subject a feeling, in the minds of the peocental is it, that more crime will be combleted. (Hear, hear.) But there was gentleman then dwelt at some length upon the subject this discussion, has been the total absence of constitution of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the condition of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the condition of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the condition of the labourer. Will this last-named work he entirely concerred; but vest, the deration of the condition of the labourer. Will the labourer the condition of the labourer will be conditioned the condition of the labourer. Will the labourer the condition of the labourer the condition of the labourer will be conditioned the labourer than the condition of the labourer than the condition of the labourer than the condition of the labourer than the c this discussion, has been the total absence of consi. With the written sentiments of the author of the house tell me what the feelings of the fond father indeed, was the difference between Russell out of must be, who loves his child, ay, more than the higher office, courting the favour and co-operation of the orders, because he looks to his child as his comfort and Irish members, and the same personage seated on the solace, and the prop of his old age ? and what must be throne of effice, and totally regardless both of Irethe feelings of that man, who rises from his loathsome bed of straw, strong, able, and willing to work, with his native soil demanding his industry, and yet disinherited by the tyrent lord, branded as a criminal rations in the criminal code, elequently demonstrated by the law, and now to be hunted to death by a bri the evil effect of even constraining the ordinary law; gand police that he may starve submissively without and was it humane—was it wise—at a moment when a murmur. (Hear, hear.) Yes, ir, this is my prin cipal objection to this mild measure, it makes the but for alms—was it wise at such a moment, after

> loss of capital by failure of the potato crop had been admitted to be not less than £12,000,000. That amount
> tion of peace in Ireland, he would be the last memhouse on commercial affairs and the monetary press. it was unconstitutionally stringent, as because the highest authorities who had written on such subjects who would seek to rule Ireland, should take their had been unanimous in declaring it as their opinion, stand upon some settled principle of right. The

tion, 1804. Crimes are more effectually prevented by the certainty,

than the severity of punishment. Hence, in a magistrate, the necessity of rigilance, and in a judge, of implacable good expected from the crime; including in the calcula-tion the certainty of the punishment, and the privation of the expected advantage. All severity beyond this is superfluous, and therefore tyrannical.—c. 27, pp. 95, 96.

The punishment of a crime cannot be just (that is ne. crime by the best means which times and circumstances

would allow.—c. 31, p. 126,
Would you prevent crimes? Let the laws be clear and simple; let the entire force of the nation be united in fatal source of crimes.—c. 41, p. 157. He deduces the following general theorem :-

A punishment may not be an act of violence of one or of many against a private member of society, it should

Montesquieu.-Spirit of Laws. 1823. The severity of punishments is fitter for despotic go.

An error on the maximum side of punishment, is that to which legislators and men in general are natually inclined—antipathy,—or a want of compassion for indivi-

the execution of the laws, which they approve; the pec-ple would not be his allies, but his enemies.

out the innecent; the other is, that the suffering of the innecent, when added to that of the guilty, will not, in the whole, compose a mass of evil more than equivalent to the benefit of the punishment.—B. 4, s. 6, p. 302.

The monarch, little affected by sheep-stealing and petty

of death for upwards of two hundred offences. Notwithstanding this well-known disposition of human

nature, so accustomed are we to rely on the efficacy of severe punishments, that in any discussion on repealing a criminal law, the question in many men's minds al-

penalty of their own folly, the landlords take ven. apply it. He has been accustomed to dissolute companions, separation from whom would essentially amelia

land and her representatives. The evidence adduced ing the progress of crime in Ireland. (Hear.) commit those offences, and they therefore were un. gentleman sent to that nouse to represent, not to Mr Feargus O Connon said, that if he had the heard of. In England the people were fostered and coerce her, betrayed his trust, and turned round to heard of. In England the people were fostered and invoke the good intentions of a government who he panpers which now existed in that country. The net slightest notion that this bill of the right honourable cared for, in Ireland they were disinherited and invoke the good intentions of a government who he justice to the innocent men of Ireland, who were in danger of perishing by starration, and, if proper precautions had been guilty of the most scandalous dereliction of been, and must ever be, eminently prejudicial to the indebted for it to the most scandalous dereliction of been, and must ever be, eminently prejudicial to the indebted for it to the most scandalous dereliction parwere not speedly taken, by favor and choicra. It had duty towards the people of Ireland. And yet, with a character of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the speed of the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the community for whom they were indebted for it to the mere accident that certain parties being the certain parties

intolerance of the coercive Whig government. He O'Connor) could tell the house, that having for character, but he was inclined to attribute them, not to the dominion of Ireland from the first period when promises. When they were weak, they also courted Ireland, and fawned upon her; was courted Ireland, and fawned upon her; whin they were strong, they openly betrayed the latted in their hearts, and treach the latted in their hearts, and treach the latted in their hearts, and treach the latted on those who had supported them. The first period when they across the never knew a man who was earning eight pend the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but to the misgovernment and the providence of God; but Instead of sending an agricultural man to be Lord-Lieutenant of an agricultural country, they sent a men brought miles from their home and their busi semi-military chieftain. with plumes flying, no other ness, to be projed upon in their misery, by a swarm than the Marquis of Normandy, who, at the time of vulture attornies. How then, he would ask, could these crimes were being engendered, instead of issuthermost unblushing partisan attempt to support the these crimes were said out the law respected, system, which requires periodical coercion to prop it osreered through the country like another Don up? And yet the Whig Ministry boasted of Quixate, decared a general gaol delivery, and went its kindness towards Ireland, but he would on so letr—thus over riding the ordinary law, from their fears, was only granted in the hope of existed in Ireland, devoted to the support of a church bringing the judges of the land into contempt, mocking reconciling the plundered to the dominion of alien to the sentiments of nine tenths of the prople, the power of juries, and liberating thieves and felons to give stability to a tattering government. Was this the way to inspire respect for the ordinary law. go absurd? N. thing, unless, indeed, it were the mild by the landlerd class of which he would give the two (Hear.) pravision (mild as mother's milk) of the present bill, following proofs. When the currency of the two which made it imperative that when a murder was committed half the population of a country, children at sixteen, and old men at sixty, should scamper standard—that is every landlord made a profit of to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to the conduct and addresses of the curate in the parish to t through the corn fields after the murderer, or else eight and a third per cent. making the tenant pay where Mr Ross had been murdered. He was opposed to make up their minds to imprisonment for two years. £ 100. in the new currency, instead of £ 92. 63. 8d., (Laughter.) The police and the satellites of the gopernment were at the bottom of a very large proportion of the offences attributed to the Irish peasantry. In the year 1833, when Lord Hatherton was Secretary for Ireland, be (Mr O'Connor) was engaged by pro'essional duty in Clonkilty. On his return he was thrown from his horse, and could not have reached home that night had it not been for the kindness of a friend, who placed at his disposal his horse, gig, and servant. The tithe agitation was going on vigorously at the time, and the servant, who, being s Catholic, of course approved of it, mentioned as they rode along that when Whitebovism was in existence he had lived with a captain in the army, who used to make it a practice to go out at night amongst the peasantry, with a friend of his, a major, and one or two other gentlemen. The whole party used to black a their faces, and swear the peasants in as Whitebovs in order that they might have employ-ment. He (Mr O'Cennor) teld Mr Littleton of these troy those crimes which misgovernment had engentransactions, and undertaking to have them properly attested; but the secretary declined to interfere, because (no doubt) it was gentlemen, and not vulgar peasarts, who would have to be impeached. Another instance which he would quote, and would give the names of the several parties concerned, if the house required it, as he would state nothing that he could not substantiate : it was this, in the year 1828 during the time of the Whitebays, when the landlor's and parsons had driven the people into open rebellion. a tenant of his, Mr (O'Connor's family) had a private still, a very common thing in those days, and he received a notice signed. 'Capt. Rock,' stating that he and some of his men would call upon him the following night for two or three gallens of whiskey, and which must be supplied on peril of his life. Well, who were the messengers? Why, two orange pretestant yeomen. while their captain, now no mere, was within a field, and, in a short time afterwards, these very notices and practices were made the pretext for putting those and other yeomanry corps on daty. Now was not that an answer to the fabricated correspondence, produced by the right hon. gentleman, t ling the house that America furnished the blood money. Another instance he would give them. He (Mr O'Connor) was at breakfast with a magistrate, in the County of Cork, when the following letter was handed to him :-

leather and Gallavan was a rank Papist. Now he (Mr O'Connor) was present when that Mow no (Mr O Connor) was present when that at some management of the warrant from the constable and atrocious murderers were a disgrace to Ireland; and North Staffordshire. Nottingham, Dublin, Harwich, submission to him, and tendered him all their esdestroyed it. There's Irish ordinary law! (Hear, as he wished that the law should be vindicated he gave Andover, Horsham, Lincoln and Hythe. Petitions were hear.) The hon, and learned gentleman then alluded to the attacks which had been made in that house a constitutional act; but it was more unconstitutional complaining of the elections of Westbury, Lancaster, and elsewhere on the Catholic elergy, and declared his conviction that the only result which could proceed from such unwarrantable aggressions on men so exemplary and pious would be the exasperation of the Irish people, to whose hearts they would be for ever administration of the law in Ireland was most inefficidear. (Ilcar.) Their crime was devotion to the na- ently carried on. The crown prosecutors were often intional faith, which was nursed in the cavern, and cherished in the cave—it was hugged as a priceless jewel to the victim's bleeding heart, embalmed in the bloody shroud-entombed in the martyr's cold grave, and enshrined in the nation's affection. (Hear.) There was not a single argument used by the right honourable barenet in favour of the bill that was not. in his (Mr O'Connor's) mind, a condemnation of it. He would read for the house the opinion which had been given in the year 1822 of the Irish people, by the Honourable W. W. Wynne, who was then a member of the government. He says, 'When reflecting upon their many admirable qualities, their genius and intelligence, and particularly their social and affactionate character, their disposition to give confi- the advocates of the present measure. Disguise it as dence, their devotion to any cause they ever heartily they would, this bill was as much an infringement of esponse. their patience, their hospitality, their re markable love of country, their attachment to all the charities of life, what must I think of the policy by which all those excellent qualities and all the gifts of was accompanied by remedial measures. On that same to my country, and one which, when I occupied a which all those excellent qualities and all the gifts of nature and of Providence are rendered the fruitful ground put forward by the noble lord in 1846, as against course of misery and bloodshed. He (Mr O Connor) the Arms Bill of the right henourable baronet—the absence of remedial measures—did he (Mr M. O'Connor) the President of the Board of Control in the performing and so long as I occupy a place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that rity of the President of the Board of Control in the performing and so long as I occupy a place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that rity of the President of the Board of Control in the performing and so long as I occupy a place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that at the performing and so long as I occupy a place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that at you will preserve the rights of the churches of this land, whole and invidate. We, therefore, with that grace and control in the performing and so long as I occupy a place in this house before, I did not shrink from reduce the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that and one will not shrink from the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that at the place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that the place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of that the place in this house, I shall not shrink from the discharge of the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the people to obedience unt had subsequently passed Coercion Bills. He would and point to the calendar of crime as a justification for tell them that whatever good they intended to do for such a bill; but how did they expect human nature to Ireland, they must enforce that good, or the landlord endure patiently the tyranny to which the Irish tenantry would have the entire of the good, and tenant none of were subject, driven from their heldings, without food or it. (Here the Attorney General was speaking rather shelter, prevented from reaping the crops they had audibly to a member near, when the hon, gentleman sown, and deprived of all the advantage of their outlay was speaking, and to whom Mr O'Connor turned and labour! Try the experiment in England, and see round and observed,—'Sir. I hold this interruption what would be the consequence. (Hear, hear.) He gaupon the part of the Attorney General, and indeed thered from the reply of the right honourable the Home his inattention to the defence of Ireland, as highly culpable; and he begged to tell the noble lords and right hon gentlemen opposite, that this country did not want, would not put up with, a sneering, laught to the offer with all its attendant horrors, in of the Union, I thought it my duty to those gentleto the oldspy system, with all its attendant horrors, in of the Union, I thought it my duty to those gentleto the oldspy system, with all its attendant horrors, in faith,

men to give them the servicest exposition of the Repeal conceived into offectual execution, study to form this nation to virtuous manners, and labour by yourself and
others whom you shall judge meet for this work, in faith, ing, giggling, cheering ministry, who required in- perjuries, robberies, and murders? Howmany instances formation on a subject of which they were totally ig- were there in former days of innocent men being en nerant, and yet rejected knowledge. He (Mr O'Con-Bor) told the noble lords and right hon gentlemen, that this country required, and would demand, a save Ir land would such a system be tolerated. It had thoughtful, inquiring, steady, and intellectual co-been practised in 1798 under the notorious Maj r Sirr. vernment, ready to receive information, and to govern aided by the infamous Terry O'Brien, and yet in these the country upon constitutional principles. (Cheers.) days it was sought to legislate perjury by act of parlia-When they passed the Irish Tithe Bill, they gave the ment. Notwithstanding the determination expressed by landlord 25 per cent. of church property, but did the some Irish members to support this, bill, he for one tenant get any of it? No; on the contrary, the should give it the most determined opposition in every landlord pocketed it all. (Hear, hear.) Was it not stage of its progress. He had been as earnest and as frightful, he asked, that a man who was willing to anxious as any man in denouncing crime, and he had labour for himself and his family, should be unable to not only preached but practised obedience to the law. obtain work or the means of supporting them. (Hear, he had endeavoured to enforce a maxim laid down by hear.) Out of the money which had been recently one whose memory he must ever revere and venerate. expended in Ireland, £350,000 had gone in patronage, that the worst enemy of Ireland was the man who vioand out of the million and a half which had been lated the law. He would not parley with the murderer. voted for the purpose of being advanced to land- but he would strain the ordinary law of the land, in lards, only £39,000 had been granted, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining it, from the technicalities surrounding it. He would tell them that they, powers to do that which might be done by the smallest could not redress the condition of the labourer and of particle of resolution and courage on the part of the rethe farmer without redressing the condition of the sident landlords in the counties which were said to be landlord. He would tell them there was not an acre disturbed, and which would be put down by the tenantry of land in England or Ireland let for one-half of its if the landlords gave them the slightest encouragement value. They let the land according to the bad system | so to do. . But he found fault with this, bill on another of agriculture which is practised, but let them esta- ground, namely, that it was entirely and exclusively a ought to be taken into consideration. Not the conblish a tetter system, and the land would be worth landlord's bill. (Hear, hear.) It was not a bill for the double what it is worth now. (Hear, hear.) The protection of the lives and the property of the people, of that country during the forty-seven years it has Irish land ords had managed their estates according but for the protection of magistrates, who would not do to the science of politics, and not according to the their duty, and to enable the landlords to collect their science of agriculture. They sought to get a com- rents; He had expected after the numerous commissions mission for one son, and a living for another, and of inquiry which had been issued by various governthus they managed the land according to political ments, that at the commencement of this session the thus they managed the land according to political thus the carry on this session that the commons were returned by a lew peers. One person that the commons were returned by a lew peers. One person the carry on this session the wen'd give them an instance of the extent of the extent of the extent of the conditional judges, a frightful catalogue of the strengthen the King of Leinster in 1169, or placemen, pensioners, and sinecurists, with enormous tribution of patronage in the good old times. The land and the mimic pageantry of a Court won four at cards, backgammon, and dice. A few Hutclinsons and Beresfords obtained almost every line as the lit was said of the lit w former that if they got Ireland for a domain that they would a k the Isle of Man for a potato garden. In fact, nothing whatever had been done to carry out (Lauzhter.) And upon one occasion when Lord Catheart was commander in chief, he made a tour of under Lord Devon's commission. (Cries of Dvide.) inspection through the south of Ireland, when he took Honourable members opposite had spoken of certain unspectivit entury the sound of riciand, which he work statements alleged to have been made by Roman Ca:hoof that name in the Army list, he asked her ladyship lie elergymen from the altar, but the Attorney General after dinner, it he should not have the honour of had very properly told them that wherever such charges being introduced to the young heroes—'Certainly,' could be authenticated presecution would follow. With answered her ladyship, and leaving the room, called respect to the denunciation of Major Mahon, the clergyto the nurse.— Nurse, take the Captain's cradle out man implicated had himself denied in print that he had of the Major's room, as he's teething: and when the ever mentioned that gentleman's name, or that he knew Colonel wakes, put his regimentals on, and bring him anything about him. What would the house think of an down, the General wishes to see him. (Great English landlord, who, coming into a property, should laughter.) When he (Mr O'Connor) was twelve years commence with a small village at his park gate, and take of age, he had an ensign and a lieutenauton full pay from the inhabitants their little gardens, from which in age, me man an emight and a neutronamous tank pay, they had obtained their winter's subsistence? The hon. their mothers brought high heeled boots to make the member proceeded to detail other instances of Major heroes look tall. (Renewed laughter.) He was Mahon's conduct towards his tenents, but was continuglad that the honourable member for Limerick had ally interrupted by lend cries of 'Question,' He comseen the prudence and propriety of opposing this plained that the deceased gentleman had sent a number measure, and he implored of the Lish landlords and of his tenants on board ship, bound to America, but the members to take counsel together, irrespective of vessel being wrecked, the people were obliged to return. memoers to take counsel together, interactive of when, sick, starving, and shipwrecked as they were, class, polities, or creed. As an argument against when, sick, starving, and shipwrecked as they were, the bill he would remind the house that it had been they were left on the road without shelter to perish. Unopposed by the hon, gentleman the member for Rochda'e (Mr S. Crawford,) who performed his duty as a
landlord, and who could walk with perfect ease either by day or night among his tenantry. (Hear, hear.)
The very gentleman who asked for a Tenant Right

Wr Gardner gave a reluctant

the plunderer. He would tell them more, that until private property ought not to be burdened with rates for Ireland had self-government it was vain to expect a just administration of any pitiful law that was passed | any measure of coercion for Ireland, unless remedial which represented £ 100. according to the o'd currency, and he Mr O Connor made many £ 100. of a measure never could succeed; it had in it no element his profession by simply answering the question ' Can of success. they make me pay the ould rent in the new money?' But this did not stop with the tenants, for in a majority industry. It was, therefore, that he demanded reme-

of cases, the wages of the labourer was reduced from eightpence to sevenpence, while the laudlords took stages of the bill, for hon, members to express their care to have the benefit as debtors. He (Mr O'Consor) would make no apology for his opposition to this bill, because when he discovered that the Repeal of of form, for passing to the other orders of the day. of which would have rendered coercion unnecessary, and the rejection of which had paralysed the arm of dial measures as a means of checking the growth of cr me, and arresting the assassin's arm, before he gave his consent to any measure of exercion to desdered, fostered, and encouraged. In conclusion, he (Mr O Connor) begged to assure the right honourable baronet that the bill should have his most decided eppesition, from the preamble to the last clause of the bill, and he assured the right honourable baronet that if he thought conscient usly that this bill, or even one of a more severe character, would have the ef. orders of the day should be immediately read, and that fect of repressing crime, he would vete for every clause the second reading of the Coercion Bill should take place of it: but it was because he understood the character. constitution, and condition of his countrymen better than the right honourable baronet did, having had ample opportunities of acquainting himself with them, that he was determined that this insidious measure should not go to the country with the stamp of his approval on it at all events. (Hear.) Mr R. D. Browne defended Mr H. Grattan from the attack of the last speaker, whom he described as a man to the state of the law respecting the change of renne in

with all the ambition to be in office, but with none of Ireland, the Attorney General said there were, both in the modesty which would teach him to retire into his England and in Ireland, many statutes which provided proper place. It was his intention, like Mr H. Grattan. to give his support to the second reading of this bill: because it did not go too far, because the circumstances were committed, or in the county in which the offenders of the country required it, because it would affect only guilty parties in certain districts, and afford protection land, the place of trial, both of felonics and misdemean He also supported it because he believed it would be ad- reason to believe that a fair and impartial trial could not ministered by the Lord-Lieutenant in a spirit of moderation and humanity. He supported it because he be. bill had been found by the grand jury the indictment Ny dear—

I understood that Ton Fitzgerald, the constable of sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes as were sympathy with those crimes. He believed the majority of the people of Ireland had no sympathy with those crimes as were sympathy with those crimes as were sympathy with the proceedings were thus taken into the Queen's Bench by write of certification was granted was, that Henry should spread the Called had no sympathy with those crimes as were sympathy was removed into the Queen's Bench by write of certification was removed into the Queen's Bench by write of certification was removed into the Queen's rant against Ross for the murder of Gallavan. Will you murders should be put an end to. He believed that the court that there was reason for granting the application; for the permission to conquer Ireland, the Pope was send for Fitzgerald and get the warrant from him, as marder is were outcas's and traders in blood, and were and, if the grounds so stated were satisfactory, the venue to receive Peters' pence—that is, a penny for every was directed to a foreign country. not connected with the predial difference between land. I rd and tenant. The murder of the Rev. Mr Lloyd was Petitions were laid on the table complaining of the in Ireland, we are told that he remained there a a brutal, dastardly, and barbarous murder, and such elections for Athlone, Sligo, Aylesbury, Carlisle, Bewdley, short time, and all the princes and nobles made his vote for this measure. It might be said this was an presented, in the course of the preceding night's sitting, to leave the country at the mercy of a set of lawless ma. Peoblesshire, Leicester, Dundalk, Drogheda, Maldon, randers. He would give his vote for this bill without Derby, Bodmin, and Bolton. reference to remedial measures, lest it should seem that ke had the alightest sympathy with such crimes. The capacitated from perferming their duties by reason of age and infirmity. He felt confident that, in trusting Lieutenant, it was of the greatest importance the decision the powers contained in this measure to the government, of the house should be had as speedily as possible. they would not abuse it.

Mr M. O'Connect said he held in his hand a book, entitled 'An Account of the Debate on the Bill for the the first day of the session, and said, Sir, I am per-Protection of Life in Ireland, in 1846, edited by R. Dillon Browne, M.P. (The hon. gentleman then read extracts from the speeches of Mr Dillon Browne on that debate, in opposition to that measure, and in which he advised nessed of the patience of this house, during the disthat coercion should be given up and remedial measures cussion of a very irritating subject, I trust your intried.) The hon. member for Meath (Mr H. Grattan) | dulgence will be now extended to me under very too, who had been one of the most atreauous opponents peculiar circumstances. Sir, I am perfectly well ef the Coercion Bill of 1846, he regretted to find amongst the constitution as that proposed by the right hon. baronet, and which the noble lord now at the head of the government said he would never consent to unless it but at the same time, Sir, I have a duty to perform Secretary, to the suggestion of the right honourable baronet (Sir R. Peel) that a detective police was about to trapp dinto the commission of crime, and then informed a cainst for the sake of the blood-money? In no country order to secure his punishment; but he protested notice. In 1833, I gave notice of a similar motion, but against arming irresponsible parties with extraordinary was induced to withdraw it, in consequence of that

and very gentleman who asked for a remant reigns was not one of those who would vindicate murder, or land that the Union should take place, I will show striking a blow, and should serve him in his wars believed as a landlord was not afraid to be bound was not one of those who would vindicate murder, or land that the Union should take place, I will show striking a blow, and should serve him in his wars was not one of those who would vinescate murder, or land as a landlord was not afraid to be bound by it, but this house, so tender of the rights of property, would in no wise interfere with the land.

Derty, would in no wise interfered with it before in Why? Had the property would in the wise interfered with it before in rienced at the hands of this country. (Hear hand to be the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to gether that it would be dangerous to sever their a notary public and delivered the gross ill-usage which Ireland had experienced at the hands of this country. (Hear hand to be the two countries are now bound up so closely to gether that it would be dangerous to sever their a notary public and delivered the analysis of the countries are now bound up so closely to gether that it would be dangerous to sever their a notary public and delivered the analysis of the countries are now bound up so closely to gether that it would be dangerous to sever their a notary public and delivered the analysis of the countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so closely to the two countries are now bound up so close any: Had they not interfered with inspect the firsh people with crimes, when they were the formal was willing to admit the defects of the Irish people with crimes, when they were the formal was willing to admit the defects of the Irish people with crimes, when they were the formal was willing to admit the defects of the Irish people. It cost not only £1,500,000 to the goal of perfection, Ireland is own hands to the Bishop of Salisbury, then Lord Treation of the Tithe system. It is, I ask, how does it happen that while England on the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is own hands to the Bishop of Salisbury, then Lord Treation of the travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is own hands to the Bishop of Salisbury, then Lord Treation of the England and us Davies desired the Irish motion the trish defined and boasted of in that has been so loudly extelled and boasted of in the the goal on the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is travelling on to the goal of perfection, Ireland is of Protestant ascendancy. That is the Charlemont was a manufacture of Bogland in the office of the Irish motion be resist this own hands to the Bishop of Salisbury, then Lord Treation of the England is t

did not think its abolition would remedy the ills of Ireland, but it was at least due to that country as repara. the support of the indigent. He would never consent to

Mr KEATINGE said that the Irish Catholic priesthood, this bill, because it would not tend to tranquillise the country; it would be a complete failure, (Hear.) Such

Mr Fagan moved the adjournment of the debate. views. Greatinconvenience had resulted from discussing Mr Fagan thought it was not fair to urge him to pro-

The house then divided. For the adjournment

Against it ... 289-271
Sir G. GREY said he could not expect that at that late hour the bill should be read a second time; all he wished was that the preliminary stops should be taken. Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOB said that he was not anxious

do now adjourn. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but no livision took place, it having been arranged that the on Tuesday.

The house then adjourned at half past twelve o'clock. TUESDAY, DEC. 7. HOUSE OF LORDS -There was no business of im-

portance before this house, which sat only for a few minutes, and adjourned till Thursday and ment got HOUSE OF COMMONS. - CHANGING THE VENUE (IBBthat, in the case of felonies or misdemeanours, offences might be tried either in the county in which such offences

REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION, -Sir G. GRET appealed to the hon, member for Nottingham (Mr O'Connor) whose metion stood first on the paper, to waive his right of precedence, so as to enable the government to procede with the Coercion Bill, as, in the opinion of the Lord of the house should be had as speedily as possible.

Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on the first day of the session, and said, Sir, I am per-fectly aware of the situation the right hon. baronet has placed me in, but from what I have before wit-nessed of the patience of this house, during the dis-nessed of the patience of this house, during the dis-terminant the greater the direction of your procedure, by so much the happier, we trust, will be your progress with the assistance of the Lord; as all things are used to come to a prosperous end-and issue, which take their beginning from the ardour of has placed me in, but from what I have before witnessed of the patience of this house, during the discussion of a very irritating subject, I trust your indulgence will be now extended to me under very peculiar circumstances. Sir, I am perfectly well aware of the ungracious position which any hongentleman must occupy who asks those in power, and who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party, to surand who may be called the conquering party to surand render any portion of that power which they possess, forward this motion as specdily as possible, and for the most cogent of all reasons, that I have always thought that whenever an agitation is carried on in any country for a preat national purpose, that the very earliest opportunity should be sought by those who profess to advocate the principles and doctrines which characterise that agitation, to have the ourably, and reverence you as their lord, the rights of the House of Commons upon them their churches still remaining sacred and inviolate, and opinion of the House of Commons upon them. Moreover, as I understand that a great many hon. gentlemen became converts, on the eve of the men to give them the earliest opportunity of redeeming their pledges, and I thought it but fair to my country also, to let the people of that country see the manly and the honest manner in which I am convinced those representatives will redeem their pledges. And, in order that there may be perfect union and harmony on this subject, I have, contrary to my own views, and the notice of motion which I gave in 1833, adopted the very words of the gentleman, now no more, who brought forward a motion on the subject in 1834. The present motion is not exactly with my own views, but I have preferred little jealousy-some little anger or pique, because I kind, that I was the first man that ever gave such a gentleman, now no more, giving me his assurance that he would take the earliest opportunity of submitting it to parliament himself. And when the right hon. baronet is asking for a Coercion Bill for Ireland, I dition of that country just now, but the condition

into the means by which that Union was carried. with. I shall spare the house the trouble of listenthe falling off of exports or imports or of agriculture. I shall place it upon this ground, that if the governother hand, if I am told that it was the wish of Ire-

see 2,000 processes entered at one quarter sessions, from the great body of the people. The outward and mess, to be preyed upon in their misery. by a swarm lished church—still existed in full vicour. (Hear.) He see 2,000 processes entered at one quarter sessions, from the great body of the people. The outward and masks of humility, and scorning the weak forces which that revolution. Then came charter was supposed to have been completed at Gloucester and in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then wasks of humility, and scorning the weak forces which that revolution, to which not only Ireland, but the supposed to have been completed at Gloucester and in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then the king's lieutenant, and heir apparent to the Crown of England, but those Irish lords laid aside their masks of humility, and scorning the weak forces which the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then the king's lieutenant, and heir apparent to the Crown of England, but those Irish lords laid aside their masks of humility, and scorning the weak forces which the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, in defence whereof, the Lord Roger Mortimer, being then the king is lieutenant, and heir apparent to the Crown of the king's lieutenant, and heir apparent to the Crown of the king's lieutenant, and heir apparent to the Crown of the masks of humility, and scorning the weak forces which the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, and the revolution. Then came the revolution is the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, and the revolution is the king had left behind him, began to infest the borders, and th that period down to the year 1542, and show that in England, was slain. the time of Henry VIII. both nations were Cathotion. Probably no single measure would have the effect lice, and that, therefore, those outrages, revolutions, one of the chiefs appear to have known how to spell hold land, or educate their families—was it wonder of redressing all the evils of that country; but we ought and disturbances that took place could not have had their own names. In 1399, Richard again invaded ful that they should look to the French Catholic to undo all our bad legislation, step by step. So long as a their origin in religious distinctions. Then I shall Ireland with a large army, to avenge the death of people for redress? No; all the world was full of Quixate, desared a general gast delivery, and went its kindness towards treated, but he would remove an our oad registation, step by step, so long and its line is a summary, to aronge and death of people for redress; its and property, amounting to a million a year, go on from the period of Henry VIII. down to the Mortimer, and of which expedition Proissart gives the French revolution. It was an earthquake that time of the American revolution, in 1776. Not the following descriptiondwelling long on that period, I shall go on to 1800, the period of the Union, and from that down to the present time. I trust I shall succeed in showing bark arrived bringing advertisement to the king, that Irish people. 'No,' said the people,' 'you deceived bark arrived bringing advertisement to the king, that Irish people. 'No,' said the people,' 'you deceived bark arrived bringing advertisement to the king, that Irish people. 'No,' said the people,' 'you deceived bark arrived bringing advertisement to the king, that Irish people.' this the way to inspire respect for the ordinary law. [] statement to the king that [] statement by blood or birth, or was waged by the English so far frem exciting the people to outrage, exerted a Protestants against the Catholic Irish people. directly opposite influence. In proof of this he referred But in no single instance was there ever a complete Catholic or religious revolution. Every revolution, confined solely to Ireland, was carried on by Protestant gentlemen looking for the augmentation of their own power-making the Catholic people their dupes and, at the same time, limiting the could have arisen from the opposition of the religion power of those Catholic people. If I am able to de Sir G. GREY hoped this motion would not be pressed. this from history, and if I am able to defy contra-There would be abundant opportunity, in the future diction, I think I shall make out, at all events, a strong and powerful case for the Repeal of the Union, and shall relieve the Catholic people of Ireland from all the odium cast on them by historians and others, who have represented the Catholics as the Union was not to be discussed sessionally, with a thorough knowledge of his country, he proposed se thorough knowledge of his country, he proposed se veral measures of relief to that house, the adoption of which would have rendered coercion unnecessary.

Mr Fagar thought it was not fair to urge him to produce the house at so late an bour. He dissatisfied parties. Now, sir, with regard to the tion could be entertained in the Irish parliament, that no wish to be supposed factions in taking this charter of Edgar. The title set up by England to having been obtained. Davies tells us, however, the dominion of Ireland was said to be signed at that no wish to be supposed factions in taking this charter of Edgar. Gloucester. Edgar afterwards invaded Ireland and conquered a great part of it together with the most noble city of Dublin. But Leland, the famons historian, says that that charter, from its Asiatic style, was susceptible of considerable doubt. It, therefore, cannot be considered as anything to interfere with the wishes of the right honourable like a fair title. The next title of England baronet but he would beg leave to move that the house to the dominion of Ireland was by the supposed conquest of Henry II. in 1169, when the King of Leinster having himself become odious to his own subjects, and obliged to quit Ireland, followed Henry to Aquitaine and craved his assistance in restoring him to his sovereignty, offering on that event to hold his kingdom in vassalage to Henry who was to he called the defender of Ireland. One D'Clare, son of Earl Strigull, and who had received the appellation of Strongbow, then went to Ireland and having succeeded in conquering a great portion of the province of Leinster and for his services having received LAND .- In answert o a question from Sir J. Walsh, as in marriage the daughter of the king, who shortly after died, and the province of Leinster as her dower. Henry, induced by the offer of this part of Ireland, went over and invaded that country in 1172. This is the second title of England to the dominion of Ireland. Now what title did Henry take with him, and to this I beg the attention of the house, for what I am going to state are matters of history and will be to respectable persons in the midst of a reign of terror. ours, might be changed in every case where there was thought of great importance in Ireland. Henry took with him the bull of Pope Adrian IV., and the alleged condition on which that bull for conquering Ireland was granted was, that Henry should spread the Ca-

> THE SECOND TITLE OF ENGLAND TO THE LORD. SHIP OF IRELAND. Adrian, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his dearest son in Christ, the illustrious King of England greeting our apostolic benediction.

tates. The following is the Bull:

Full laudably and profitably bath your magnificence Full laudably and prontably nath your magnineence conceived the design of propagating your glorious remoun on earth, and completing your reward of eternal happiness in heaven, while, as a Catholic prince, you are intent on enlarging the borders of the church, teaching the truth of the Christian faith to the ignorant and rude, ex terminating the roots of vice from the field of the Lord and for the more convenient execution of this purpose re-quiring the counsel and favour of the apostolic see; in which the maturer your deliberation and the greater the

secret conviction of conscience that this is more especially

our bounden duty.
You, then, most dear son in Christ, have signified to u the land, and that the people of this land receive you honsaving to St Peter the annual pension of one penny for

every house.

If, then, you be resolved to carry the design you have

throughout all ages. Shortly after, Henry was obliged to leave Ireland without having much augmented his Irish can provinces, the Irish people, as it had been well dominion. The next title is one, the date of which, said, were brayed in a mortar, and reduced by piland the person connected with which, this house, when it thinks of Magna Charta, will not be in- Protestant Elizabeth were equally ferocious towards clined to speak lightly—I mean the title of King the people of Ireland. There was nothing for Ireit, in order to procure perfect unanimity. And, let John. When he was a mere boy-twelve years of me remind those hon, gentlemen who may feel some | age-he was sent to Ireland to receive at Waterford the obedience of the nobles. But so imperious and have been the first to give notice of a motion of this kind, that I was the first man that ever gave such a menced the next day, which showed that they did not consider their submission to him very binding. While the fabricated title, alleged to be given to Henry II. by Pope Adrian, was granted for the ex- Lord Charlemont'; the price of seats rose from £800. tension of Catholicism in Ireland, the best histo- to £2 500, because the British minister found that rians tell us, that the seventh, eighth, and ninth it was only by having recourse to bribery, that he centuries were a period in which Ireland was more could have dominion in Ireland. The Irish parliathink the whole case of the country to be coerced ought to be taken into consideration. Not the confaith in a great part, of the world, while England carry it on and the Lord-Lieutenant was surrounded was not making any advancement whatever; and for which service on behalf of the Catholic faith been retrograding, and the consequence of which the Holy See conferred the title of 'Insula Doctoretrogression is the present demand of the right rum" and "Insula Sanctorum," upon Ireland. hon gentleman. I shall, so far as I am concerned, But to investigate this title of Henry, and its value novel spectacle of an independent sovereignty, with carry on this debate in a different manner from in his eyes, a little further, it should be understood | Lords of a Treasury, and a Treasury bench, a Chanfore, it would ill become me to stand up here and with a more moderate title to parts of Ireland only, speak ill of Englishmen before their representatives. and Davies, a corrupt English lawyer-historian. If I am able to show that a Repeal of the Legisla- tells us that 'it was manifest that the submission tive Union would be of utility to this country and to of the Irish lords, and the donation of the Pone. Ireland, and if you refuse me a committee to inquire were but slender and weak assurances for a kingdom. Besides these fabricated titles, what other titles can presume, the Irish people will come to the conclu- ruthless days of Cromwell, and the conquest of the sion that there is something behind the scenes which rebel king-I mean William—there was no conquest of it is not desirable they should be made acquainted Ireland. Every foot of ground you gained, by your numerical superiority before that period, you were ing to statistics and place my appeal upon one, and obliged to surrender the moment you withdrew your only one, ground—upon a higher ground, sir, than forces. In 1395, when Richard II. invaded Ireland, with an army of 4.000 men-at-arms, and 30.000 archers, when all the chiefs and princes made sub- ders of the volunteers. The volunteer soldiers were limitation there is against any one country in the received from the Earl. Marshal orculum pacis—the world to redeem and regain its right by the same kiss of peace; and one curious condition without a means whenever they are able to do so? On the blow being struck was, that they should render all

These submissions were written in Latin, and not

The next invasion of the rights of Ireland was Poyning's Act in 1495. The next title claimed by the English to dominion in Ireland, was founded on the conquest of Henry VIII., in 1542. Un to that period both countries were equally Catholic, and therefore none of the previous revolutions of one country to that of the others. From the time of Henry VIII., up to the passing of the Act of Union, Ireland was subject to continual aggressions on the part of England. In 1495 Ireland had what might be considered a free parliament, but the effect of Poyning's Act was, that every act passed in England was transferred to Ireland, and no questhat notwithstanding the servile submission of the Irish, Catholics to Henry in 1542, that it took Sussex, the English deputy, twelve years, from 1542 Queen's; and the county towns of which were called entire counties of Ulster, and on which he planted Scotch Pictish Puritans, and English Protestant settlers. Surely this didn't show much of conversion to the act of parliament faith of Harry's reformation! James, in order to corrupt the Irish par-1613, a contest, sir, took place for that office in the Irish parliament, which you now fill with so much dignity, impartiality, and credit, when this very said Davies was proposed as Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, backed by James's 80 nominees; and. even then, there was a struggle for liberty, as one Everard, the candidate for the opposition, was throwninto Davies's lap, and the contest was reduced to a physical force struggle. (Laughter.) Yes (continued Mr O'Connor), it may excite laughter, house in the kingdom. In 1172, when he arrived morals; and the first act attempted to be done by that parliament was the attainder of the O'Neals by this Popish recusant, Everard. James died, and was succeeded by his son Charles; and his loyal subjects of England, nothing daunted by his title of right divine to reign, out his head off, but not before Strafford, his minion, acting as judge, jury, witness, and bully, had presented to the crown a portion of the pickings from the plunder of Irish estates. Charles was succeeded by the psalm-singing-Protector Cromwell, who, aided by the loyal republicans of

England, desolated the land in a manner not yet described by historians. He was succeeded by Charles no restoration of the plundered property of the princes, chiefs, and people of Ireland. Then came James II .- and the Irish people, with fidelity to the king, who still professed their faith, flocked to his standard, while his loval English subjects declared allegiance to a Dutchman; who, after the battle of the Boyne, partitioned the remaining portion of Ireland amongst his followers and adventurers; and so ardent were the Irish, and so well did they sustain themselves in that struggle, that even after their defeat; a consequence of the weakness of their general, one of the soldiers said, 'That if they changed commanders, they'd fight the battle over again.' (Laughter.) Previously to this time, we find that whenever there was any commotion to be made in Ireland, the King of England asked for six counties. We find that six counties in Ulster were given to James, to satisfy his lust and gratify his ambition; we find, also, that not a single conquest was made, that was not in some measure destructive of the Catholic religion. In 1688 you had what you call the glorious revolution.' This took place after the battle of the Boyne, where James, from his folly, weakness and cowardice, was obliged to surrender. From 1688, the period when English dominion became powerful in Ireland, down to 1768, the policy of England was to rule Ireland by corrupting the Irish aristocracy through the instrumentality of patronage. In 1768 Lord Townsend was sent over as Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland. He began by patronage to lay the foundation of coercion and dominion. He commenced by corrupting the House of Commons and the holders of seats. This was in the reign of George III. A seat for life was only worth £500. Lord Townsend by introducing octennial parliaments increased the value of those seats to £800, per eight years, instead of £500. for life, and thereby increased the patronage of the government. Up to 1776, the period of the revolt of the British Amerilage to postilence, and famine. Catholic Mary and land then but coercion, destruction, pestilence, and famine. In 1776 the difficulties of the English minister commenced. The Irish Protestants having revolted against their patrons, repealed Poyning's Act in 1780, and thus rid themselves of the dominion of the British minister. Then, as if by magic, an armed force sprung up, under carry it on and the Lord-Lieutenant was surrounded with all the pageantry of a Court. And to prove that corruption ever increases in the same or greater proportion as the demand for freedom increases, an oppressed and degraded province presented the

tion; and, that nothing might be wanting to com-Charlemont was a name to conjure with. Why, sir, land more than Lord Charlemont, and the commanthe embarrassment of the Whig government to in-Catholic followers. After the first victory, the soldiers called upon Lord Charlemont to march on for a full, free, and fair representation in the Commons'

people, who were governed by Protestants-who were oppressed by a penal code—who were unable to shook society to its centre. The English minister At this time the Earl of Rutland, with a hundred sail was again afraid. He was obliged to send his forces Reform.' And let it be borne in mind, that the professions of hon gentlemen opposite, is 'Taxation, without representation, is tyranny, and should be resisted.' The late Earl Grey, Charles James Fox, and other Whigs, taught that lesson, but they gave it up when they got into power. For instance as soon as Charles James Fox got intopower, he said, 'my idea of reform is that no government commissioners he allowed to sit in this house." But when the Irish found themselves so often duped, they said, 'Well, we'll go forward for nothing else than parliamentary reform.' Precisely as the Whigs had dealt with Ireland, did Dumouriez deal with the liberty of the world. He turned traitor in France, and instead of giving them the bill which had been approved of in Council, he gave them the celebrated Convention Act. In 1776 the Catholic people of Ireland, operating on the fears of the British Government, got rid of some portion of their disabilities. They were allowed for instance to buy their father's land back again, if they could only get Sussex, the English deputy, twelve years, from the money to do so. (A laugh.) in 1750 came to 1554, to subdue even a part of the province of the rebellion, and when the history of our country Leinster, and the amount of which conquest was the rebellion, and when the history of our country testified in the simple change of the name of the that rebellion was fermented. But the history of two counties of Leix and Offaley to King's and that rebellion was fermented. But the history of our country is not yet fairly written. We have Philipstown, and Maryborough, in honour of the given you orators—we have given you conquerors then reigning monarchs. Mary, supposed to be still we have given you financiers—we have given you then reigning monarchs. Mary, supposed to be still tainted with Popery, was succeeded by her Profire and sword till 1603, when a period was put to her existence. Next came James I. of England, and commanded you? Who fought your battles? The he faithfully followed his predecessors' brutality, and under pretext of secret plots and conspiracies, fomented by his Protestant adventurers, he commanded his lawyers to present him by escheat with six Mairs soid in the How was the union carried? In 1797 Lord Moira said in the House of Lords, that it was folly to coerce the Irish people, and that it was better to submit to their legitimate and just demands. It was said that the British minister was perfectly aware of the treason carried on in the Irish camp. I shall liament, enfranchised forty new boroughs; and in not now go into the question of exports and imports. -I shall not attempt to show how from 1780 up to 1800, Ireland had increased in ker imports, exports, and general wealth, but I shall show by what corruption the union had been effected, and the great fraud that had been practised upon the country. I shall show what corruption inevitably leads to. I shall show that a good social system can bear a greater strain than a factitious system. In 1780, Ireland did not owe a fraction, notwithstanding the ages of privation, suffering, and oppression she had but it was produced by English corruption of Irish endured. In 1800, when the union was effected. the owed £14 000,000. This is what Ireland owed to Lord Charlemont and the volunteers. They did not owe a farthing when helpless and unencumbered with British Legislation, but when in the power of the boroughmongers, they owed £14 000,000. I have here the opinions of Lord Plunket, Earl Grey. Mr Saurin, the Irish Attorney-General, and Mr Justice Bushe, and a great many high authorities, all showing the means by which the union was carried. II.—this was called the Restoration—but there was the union was carried Ireland was not in the

and foretelling the result of that union, especially if Ireland were not properly governed by the Imperial parliament, and all showing the state of prosperity to which dreland had advanced before position of being a fair contracting party. When you enter into partnership with a man, you will, of course, be informed of the amount of your partner's capital, and the advantages and disadvantages will be in proportion to the respective amounts of capital possessed by each party. In the case of the union our capital was undoubtedly slender, and without giving us the advantage to which such a capital might fairly entitle us, you made us pay a arger share of the interest on the National Debt than we ought to pay (Hear, hear.) You coerced Ireland into the partnership. She was then in a state of duresse. . She was not free to act. Her hands were manacled-chained behind her back, and notwithstanding that you compelled her to enter into that engagement, every article of the union was violated within sixteen years of its completion. The exchequers of the two countries were consolidated, and instead of making us pay two seventeenths of your debt-as-it has been said, but, as I estimate it. one twenty-ninth-you made us pay as much as you could extract from our resources. Let no one say that Ireland is not taxed; but the taxation, unfortunately, is always in proportion to the ability of the party who has to pay, and not to what they ought to pay, or to the clemency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And now, not having occupied much time in running over the historical part of the question, let me come to the most material point—the casus belli. What was the casus bellithe irritating question between the Irish parliament and the Irish people? Was it not Catholic emancipation? Canning said, in the House of Commons. that the greatest reason—the most profound and justifiable reason for carrying the union was to remove the theatre of discussion on Irish questions. from College-green to the more placid arena of St Stephen's. Catholic emancipation was an implied contract at the time of the Union. The Irish parliament was composed entirely of Protestants: and yet Catholic emancipation was the principal question discussed. But Ireland never had a parliament. The Irish parliament was, in fact, nothing more than a registration court for English Acts of Parliament. From 1495 to 1800, and from that period of boasted Irish liberty to the time of the Union-twenty years the liberality of the Irish parliament was manifested only in such an opposition to England as would insure an advantage to the Protestant boroughmongers, and who, I have shown, increased their borough properties to an enormous amount by corruption and patronage, granted by the necessities of England, and placed as a burden upon the Irish people a debt of no less than £14,000,000, within that short period of twenty years. Passing from Poyning's Act in 1495, till the Act in 1780, and from 1780, till the passing of the Act of Union, corrup. tion, placemen, and pensioners, rode roughshod over the country. But the casus belli was Catholic emancipation. The country was shackled by bribery and corruption. 226 members of the House of Commons were returned by a few peers. One pernumber, a noble uncle of mine-Lord Longueville reason, and let not the right hon. baronet dismiss it quest of Ireland, retained this missive for sixteen vote owners and their creatures, of wages, advanced of Cork, and they returned their minions to the House from his mind, that while the Irish people were comparatively idle and ignorant of their interests, nearly 3,500,000 of the English people petitioned this 3,500,000 of the English people petitioned this house for a Repeal of the Legislative Union. Therehouse for a Repeal of the Legislative Union. Therewith a more reader to the House of Skitch of Skit secretary to a Lord-Lieutenant, to meet this profil- influence and control, for the owners of those gate waste of the substance of the people, a national boroughs were bribed by the English government bank was established; that hideous engine, the with place and patronage. In 1832, you reformed funding system, was put in a state of active requisi- your own parliament, and thereby declared vourselves corrupt, and incompetent to do the work of plete the farce, a Whig club was got up. an order of the nation; but instead of reforming the Irish parand also into its effects upon both countries, then, I England set up to dominion in Ireland? Until the St Patrick was instituted, and the theatre of liament, you destroyed it; because the repeal of College-green was perfectly assimilated to its pro- Poyning's Act had made the Irish parliament indetotype-the Chapel of St Stephen. The volunteers pendent of England. (Laughter.) But what did were then formed, and to this period I wish to call Castlereagh do? He pledged himself to give Catholic particular attention. We have always heard that emancipation. But he violated the articles of the Act of Union. The people petitioned against the Act there never was a man in Ircland who deceived Ire- of Union. Plunkett, Saurin, and others had sold themselves, and although I have stated their opinions, I do not rely on the authority of such unment of this country should say that their title to mission, either to the Earl Marshal of England, or all Catholics, but the commanders were all Protes. principled men. I look on such men with disdain, Ireland is by conquest, I will ask what statute of to the King himself; and in return for which, they tants. The Protestant officers took advantage of These men, at first protested against the Act of received from the Fred Marchel engagement to the Continuanters were all Protest near principled meta. Union as iniquities and destructive to Ireland, and crease the value of their borough property, but the moment they got that, they then deserted their conntry, (Hear, hear.) I have shown you that the articles of the Act of Union have been violated. and now what remains for this house to do? Your duty House of Parliament. His answer was-No; if now is to grant a committee to inquire into the way any change be made, it must take place on the basis in which the dissolution of the Irish Parliament was of Protestant ascendancy. That is the Charlemont accompli-hed. If the government should resist this

in the sixteen preceding years, and more than in the thirty-three years preceding those sixteen years. It was because England looked with an eye of apprehension on the part Ireland would take in the event of a war with France that this sum was sacrificed. What was the price offered to Irishmen for betraying their country? £15,000 was offered for a horough, if the owner was a peer; and the peerage, with suitable pickings, if he was a commoner. All who had political influence were bribed. From that period to him a peer, and if a peer you enriched him with a my uncle's stands next. patronage and £15,000. When the parliaments were Roger O'Connor united, Lord Castlereagh undertook to name what Arthur O'Connor would be the standard of representation. He took Lord Edward Fitzgerald first the population, then the imports and exports, and Hambden Evans lastly, the revenue of the country. But how did he | Archibold Hamilton Rowan keep faith with the people of Ireland even in refer- Theobald Wolfe Tone keep faith with the people of freignd even in reference to the standard which he had assumed? Instead of giving Ireland 260 members to which she Beauchamp B. Hervey would have been entitled, according to one calculation, 170 on another, and 165 on a third. (and Mr William Drenan Foster showed the errors of his tables). The Corbetts he gave us 100 members only, so that Comyn while England had five hundred and thirteen repre- Dewdall sentatives for a population of 9,000,000, or 11,000,000. Hudson Ireland had only one hundred to represent a popula. M'Clean tion of 5,000,000. (Hear, hear.) I ask this house if Black that can be be looked upon as a fair representation? M'Cann Could the Irish people be otherwise than dissatisfied | Colclough with such an arrangement? (Hear, hear.) Besides Neilson that, the parties sent to the House of Commons were | Simms only those who would be sure to prove themselves | Tenant the minions and tools of the English government. Dowling The first act of these members was to pass a law in favour of absentee landlords and against the Catho lics, by which they were enabled to distrain the growing crops, and to evictif two shillings were due, and thus lay the foundation of that system which, after so many years had elapsed, you now ask for coercion inaudible in the reporter's gallery.

Mr O'Connon: If the hon, gentleman wishes to see his father's name, I will show it to him in print?

Mr Henry Grattan and Lord Castlereagh were United bills to put down. You now ask for coercion bills to protect the property of Irish peers from depredation. The Irish peers were men who had not a single particle to recommend them, except their hostility to Irishmen. The hon, gentleman was not in bad com-Ireland. In 1735, the Irish Protestant parliament pany. Another circumstance which the house would passed the Tithe Agistment Act, by which the Propassed the Tithe Agistment Act. by which the Fro-testant owner of four thousand acres paid not a penny in tithes, while the poor Catholic widow, who grabbed the manure from the roads, which manure all Protestants—whether sheriffs, or lord-lieutenants see was an enormity, was that the whole of the staff grubbed the manure from the roads, which manure she applied to the patato patch that furnished her with foed, was compelled to pay the impost due by the Protestant landlord. When the act was repealed Cork, there was not a single Roman Catholic magisin 1823, the landlords immediately waged a destructive war against tithes. During that period, the Pro- to widen the breach between England and Ireland thinking that the hon, member would have exercised a testant landlords were employed as grand jurors, was the exchange of the militias. Yes. England had sent a licensed band of plunderers into Ireland, and magistrates, captains of yeomanry corps, and spies. From 1735 to 1823, their own grass lands were Ireland had exchanged an Orange force for them. exempted from tithes, and during that period, they waged a desolating war against all who resisted the payment of tithes, but in 1823, when the honourable members for the University of Cambridge brought mittee; neither Irish nor English gentlemen considered that there was any statute of limitation against those grass lands under the impost-from that hour. the Protestant landlords were the first to take the chair at anti-tithe meetings. Sir Edmund Nagle chair at the Protestant clergy. So long counting the hoped the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland, from the time of Edgar, shown that, since be was last a ment; that it would confer order and prosperity at member of that house, he had acquired much antiquarian control of the people co chair at anti-tithe meetings. Sir Edmund Nagle denounced the Roman Catholic priestheod of Ireland, and the fion. Fierce Dutier carnestly resisted that payment of tithes to the Protestant clergy. So long payment of tithes to the Protestant clergy. So long country. It was mere folly to do so. These men lore, but he (Sir G. Grey) thought that many of his historical facts had been combated on a former occasion by themselves, they were members of some of the first families in the torical facts had been combated on a former occasion by the time to turn round and say, fight your own battles, energies which, if left to themselves, soon exhausted shot or transported every man who attempted to recountry, who kept in their possession the title-deeds the right hon, baronet near him (Sir R. Peel.) Certainly that had fallen from the hon, member who had just the (Mr Rocke) should be sorry if that state of things themselves, (A laugh.)) move the burden from their shoulders to those of the of estates which had been wrested from their ances the hen. gentleman had favoured the house to-night with sat down, that Ireland was far too lightly taxed. He ishould occur, but as an honest man he was bound to may Indicated the control of the control Ison ords. (Hear, near.) I was tried in Ireland, in tors—these were the men who were called upon to an automography from all early date down to reason why the professional services of two hon, and learned tended to Ireland, or why assessed taxes should not be lear, and laughter.) But I was not an artful or de-belonged to their own family. There was not a friends, he had been acquitted of charges brought against increased. He was sure he spoke the sense of the long as he confined himself within the subject of debate. hear, and laughter.) But I was not an artful or designing demagogue. I did not expect to gain any signing demagogue. I must be course I had taken. I might go further, thing by the course I had taken. I might go further, and say that, during the whole course of my existing the whole course of my existing by the course I had there were the men who had their armorial bearings over the chimney-piece, and who at the expense of any party. Although I conducted more confested elections than any other man in Iremark confessed elections that did not bear the impress of his had added the ends of the sense of the election of the less model within the subject or debate the exist of the country when he declared that the burdens of Ireland, but they might find her an open and declared enemy.

In the think all this had doctored the was sure he spoke at the expense of any party. Although I conducted more contested elections than any other man in Ireland, I never took even my travelling expenses, although, as a barrister, I was entitled to large fees the country attempting to create bitter feelings between man and man. I never lived nor attempting to create bitter feelings between man and man. I never lived nor attempted to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I ever made a sincle avenual to live upon discord. Neither have I live cated to the best of my ability in this house. That dying bequest to those that succeeded him? Would mode of dealing with the subject. The hon, member has peril than ever from such dangerous neighbours. (Hear, is the qualification by which I seek to establish my it not be to rid themselves of an alien priesthood and utterly failed in laying down any ground even for the apright to be heard here. (Hear, hear.) Now, sir, I to recover their lands, to the possession of which come to a question which has been made a great there was no statute of limitation? And under such tion. He complained that Irish labourers were interfering other; he knew they used to be; but it would appear more extensive system of emigration from Ireland. to the greatest traitor? Would not the noble lord be he mean by Repealing the Union to prohibit the emi-I contend for it that if ever anything was more disgraceful to a government than another, it is the might arrive when some of his descendants would reattempt to seduce men who ought to have profitable gain that which had been wrested from him? wise legislation, by kindness, generosity, and justice, to employment in their own country, to emigrate from Would not the very idea of such a recovery con- consolidate the union, and by extending the hand of the land of their birth to a foreign country. (Hear, sole him in his last moments? But the noble brotherhood to make the two countries still more closely hear.) Every young man who has left his home lord is not here; and I almost rejoice that the united. He regretted that the honourable gentleman yearns for the time when he should return to his honourable member for Dungarvan is not here, should have endeavoured to make this question one as (Mr O'Connell) had appealed to the English people to do them a coercien bill instead of repeal. The hon member for Dungarvan is not here, should have endeavoured to make this question one as native soil, and it is the darling object of every old for it was my intention to ask him whether between Protestants and Roman Catholics, when it had emigrant to have his bones laid in the grave of his as one of an oppressed and persecuted faith, he defathers. (Hear, hear.) When I see my countrymen traversing the whole world in search of the lien's share of labour, and when I see toiling Irishmen here, carrying their hods at your docks and public buildings (roars of laughter) while their own country is a harren wilderness, to what can it be attributed but to the want of a proper government, occasioned considerable merriment.] 'I show the resistence of the right honorable contents of the sight honorable contents of interment of former times. (Hear, near.) | more; for if Ireland disallowed the debt which was almost or propered would be a mere mockery and delusion, and end in no beneficial result, which was now asked? (Hear.) After lecturing the but, on the contrary, would lead to mischief, he hoped that instead of leading to along debate the motion would ness, the hon. member proceeded to deliver a speech be at once negatived. (Hear, hear.) men here, carrying their hods at your docks and and to the neglect of government in not developing get a glimpse of the right honourable gentleman now.

Mr F. O'Convox was ready to adopt the appeal of the the resources of the country? I lay this down as an and hope he will take a course which will cause gladright hon. baronet, and at once move the resolution axiom, that no danger can result from social improvement, for from social improvement alone can
right honourable gentleman will do that which would if the right hon. baronet would undertake to second it. spring up a proper system of government. If social make every heart rejoice, every valley ring with the (Laughter.)
improvement were attained, improvement in the song of cladness, and every hill echo back the joyous Sir G. Gray said he had made no appeal—he had representation would follow, and government then note; I hope the right hon, gentleman will abandon merely remarked that such would have been the fairest would find a difficulty in buying off men, as they now that position which he has so long held. (Laughter.) bought off pelitical agitators, who merely agitated for their own sordid purposes. (Hear, hear.) It has their own sordid purposes. (Hear, hear.) It has and on such a theme, would not be laughed at; how-the influence with the hon, member of the government to follow up its fermer bad precedent. There was a time when an appeal to such a man, the influence with the hon, member of the consideration of the present metion in order to allow the influence with the hon, member of Ireland were excited upon the subject of repeal, and the had exerted his influence with the hon, member is the government to follow up its fermer bad precedent. The was a time when an appeal to such a man, the influence with the hon, member of the present metion in order to allow the influence with the hon, member of the present metion in order to allow of Ireland were excited upon the subject of repeal, and the had exerted his influence with the hon, member to follow up its fermer bad precedent. been the curse of this country that in the exact proportion in which we seek to extend liberty—and here
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let me not be misund liberty which is likely to degenerate into licentious house should bear in mind, that at the time Ireland order) He did not apply that to the hon, member, but ness-I mean liberty tempered with reason and discretion—in the exact proportion in which liberty increases does corruption increase also, for the government are aware that at all times it is in their power to purchase up those demagogues who merely impression that registance to the act of union was and Mr Grattan were never in the list of united Irishexcite the country for their own private glory or certain death. This I have already told the hon. men, and though Lord Castlereagh had joined that body advantage. It seemed, however, to be the rule that member for Meath, who has either never read the in Belfast, in 1791, he had nothing to do with them in those who took the lion's share of glory were also to history of his country, or if he has, is so deficient live the lion's share of punishment. I have been in it, that he does not know that his honoured quarrel with the hon, member, but he would fight him in prison oftener than any hon, member in this father was among the volunteers. I now ask the on that ground with the last drop of his bleed. (Laughhouse, (laughter)—and I attribute the respect for the ordinary law which the people show to that circumicial to both countries to repeal the not of warming the volunteers. I now ask the on that ground with the last drop of his bleed. (Laughter)—and I attribute the respect for the house, to decide at once, whether it would be beneder.)

He objected to this setting of party against house, (laughter)—and I attribute the respect for the condition of the people show to that circumstance. No poor man of my party has ever gene before a jury without being provided with the best to counsel, paid for with money out of my own pocket. Many hon, members in this house have been employed and paid by me to defend poor men; and I can call on them to confirm what I assert, that I have never shrunk from my share of responsibility. But I would now come to the Free Trade portion of the length of this angestion. And here I would say, that I believe to the state of confirm whose constitution is engaged in a like a man of courage, when he had a bayonet at his this question. And here I would say, that I believe Look to Prussia, whose constitution is engaged in a like a man of courage, when he had a baronet at his there does not exist a more honourable, upright, and struggle against despotism, and to the convulsed breast and a sabre over his head; and he (Mr Grattan) conscientious man than the leader of the Free Trade state of Switzerland, which may be likened to a great would stand by the hon, gentleman when he acted party—Mr Richard Cobden. (Hear, hear.) I met him but once, and I was opposed to him till I met him, and after that I saw beneficence in his face. Yes, I have seen humanity and kindness in the man's face: I have seen—and I think myself a bit of a physiognomist—kindness, humanity, and generosity in that man's face. (Hear, and langhter.) There is one question connected with free trade which free traders seemed to blink. I silind to the necessity owing to the union, which allude to the necessity, owing to the union, which kingdom were successfully carried out—the Irish He charged the hon, gentleman with four libels, and in exists for Irish labourers to come over to this country would be better customers in the English markets calling upon that house, as the jury, to convict him, he and to compete with the English labourer for work. I contend for it, that the competition of Irish with over the world for food, we should have a colony at nour. (Laughter, and cries of 'Divide.') English labourers has the effect of reducing wages in this gountry by \$50,000,000. ayear, and increasing the expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your difficult expense of your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your difficult expense of your poor laws. Itadas to your difficult expense of your poor laws. At a moment wheat it was adoubtful whether each benne, or will apply the expense of your poor laws. At a moment wheat it was adoubtful whether and the probable of the house. Italy time there would long be in that county upon the public road-exceeded to be employed, and the poor law was to account the number of the population. He also was at a loss to disvoyer any valid with the motion made into poor law was at a loss to disvoyer any valid with the motion made and the probable of the house. Italy time there would long be in that county upon the public reserve that I have a possible of the house, the house, the house, the house, the house of t English labourers has the effect of reducing wages in our own door. As many hon, gentlemen will take Mr J. O'Conners said he preferred to see this quesis the source of all wealth, and it is all folly and continue in the possession of their estates. That the that the old devices of misrule and injustice had become nonsense to be passing Coercion Bills or attempting Union was carried by bloodshed, treachery, and powerless; the feeling of nationality, both in Protesnonsense to be passing Coercion Bills of attempting of land, and who received pauper relief. In Leinster, to adopt any system that will make money either to adopt any system that will make money either bribery; and that, if the parliament was corrupt, it tants and Catholics, had waxed too strong for them, and cheap or dear, until you devise some method by which should have been reformed, and not destroyed. I the old trick of sowing dissension and spreading division of the labourer a participation in the layeshown the slender title of the Crown of England and I have proved be. The families, 152,414; total in Muneter, 284,496, to dominion of Ireland, and I have proved be. The Company of land, and who received pauper relief. In Leinster, and continue the debate, (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker understood that the hom, gentleman, the member for Cork, having moved that the debate be adfruits of his industry. (Cheers.) That is the great to the dominion of Ireland, and I have proved, betherefore, to foment bloodshed and rebellion, whereby In Connaught, men, 86,497, women, 42 213, families, journed, the hon, member for Nottingham rose to second fruits of his industry. (Oncers.) That is the great to the dominion of froits of his industry. (Oncers.) That is the great to the dominion of froits of his industry. (Oncers.) That is the great to the dominion of froits of his industry. (Oncers.) In Connaught, men, 86,497, women, 42 213, families, journed, the minister sought to effect his nefarious purpose. Bri 268,192; total in Connaught, 396,902. In Ulster, prospe. the motion. (Cheers and laughter.) and important question, and the one into which the people of England are now looking minutely. We now see mills either stepping or working short time; and when it is considered that this is in a great measure owing to the influx of Irish labourers, is it to be wondered at that English operatives should look be wondered at that English operatives should look be when both nations were Catholic: by the Proteswith disgust and dissentance of land, and receiving pauper relief; labourers? (Hear, hear.) I draw no distinction tants of England, from that period to 1776, and putting down the insurrection which had been fomented and were they to be told that landlerds could carry out labourers! (Hear, hear, I down hear the from 1776 to the present time, by the English settlers for the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By lideas of improvements, in parks and landscapes, in such between the two classes. I say all nonour to the from 1776 to the present time, by the English settlers for the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By the press here, I might end boroughmongers in Ireland, against the Catholic as till more unsparing use of corrupt influence thirty in the debate be adjourned that the question that the debate be adjourned having been put, it was open to the follow that the converts to repeal would become expectation.

Saxon, though after the manner in which my country has been attacked by the press here, I might end to their faith. And I have the principle, from which I shall which were thrust English and Scotch officers and place-many that the debate be adjourned having been put, it was open to the hon. member for Nottingham to speak to that able colleague. That the converts to repeal would become expectation.

The second part of the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still more unsparing use of corrupt influence thirty circumstances? Property had its duties and landlords which were thrust English and Scotch officers and place-many the debate be adjourned having been put, it was open to the hon. member for Nottingham to speak to that able colleague. That honour above and all the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the opposed in the purpose. Still the opposed in the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the opposed in the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose. Still the object was not attained. By indeed the purpose of corrupt influence thirty inf same time I can perfectly justify that man, now no or the duty of a conquered people to regain their quences of the Union. Let any one who wished to know more, for doing so; considering the manner in which his country had been treated by England, by parties vantages that a Repeal of the Union would confer its starving peasantry, its ruined farmers, with famine in and out of this house. I can well allow for the upon both countries. It would place the Irish land and fever stalking through the land. Could the condition irritated feelings of a man placed in his position. I lords under the vigilant popular control of those upon of the country have been possibly reduced lower under lived with the Saxon a long time, and I must always duce them to complete, in good works, for the good seven years of imperial misrule? Before the Union the bear testimony to his ability, manliness, and boldness. But let us return to the question respecting
bours. It would throw them upon their own re

Of Clare, one of the artificers of the Union, who lent the parliaments of the two countries. When fifty sources, instead of making them beggars at Britain's himself completely to the ends of the British govern-Catholics and fifty-five Protestant representatives door; it would compel the landlords to cultivate their ment, declared that no nation in the world had made come here from Ireland, what power have they?

Citates, according to the science of agriculture, and greater progress in commerce, arts, and manufactures of the commerce of th

in bribery to carry the Act of Union, but your Na- present time, all estates in Ireland had been culti- plaints would come, while fresh and feverish, to the Ireland, during the ten years from 1790 to 1800, had favour of Repeal were charged with sedition and high tion of any hon, member. (Hear, hear) tional Debt from 1801 to 1810 increased more than in the sixteen preceding years, and more than in the sixteen preceding years. The second of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union on England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was another branch of the union of England itself was anot had been properly governed, we should not see, after dinate policemen. We should then see absenteeism nearly half a century, that one year she came to a crime, residence compelled by honourable competibilition, religious views banished from the land, and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion Bill. 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The land was necessary and the next for a Coercion I have shown, when Ireland was free, no country in Ireland the best customer in the English market; asked for relief, they were told to rely on themselves, the world had ever improved with such rapidity. I relieving her poor rates, and taking her manufactures and their complaints were disregarded and laughed at. have already stated that there never has been a Cathoring for her substantial produce; and then fare tholic revolution. The oath of the Irish Confede well to coercion—because its causes would cease, rates was to this effect, that all parties and all re-when justice should be done. Labouring under the formal to the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the formal to end by day and by night, and he could safely was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the could safely was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the country was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the country was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the country was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on account of having been deprived by this country. He had travelled it from the country was from an eminent authority being the contended that Ireland had a right to pecuniary re-life, on accountry was from the country was fr rates was to this effect, that all parties and all re- when justice should be done. Labouring under of their local means or employing capital. From a state- ligions were to combine to effect parliamentary re- severe indisposition, and only urged by imperative ment of the original from the part to the peasant. felt hear. To judge by the specific that her had been been to the peasant. form. In this Confederation there were only four duty to undertake so onerous a task, he begyed to Catholics implicated; they were otherwise all Protein duty to undertake so onerous a task, he begyed to mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English distress were only four duty to undertake so onerous a task, he begyed to absente rents amounted to five millions; interest on form the peer to the peasant, felt hear.) To judge by the specches they had heard during mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produce and manufacture of Ireland's mortgages, three millions are rents amounted to five millions; for English produ testants. There was no such thing as a religious cause, and their great courtesy to so humble an indithe present you have given every spurious upstart outbreak known in Irish history. I shall now read the vidual; and, in conclusion, would ask for the ap-The present you have given every spurious upsale outbreak known in Lush history. I shall now read the present you have given every spurious upsale outbreak known in Lush history. I shall now read the application, would ask for the application of the exactions of con-acre or of the exaction of the exac —a bribe. If that man were a commoner, you made own father's name is at the head of the list, and mind the house of the statesmanlike speech of the be in a prosperous state. The honourable member pro-William Sampson Dr Reynolds Cornelius Grogan Rev. Dr Dixon Sir Edward Crosbie Oliver Bond Hamilton Ponsonby Lumm Grattan Henry Jackson Chambers Orr Siletto Porter The Shearses Hunter Tandy Wilson Turner Russell and Robert Emmet W. James M'Nevin Jehn Cormac Catholics. John Swiney John Sweetman Mr Grattan made some observation, which was

For a select committee, to inquire and report on the upon Ireland, and upon the labourers in hasbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the pro-lemn pledge, to which the king, lords, and commons of

Mr D. CALLEGEAN seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY was sorry the hen, gentleman (Mr O'Connor) felt any ground to complain of his (Sir G. Grey) having put him in an unfair position by the request he it been fulfilled? Had it not rather been violated? The wiser discretion if he had acceded to the proposition for a circumstances, would not the greatest honour be due | with the wages of the labourers in this country, but did consoled in his last moments with the idea that a day gration here of Irish labourers? Instead of making so

presence of 150,000 military. Ireland had no voice falsehood. The hon, member had libelled both the late in the compact which she was forced to enter into Mr Grattan and Lord Charlemont. The charges made with England. Every man in Ireland was under the against them were base and unfounded. Mr Pensonby

for manufactures; and that, instead of looking all pronounced the hon, gentleman 'guilty, upon his ho-

have been placed in a different position. I have whose labour they live—which would naturally in any Irish parliament whatsoever, than it was after forty

mortgages, three millions; for English produce and ma-nufactures, thirteen millions; in all, twenty-one milright hon, baronet the member for Tamworth, the ceeded to contend that by the consolidation of the exright hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, the ceeded to contend that by the consolidation of the ex. of the night, against blaming the sense of a united chequers, the act of union had been violated, and the im. capable of discussing a question. In Dublin the general custod hundreds of times. But whatever might be the house! Be it remembered that it was not the perial parliament itself had sanctioned this unconstituminister who would be to blame if the house rejected tional and illegal measure. During the first seventeen this application; I would remind those especially years of consolidation, Ireland paid £18,000,000 of taxa. who had obtained access to this house on the ground atten more than she was entitled to. The henourable of their promises to support the Repeal of the member then read a great number of documents with the Union, of this fact. I think I am entitled to the view of proving that Ireland had paid a much greater gratitude of those hon. members in enabling them, through my instrumentality, to redeem their pledge thus early. For myself, I would not hold a seat in this house if I had how hold a seat in this house if I had how hold have dearly and a much greater that up to 1846, she had thus unfairly contributed that up to 1846, she had thus unfairly contributed that up to 1846, she had thus unfairly contributed likely to receive favourable consideration now, for though he had heard, before he entered that house, that would have been said if, when it pleased Province the understood there was strong party feeling there, he had found none.

The understood there were received tair were they to be told that they were not to take measures for preventing murder until they should have in though he had heard, before he entered that house, that would have been said if, when it pleased Province the understood there was strong party feeling there, he had found none.

The understood there were received tair were they to be told that they were not to take measures for preventing murder until they should have in though he had heard, before he entered that house, that there was strong party feeling there, he had found none.

The understood there were received tair to take measures for preventing murder until they should have sures for preventing murder until they should have in though he had heard, before he entered that house, that they were not take measures for preventing murder until they should have sures for preventing murder until broken a pledge which I had once given, nor imposed upon Ireland had been double the amount of that (Hear, hear.) He understood there were two sides to was called for to keep the people from starving, if would I give a pledge that was not in perfect conso- of which she had been relieved. English gentlemen were nance with my own feelings. I have been looked in the habit of taunting the people of Ireland with the upon as a destructive and a revolutionist, but I am large sums which had been remitted to her from this doing more than any other man in England, to create an improved social state. I am devoting every hour to Ireland since the union amounted to £7 500,000, very seriously that this question ought, at all events, to and every day to this object; and although I have whereas the money sent from Ireland to England been called an infidel, and branded as a destructive. amounted to £26,700,000. The honourable member for I am for the altar, the throne, and the cottage. I Nottingham had referred to the bad effects of the union wish to see the altar the footstool of God, and not on the poorer classes in England. That was a part of wish to see the altar the footstool of God, and not on the poorer classes in England. That was a part of the couch of Mammon; I wish to see the throne the subject which deserved serious attention. One of the how, member (Mr O'Connor) would be agreed to by the an organised system of assassination was no ordinary based on the affections of the people, not on the lust evils which that measure undoubtedly produced, was to house, and that a committee would be appointed. He crime. (Hear, hear.) We must (said the hom. memof the aristocracy; and the cottage made the castle cause a pauper emigration from Ireland to England. The bad wished, certainly, that the question should have ber) deal with the murderer and the assessin as Dr of the aristocracy; and the cottage made the castle causs a paper emigration to England. The freeman, instead of the den of the slave. people of this country were impoverished by the number been introduced in a different shape; and, whatever Johnson said madmen should be dealt with—knock (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by of poor Irish who came over here to seek employment, might be the fate of the motion before the house, he them down first and reason with them afterwards. and he contended that the effect of the Irish poor-law would be to stimulate that emigration still further. The the house by the introduction of a bill on the subject. means by which the dissolution of the parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of that measure has means by which the dissolution of the parliament of 1884. The motion on the subject of repeal, which had Dr Bowning been made at that time, was rejected by an overwhelmbable consequences of continuing the legislative union | lemn pleage, to which the king, lords, and commons of try. He could gather, however, from various indicacrown, that both houses would apply themselves to remove all just causes of complaint, and to remedy the to proceed to more practical measures; and he would grievances of Freland. There they were now in the thir. therefore not trespass further upon their attention, teenth year after that pledge had been made-and had the magistracy were for the most part Protestant, had made early in the day, that he would postpone his landlord and tenant question was yet mastitled; and constituency, in the county of motion for the present, and allow the public business there was no attempt to remedy the grievances of a deign land, had been most ungenerously and improperly interwhich pressed to be proceeded with. But after the speech fective municipal reform act, and a diminished elective number. The first was a historical fact. It was a rupted in his address, and unless he was allowed to protrate. One of the circumstances which had tended of the hon, member, he (Sir G. Grey) could not help franchise. A thousand other grievances remained unredressed. He believed that a repeal of the union would misgoverned Ireland, even when the attempt had been ment. (Hear, hear, and cries of 'Go on.') alone offer the proper remedy. It would put a stop to made to govern the country properly, practically it had postponement. The most discreet part of the hon. gentle that great source of evil in Ireland—the absentee drain. failed for want of acquaintance with the people. For man's speech was its conclusion, when he read the terms It would afford an inducement to the gentry of Ireland forty-seven years parliament had had unchecked control These were facts which irritated the public mind in of the notice of motion which he had placed on the books to remain at home. It would keep the poor of Ireland over the destinies of Ireland, and the results were po-

about to propose. (Hear, and a laugh.) The hon-had an interest in the question. He believed that it it that they would not carry things their own way. Two members to acknowledge with gratitude the spirit of the recovery of property taken from them. You have gentleman had, by going through the history of Ireland, would be a means of mutual enrich parties could play at the game of obstruction. They fair play they had hitherto shown to Irish members, and that their feuds were at length healed up, and that they were new overbidding each other for popularity in the ing that if they remained on their estates they were lia-

ble to be shot, and that if they were absent it was proposed to make them hable to additional taxation. They more for the Irish, and had endeavoured to show that, as | ber for Tavistock, who had spoken that night, knew evirived more honour from sitting on the Treasury of that sectarian bigotry which had marked the legisla. That was a reason why John Bull should not give any bench, alongside the perpetrators of his disgrace and tion and the government of former times. (Hear, hear.) which had evidently been prepared for the debate on the but of Ireland he knew so little that he could not sum. Coercion Bill, but which, having missed a chance of mon up courage enough to descant upon her grisvances. speaking before, he now togged head and ears into the midst of a debate on the Legislative Union.

Major O'Fhauran said he should oppose the Coercien Bill in all its stages. Mr REYNOLDS said, as a cordial friend of Repeal, which he thought would be for the social and moral adfor Nottingham with the view of inducing him to post. He could not consent to that course; ke hoped the hon, but he was a peaceful man, and his principles were those this advice was to afford an opportunity to all members became a party to the union, she was coerced by the to the paper he had introduced, which contained a to attend during the discussion of this great national of the house who were friendly to a Repeal of the Union question; and he might say this Imperial question, for it affected not only the interests of Ireland, but those of with quarrelling among themselves; but as soon as they metion for adjourning the debate. every part of the united empire. He regretted that he forgot all private dissensions, to protect Ireland from could not prevail upon the hea, member to postpone his oppression, they were turned on and taunted by the hon motion. Let him not be understood as regretting the member for Tavistock for uniting and forgetting former introduction of this question on any other grounds; and differences. But, if they could not get justice, they able tactics of bar Majesty's government in confining he hoped he should not be charged by the hon. gentleman | would prevent oppression; at all events, it should not be that debateto one side, had left him little to reply to. with any feeling of jealousy towards him; but as the their fault if justice was not obtained. They had often The right hon. Home Secretary, appeared to misquestion had been introduced, he felt that he should been told that the house was sick of hearing the 'Irish understand his (Mr O'C's) motive in alluding to the He believed this was a reasonable motion, for a come, for the committee, low, let them newere how they changed it into a 'war number of Irieh labourers, who, for want of work at mittee was appointed in order to inquire. Before going the country stood with regard to its interval defense. into the question before the house, he administered a they knew on what a slight thread hung the peace of the wages here: He (Mr O'Connor) did not reason so; sharp reproof to Mr Trelawny, and exposed the fallacy of continent; and if they wished to be strong, let them lay he did not deny the right of his countrymen to come been by the imposition of the poor law, was levied on that landed property. It would, therefore, be unjust to subject it to new taxation in the shape of a property tax. On the 4th of July last the number of paupers in Ireland receiving rations was 2 606,000. [How much in the pound was the poor rate ?' asked an hon, member.] He was asked how much the poor rate was in the pound, a very proper question, and one which he was totally unable to answer,-(laughter)-and he would tell the unable to answer,—(laughter)—and he would tell the house why. The poor rate varied in its proportions in different districts. In his own neighbourhood, there was one rate on one bank of the Liffey, and another on the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another the other; in one place it was 3s. in the pound; in another on which the affairs of Ireland were conducted in the British House of Commons, many important bills being the other. I are found who were inimical to the prosperity of both.

('Question,' Divide.') He complained of the way in which the affairs of Ireland were conducted in the British House of Commons, many important bills being the pound; the conduction of the serious country. The slightest tax would amount to a prohibition of the taxed articles. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the hon, and

land. He had an account of the number of men in the Mr FAGAN appealed to the Speaker to put the question ceedingly numerous. He thought he had satisfied the house that the advice of the hon, member was impracti. hon, gentlemen on the same side had gratified the house principle, and so long as he had a voice to raise he would raise it in favour of the principle of the act. (Hear.) (Cheers, laughter, and cries of 'Oh, oh.')

favour of Repeal were charged with southon and the favour of Repeal were charged with southon and treason; but now a man might be considered strictly Mr J. O'Connell—I bow, sir, to anything which may loyal, and yet be a Repealer. Formerly, if they ridified fall from you—I therefore beg to retract the word which may loyal, and yet be a Repealer. guilty of implety; out matters were altered not, wig, in my mind at hearing Irishmen and Irish members that house had suspended ten of the bishops themselves. spoken of as they have been by the kon, member oppolaugh, especially when he considered the debate in house, and that hon, members could never have heard at it. He liked a laugh; there was something refresh. ments before—whereas the fact was that there was no ing in it. (Laughter.) And after it people were more one present who had not heard those questions dis. opinion was that there was no chance for that city except by the restoration of their parliament. The people there were almost to a man favourable to Repeal, to bring them under discussion. The house had met and his (Mr Reynolds') presence in that house was a for a different purpose, viz., to protect the lives of the significant evidence of that fact. (Henr.) They felt people of Ireland from systematic assassination, and that in that house the question had never received fair were they to be told that they were not to take mea. there was strong party feeling there, he had found none. dence to visit that country with famine, and assistance that house before he entered it, but he found there was English members had replied—"We will not give a faronly one now. (Laughter.) There appeared to be a thing until we have examined into the cause of the pototal absence of party feeling; and he could see evidence tato rat! (Hear, hear.) Let these who, when money be well considered. (Hear,) He believed, in his conscience, that the strength and stability of this empire ing into matters which were of a less avgent nature, were involved in the Repeal of the Union. (Hear.) (Cheers.) He concurred with his hon, colleague, that He trusted that the reasonable course proposed by the for ordinary crimes, ordinary laws were sufficient, but

Dr Bowning had intended to address the house on thie subject, not because he thought it a very pressing or important question, but because it was likely to become so from the state of feeling prevalent in the countions on the part of the house, that they were anxious cast vitriol rather than oil upon the troubled waters (Cheers, and cries of 'Divide.')

at home. It would increase the prosperity and wealth of verty and dissontent in every shape. Those English mirable attention which, up to the present evening, had the question, whether or not you will grant this com- motion, few hon, members who had heard the speech the country, and, therefore, would offer a better market members who assumed to govern Ireland, and would not been shown to I ish members generally, since the meetcould have conjectured what the hon, gentleman was for the manufactures of England. Thus, both countries permit them to debate her grievances, might depend upon ing of parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was due to English

might fairly take his own and other members' votes ber: (Hear, hear.) As to what has fallen from the that night as indications of whether or not they were hon, member for Ennis, I can only suppose that he has prepared to give the government a factious opposition. been so absent from the house as to have forgotten

motion. They were to judge men by their actions, and been exhibited this night. ('Oh, oh!'); The most indewhat they did on the floor of that house-(ironical cheers) - and when they found anadvocate in the hon. member for Nottingham, he felt bound to accept his mea have come here to discharge their duty to their country dently infinitely more about Queen Pomare and her will? (Hear, hear, and cries of Oh!"). You think Irewrongs than about Ireland and the sores that were rankling in the heart of the people of that country. Was Ire- viction is, that I have not yet witnessed: any parliament land to submit to a course of legislation from persons so in which there has been such intolerance exhibited. ignorant as the hon, member ? There was the hon, mem. (Oh, oh !') And I hope my hon, friend will persist in ber for Bolton (Dr Bowring). He knew something—at his motion to adjourn the debate, if it is only to mark least he thought he did-of every country in the world; He (Mr O'Connell) remembered when the first coercion bill was passed. It was the first Irish measure after the interruption he had experienced he would instantly have Reform Act. The same party was in power again; but apologised to the house; But he was not aware that he they had commerced their career with a bad omen; had done so. (Hear, hear.) If he had not been interthey began the first session of the new parliament with rupted his speech would long since have been concluded. an act of coercion for Escland; yet, the Brish members It was not, however, his intention to intrude himself member for Nottingham would be supported by a consiof moral force alone; and, therefore, he always advoderable number of frish members. He warned the go- cated that the battle of repeal should be fought within vernment against persisting in the course they were pur- the walls of Parliament. (Hear, hear.). He had no wish suing; it would hurl them from power as it had done their predecessors. The Irish members were charged howl, let them beware how they changed it into a 'war the country stood with regard to its internal defences; their compulsory competition, caused a diminution of

Mr Facan denied that any measure for coercion was

Mr WALTER again rose, but it appearing that his object was not to second the metion, he was inter- gentleman that he should, in future, insist upon the Mr E. B. Roche, who seconded the motion that the

The SPEAKER then put the question, when Mr WALTER, essaying to speak, was met with cries of

Mr Walter said the hon, member for Cork and other cable, and, if impracticable, it was cruel to urge it. The with their opinion as to the qualifications of the Irish poor rate would amount to ten shillings in the pound of people for self-government. He had always understood the entire rental of the island. He did not object to this that one great and necessary qualification for self-go. if it were required; he thought the property of a country vernment was business habits; but, judging from the should support the poor of that country—(hear, hear)— specimens of business habits exhibited by some Irish and he rejoiced that a blister was put upon the backs of members during the present debate, he should say they the landlords. The poor law was one of those acts of the British legislature which he believed to be right in nigger were net nigger, Irishmen would be nigger. come here from Ireland, was power nave they: Clases, according to the science of political patrenage; tures, than Ireland had done during the eighteen years rived no substantial benefit from the union, and that the chair whether it was consistent with order that this byf. None whatever. Whoever sits on the opposite time not according to the science of pontical patients, that is had enjoyed her independent legislature. Interests of both countries were involved in, and would foonery should go on the promoted by this country simu eliate concession of a The Strakes—The hon, member for Kilkenny is out

was the question, would admit of no delay, but whose cry was continually give! give! be consistent now, and allow parliament to afford protection to life before enterheped that some hon, member would test the opinion of (Hear, hear,)

We must supplant those rough rug-headed keras: Which live like venom, where no venom else,

But only they, hath privilege to live.' (Cheers.) Mr E. B. ROCHE observed that the hon, gentleman's speech partock very much of the spirit of those envenomed articles against Ireland which appeared from time to time in a certain daily newspaper, and which of Irish grievances. (Hear, hear.) But the hon, member's speech, though remarkable for its smartness, was

Mr O'Genman Masson should in that case move as an amendment that the hon, member for Cork be called upon to continue his address. (Loud laughter.) He

(Hear, hear.) For his own part, he must candidly say what has been the courtesy usually observed towards that he thought some measure of coercion necessary at Irish members; but I have myself been sixteen years Mr M. O'Connell thought the arguments of the hon. no previous parliament have I witnessed such an incitmember ought to be conclusive in favour of the present nation to prevent and to crush Irish discussion as has cent interruptions have been offered by a number of members collected on each side of the bar to those who under the most painful circumstances; (Hear, hear:): Are we to be hunted down because we do not choose to land will be submissive: (f Oh, oh !!) My decided conour indignant sense of the treatment he has experienced. (Hear, hear, and cries for Mr Fagan.)

Mr Rasan said, that if he thought he had used a to show any angry feeling on this occasion, and, with the leave of the house, he was quite willing to withdraw his The motion for adjourning the debate having been

withdrawn. aside coercion bills and conciliate Ireland. ('Divide, here in search of labour; but what he said was, induce them to remain at home at remunerating wages, applied to the cultivation of their own soil, necessary. As to the question of Repeal, he contended thereby enabling them to produce food to exchange that it ought to be fairly and fully discussed, since fully with you for your manufactures-(hear, hear,) inseven out of the nine millions of the Irish population stead of continuing as competitors against their Engwere deeply interested in the subject. For himself, lish brethren, and a tax upon the poor rates, imwhile he wholly depreciated a national severance of Ireposed upon English landlords. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Union would be beneficial to both countries, for been sufficiently replied to by his honourable friend, the interests of England were intimately connected with one single exception, and that was his denial of with the prosperity of Ireland. As for the connexion Irish taxation being commensurate with English between the countries being affected by the Repeal of the taxation, while the fact was, that to Irish poverty, Mayo the population in round numbers was 400,000. In of Irish members had left town. For this, the only re-liver a stricture on his (Mr O'Connor's) policy and

four provinces who held more than a quarter of an acre of adjournment. The motion having been made, it was action, that, at the same time, he would not be driven from his course. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr O'Connor) had sat in that house in more irritating and tem pestuous times, and it was his pride to say that never had he offered the slightest interruption to any honmember, nor had one word ever escaped him to offend, insult, or wound, the feelings of any man. (Hear, same rule being observed towards him (Mr O'Connor.) (Hear, hear.) His hon, friend, the member for Bolton, who, upon rising, appeared to have been mesmerised—(cheers and laughter)—he certainly amused the house with a nigger story, and Mr O'Connor would tell him one in return. The question of flogging the Irish was uppermost in the honourable gentleman's mine, and he indulged us with an exhortation. A nigger on board ship, was about to be flogged, when the humane captain was

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(Completed in the Fifth Page.)