





## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contained an account of some trifling disturbances which took place in different parts of France, and about the beginning of last week. At Lyons, M. Chabot, M. Sarrasin, Strasbourg, Limoges, and Troyes, the spirit of disaffection was plainly exhibited. According to the government papers, a vast plot was discovered to be on foot, which was to have broken out not only in Paris, but all over France, on Monday; and that the society called the *Société Républicaine*, was at the head of it. Undoubtedly, there was a conspiracy—it was the government that conspired against the people.

It has been stated that the *Garde Mobile* were in open revolt at Courbevoie, at the Aubeys, and at the Fort of the Brèche.

## THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The number of arrests effected in consequence of the events of the 29th of January, is more than 200, and documents of great importance have been seized at the residences of some of the accused. M. d'Alton Shee is in secret confinement in the Conciergerie.

The editor of M. Proudhon's journal was convicted on Wednesday of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000f.

A great number of persons have been arrested on the charge of having been the mediators between the Socialists and the *Garde Mobile*.

PARIS, Friday.—The *Moniteur* of this day publishes an account of some trifling disturbances which took place in different parts of France, about the commencement of last week, and endeavours to connect them with the alleged conspiracy of Monday week. The only positive fact mentioned is, that some workmen paraded the streets of Strasbourg on Monday, under pretence of demonstrating.

The old Municipal Guards are walking about the streets for the first time since the revolution of February.

"We are requested," says the *Presse*, "to contradict the news of the arrest of the Commandant Bassac, of the 5th battalion of the *Garde Mobile*. He never quitted St. Denis or his battalion."

The Paris papers of Saturday criticise her Majesty's speech.

England (says the *Debate*) has placed itself at the window, from whence it busies itself, contemplating Europe. The effect is to make England contract herself within herself. Lord John Russell's ministry is neither Whig, Tory, nor Radical. It is everything and nothing. Its vitality is but a negative force, and merely subsists for want of presumptive heirs. Lord Palmerston is the Minister chiefly menaced in Parliament. But he will extricate himself from peril, and repel all attacks—first, because his opponents know of no policy to substitute for his; secondly, because he knows so well how to confound events and negotiations, that he defies any one to see their way through them save himself.

M. Forester, colonel of the 6th legion of the National Guard, who had been arrested, was set at liberty this evening.

The *Constitutionnel* announces a forward movement of a portion of the army of the Alps towards Paris.

THE IMPRISONED PATRIOT D'ALTON SHEE. The *Presse* says that M. d'Alton Shee is not suspected of any actual conspiracy, and that he has been arrested merely on account of his advanced opinions. His papers have been seized and sealed, but nothing has been found in them that compromises either himself or any one else.

The following is the letter which Count d'Alton Shee has addressed to the French papers:—

"A residence in a prison would be supportable, could those who were confined there be secured from calumny; but the bars do not exclude falsehood from the prisoner, and cowardice finds means to penetrate them."

All sorts of inventions are current at this moment regarding me. An evening paper pretends that I was arrested with 200 Socialist Republicans, whilst I was in the act of presiding over the club of *La Solidarité Républicaine*.

I was arrested alone, at my own house. I never presided over the *Société Républicaine*, which is not a club, I never in passing, had an association, to which I am utterly a stranger.

A morning paper echoes rumours still more strange. According to this print, there was found at my house a decree of the future Provisional Government, levying a tax of three thousand millions on the rich, suspending the liberty of the press and the individual, and delivering up to some unexplained vengeance a part of the population.

This calumny was so extravagant, that perhaps its authors calculated that I should disdain to notice it. I must disappoint their calculation. As falsehood can enter into a prison, let truth issue from it. I give the lie, then, to my calumniators, who have to escape from my notice by the monstrous story of their attack against me, and I can assure all honest men, that I felt myself free from all reproach on the day when I took no precaution to defend my liberty; and that the conscience of the public, like that of my own, will be satisfied as to the unreality of the charges brought against me, on the day when I shall appear before justice."

D'ALTON SHEE.

M. LHERMINIER has addressed a letter to the Minister of Public Instruction, resigning his professorship in the College of France.

THE ASSEMBLY. At the sitting of the National Assembly on Thursday, a long discussion took place on the proposition brought forward by M. Lagrange, in the name of the Montagnards, for a general amnesty of all persons at present in confinement for political crimes and misdemeanours committed since the 24th of February, 1848. In the end, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 531 to 167, that the proposition should be taken into consideration.

A great number of petitions were presented, praying for the dissolution of the Assembly. M. Ledru-Rollin presented a petition from some hundreds of the inhabitants of Paris, praying for the impeachment of the Ministers.

The Committee of Justice has resolved to report against the proposition of M. Ledru-Rollin for the impeachment of the ministry.

The committee appointed to examine the bill on the clubs, have decided, by a majority of nine to six, that it would declare in its report that the measure was, in its opinion, unconstitutional. Nevertheless, two members of the majority, M.M. Senard and Cremieux, declared that they would join the minority in affirming that it was necessary to modify the bill on the clubs, voted in July last. Almost all the committee came over to that opinion.

On Saturday night, the committee having recommended that the proposition for an inquiry into the conduct of ministers be rejected, the Assembly in return rejected the report of the committee by a majority of 407 to 357. The cabinet immediately assembled at the President's palace, and resolved not to resign. The Assembly was, in consequence, this day to discuss a decree to the effect that the policy of the cabinet is dangerous to the republic.

The sitting of yesterday was unusually tumultuous. Considerable agitation pervaded political circles.

The defeat of the Cabinet yesterday is attributed, in a great measure, to the exertions of M. Marrast, who has for some days past shown increased violence against the Cabinet. He was one of those who voted for M. Ledru-Rollin's motion for the impeachment of the Ministry. The President of the Republic has shown his displeasure by refusing to partake of the State dinner given yesterday by M. Marrast, as President of the Assembly—a dinner given specially in honour of the Prince—on the plea of indisposition.

A letter received in Paris from M. Guizot announces his intended arrival here in March. It is added that he will retire to the department of the Calvados, and will not re-enter into public affairs.

PARIS, Sunday.—M. Thiers has left Paris for Lille, where his father-in-law, M. Dose, lives, in consequence of the receipt of anonymous letters threatening his life, and attempts having been made to enter his residence. For some time past his house has been guarded by soldiers.

In the Rue Chaussee d'Antin this afternoon four market shots were fired from the street into one of the houses. Two National Guards were seized by the police, charged with this act.

PARIS, Monday.—No one now believes in the existence of the Socialist conspiracy, which the government made the pretext for the demonstration on Monday last. The *Moniteur* has been bringing forward accounts of disturbances in the provinces, and show that the pretended conspiracy extended all over France, but the attempt has been a miserable failure.

## THE REPUBLIC AGAIN BETRAYED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Tuesday Morning.—Yesterday evening the National Assembly divided upon M. Perre's motion, General Oudinet's, and both divisions were in favour of the Ministry.

The first division was on the question of priority between the two motions, when it was decided by a majority of 435 to 403 in favour of General Oudinet's motion.

The Assembly then divided on General Oudinet's motion, which was to the following effect:—The Assembly, adopting the conclusions of the committee, and considering that the bulletin offensive to the Assembly has been formally denied and blamed by the Minister of the Interior, passes to the order of the day.

This motion was carried by a majority of 461 to 359, leaving a majority in favour of government of 102. M. Perre's amendment consequently fell to the ground.

## THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

On Tuesday the multitude of propositions for the early dissolution of the Assembly, were withdrawn in favour of the proposition of M. Lajoinie, which is in substance this:—The Assembly shall immediately proceed to discuss and pass the electoral law, after which it shall regulate the electoral lists. The elections will take place the first Sunday after the definite closing of these lists, and the new Assembly will meet and the present Assembly cease to exist in ten days after the day of such election.

The practical effect of this will be that the present Assembly will be dissolved, if no other emergency should intervene about the middle of April.

M. LAJOINIE having developed his proposition, M. GUICHARD, and M. PAGNERRE, spoke against it, amidst unceasing and violent interruptions on the part of the Assembly.

M. FELLIX PRAT said, in reality, the mandate of the Assembly ought to cease only when its work was completed; but that work was decidedly not yet terminated, and therefore, *de facto*, the Assembly ought not yet to withdraw. (Murmurs.)

The honourable representative then went on to remark on the contradiction between what was now proposed and the language employed formerly, even by M. O. Barrot, with respect to the labours of the National Assembly. On January 8, that honourable gentleman had made a pompous eulogium of the Assembly and its works; and now the design was to dissolve it. The design was to injure the Republic—(no, no)—and to prevent the consolidation of Republican institutions—(dissent)—but the hopes of the enemies of the Republic would be disappointed, and, no matter what might be done the Republic would eventually triumph. An insurrection, dynastic and ministerial, had lately been held up to the notice of the country—(loud interruption)—a sort of moral 18th Brumaire had been attempted. (Continued interruption.) M. FELLIX PRAT, then recapitulated the immeasurable proofs the Assembly had given of its love of order and society. It had voted the laws on the state of siege, on transportation, on the clubs, on tumultuous assemblies, on the forty-five centimes, on the press, individual liberty, and many others, with which it intended the government to enable it to crush anarchy. That Assembly had shown itself so subservient to the Republic as the Republic's secretaries, and to admit the posthumous Ministers of Louis Philippe and the defenders of the Sonderbund. To require it for such valuable services it was not even permitted to die a natural death. This was ungrateful, but logical. The Assembly, notwithstanding, continued attached to the Republic, and its Republicanism was its mortal sin. Its enemies wished for a legislature which would efface the very name of the Republic, and transform the President into a king. The President was a mere head awaiting a crown. Ministers themselves had held from the legislature the language for which they ought to have been sent to Vincennes. They were as guilty as Hubert. The proposition of M. Râteau was a dynastic and ministerial insurrection; it was the invasion of the Assembly by the reactionary party, or, as it is called, the honest and moderate party. (Laughter.) M. FELLIX PRAT, in conclusion, declared that if he and his friends were anarchists, they would vote for the proposition, persuaded as they were that the legislative Assembly would be followed by the Convention. (Loud applause on the Left.)

After a speech from M. SARRANS, M. LAJAINIE delivered a very lengthy speech, in which he proposed the dissolution of the Republic, and declared that France trembled at the violent Republic, but loved the moderate. The fears of the Republic dated from the procession of the 200,000 men in the streets of Paris in the month of March.—This speech produced great excitement in the Mountain, and the Assembly adjourned at half past six o'clock.

## GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—An army bulletin, dated Schenitz, the 23rd of January, contains the intelligence of the occupation of that town by the Austrian troops under Lieutenant Field Marshal Baron Corvich on the 22nd ult.

## THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

We have news from Vienna of the 22nd inst. The Hungarians, under Perczel, having crossed the Theiss, advanced towards Pesth, so that Major-General Oettinger had been obliged to retreat to within eight German miles of Pesth (about thirty English miles). This had induced Field-Marshal Lieutenant Wrba, the commander in Pesth, to issue a proclamation, warning the inhabitants of that city to abstain from all hostile demonstrations, threatening instantly to bombard it should they attempt anything against the Imperial troops.

On the 22nd inst. the Imperial troops numbered fifteen battalions, and were immediately sent from Pesth, and the field-marshal and his staff proceeded to the expected scene of action on the 26th.

## ITALY.

ROME.—Advices from Civita Vecchia announce that three ships, under a flag which was believed to be that of Spain, had been signalled. The people immediately ran to their arms. It adds: "This news is given under all reserve."

The provisional committee of public safety has issued a proclamation, dated the 22nd ult., appointing the trial of the insurgents of the 10th January for the 24th inst.

Il *Pensiero Italiano*, of the 29th ult., under date of Gaeta, of the 23rd, says that Count Martini, the Italian minister at Rome, had secured, in means of the government that all measures were taken to replace the Pope on his throne.

Some disturbances took place at Florence on the night of the 27th ult.

The names of the Roman deputies in the Constituent Assembly were published on the 28th, and celebrated by 101 guns and the ringing of bells. Among the deputies named were remark Sturbinetti, Sterbini, Muzarelli, Galletti, Campello, and Charles Bonaparte.

LOMBARDY.—On the 30th ult. the second instalment of the forced contribution imposed by Radezky was payable. The greater number of proprietors declared they would not pay it, preferring rather an exportation of their property.

The *Fidelmities Gazette*, of the 30th ult., publishes an account of the Minister of the Interior, who, in consequence of the violation of the armistice by the Austrians, this document states that an illegal system of spoliation had been established under the name of contributions, or extraordinary war tax; that property of emigrants had been confiscated; and that Italian vessels had been seized on by the Austrian fleet, notwithstanding the conditions of the armistice.

TUSCANY.—About ten o'clock at night on the 27th ult. some of the people, accompanied by foreigners and others from the country, paraded the city of Florence, uttering seditious cries, and exciting the people to revolt. They first attacked the watchmen who patrolled the city, attended by the civic guard. They then went into several guard-houses, and destroyed the doors and furniture. The delegate Carl was the object of menaces and abuse. The tumult assumed a most serious character in the Rue de la Liberté, and in the street del Calci.

A fight took place, in which the *Cure* of St. Felice was mortally wounded. The rioters were arrested, but all with the exception of one, who was severely wounded, effected their escape. After some time tranquillity was restored. Several arrests were made.

SARDINIA.—King Charles Albert opened, in person, the Session of the Sardinian Parliament, on the 1st inst.

The excitement regarding California, so far from seeming to decrease, now that the novelty might be said to be worn off, was daily becoming more intense, as each succeeding statement arrived from the diggings. Three weeks' later advice of the success of operation mentioned in the gold lumps, fully two pounds in weight, are daily found. The district is said to extend over 300 m.

## THE CALIFORNIA GOLD FINDERS.

The accounts continue to increase in interest. The *New York Herald* introduces a highly interesting letter from a correspondent at Monterey, California, with the following mysterious paragraph:—

"We have also received, private and confidentially, a highly interesting intelligence, amounting to a discovery of the gold regions that we forbear giving it to the public at this time lest it should not credit it, and might only laugh at us for our pains, and accuse us of attempting to box and deceive the public."

The *Herald* then goes on to declare that there were strong reasons for believing that Governor Mason and all his officers, men, mules, and wagons, were engaged digging on the banks of the Sacramento river. Colonel Stephenson had also disbanded his regiment, and gone on the like errand. This officer is said to have collected upwards of one million of dollars worth of gold dust. Captain Marcy, son of the United States' Secretary of War, was engaged in the same pursuit. The correspondent's letter, which is dated Monterey, November 16th, is highly interesting.

"We can now call ourselves citizens of the United States. We have now only to wait, as we formerly went by custom, that is, when Congress gave us a government and code. The old foreign residents of California, having done very well ten or twenty years without law, care but very little whether Congress pass early or late attention to the subject. These who have emigrated from the Atlantic States within the last three or four years deem the subject an important one; I only call it difficult. The carrying out a code of laws, under existing circumstances, is far from being an easy task. The general government may appoint governors, secretaries, and other public functionaries; and judges, marshals, collectors, &c., may accept offices with salaries of three thousand or four thousand dollars per annum; but how they are to obtain their petty officers, at half these sums, remains to be seen. The pay of a member of Congress will be accepted here by those alone who do not know enough to better themselves. Mechanics can now grow rich, sixteen dollars a day; labourers can now get rich elsewhere, five to ten dollars a day; clerks and storekeepers, one thousand to three thousand dollars per annum—some engage to keep stores during their pleasure at eight dollars per day, or one pound or one and a half pound of gold per month; cooks and stewards, sixty to one hundred dollars per month. In fact, labour of every description commands exorbitant prices. My previous information to you I merely forwarded to your office to open the way to the future belief of your many readers. I had not much expectation of being believed. The idea of mountains of quicksilver only wanting the ingenuity of man to make them pour forth as a stream—of rivers, whose bottoms and banks are of gold, and of a local climate, to place the crown of New York or Yankess. I suppose my story passed as the fanciful tale of the Arabian Nights, improved and adapted to California."

"Whether you or your readers took the tale for fiction or truth I know not. Your last paper that has reached us is of April. This I know, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, and Lower California are fast parting with their inhabitants, all bound for this coast, and thence to the great 'placer' of the Sacramento valley, where the digging and washing of one man that does not produce one hundred tray ounces of gold, twenty-three carats, from the side of a half sprangle to one pound in one month, set the digger to 'prospecting,' that is, looking for better ground."

"I believe on this point one man has been known to find five to twenty times as much as a man, bagged up to find ten ounces of gold a day."

"Perhaps it is fair that your readers should learn that however plenty the Sacramento valley may afford gold, the obtaining of it has its disadvantages. From the 1st of July to the 1st of October, more or less, one half of the people will have fever and ague, or intermittent fever. In the winter, it is too cold to work in the water. Some work in the sand by washing from the surface in a wooden bowl, or tin pan; some dig out from the rocks or slate; and the more lazy ones roll about and pick up the large pieces, leaving the small gold for the next adventurer. The extent of the gold region on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers extends over five hundred miles in length by one hundred in width. It embraces not only gold, but quantities of quicksilver in almost general abundance. It is estimated that a small population actively engaged in mining operations in that region could export one hundred million dollars in gold every year, and that an increased population might increase that amount to three hundred million dollars annually. You may believe me when I say that for some time to come California will export, yearly, nearly or quite five hundred thousand ounces of gold, twenty to twenty four carats fine; some pieces of that will weigh sixteen pounds, very many one pound. Many men who began last June to dig gold with a capital of fifty dollars can now show five thousand dollars in California. In this, though, but true golden tale, you must not imagine that all men are equally successful. There are some who have done better; even four thousand dollars in a month; many one thousand dollars during the summer; and others, who refused to join a company of gold washers who had a cheap made machine, and receive one ounce per day, that returned to the settlements with not a vest pocket-full of gold. Some left with only sufficient to purchase a horse and saddle, and pay the physician six ounces of gold for one ounce of quinine, calomel and jalap in proportion. An ounce of gold for advice given, six ounces a visit, brings the fever and ague to be another expensive companion. A 'sell' man has his proposition, and complete independence, and he has reason to be content. Dry beef in the settlements at four cents per pound, at the Placer, one to two dollars per pound, salt beef and pork, fifty to one hundred dollars per barrel; sugar, thirty to seventy-five dollars per barrel; coffee, sugar, and rice, fifty cents, to one dollar per pound. As washing is fifty cents to one dollar a garment, many prefer throwing away their used-up clothes to paying the washerwoman, that is, if they intend returning to the settlements soon, where they can purchase more. At to shaving, I have never seen a man at the Placer who had time to perform that operation. They do not work on Sunday, and on the whole, and from the week's work, horses that can travel only one day, and from that to a week, are from one hundred to three hundred dollars. Freight charged by launch owners for three days run, five dollars per barrel. Waggoners charge fifty to one hundred dollars per load, twenty to fifty miles on good road. Corn, barley, peas, and beans, ten dollars a bushel. Common pistols, a penny; powder and lead very dear. I know a physician, who in San Francisco, purchased a common made gold washer at twenty or thirty dollars, made of seventy or eighty feet of boards. At a great expense he boated it up to the first landing on the Sacramento, and there met a waggoner bound to one of the diggings with an empty waggon, distant about fifty miles. The waggoner would not take the machine under one hundred dollars. The doctor paid to consent, and hid it in his time. I have passed over in gold; fell sick, called on his friend the doctor, whose tent was in sight; the doctor came, but would not administer the first dose upon the old sum of one hundred dollars, which was agreed to under a proviso that the following doses should be furnished more moderate. In San Francisco there is more merchandise sold now monthly than before in a year. Vessels after vessels arrive, land their cargoes, dispose of them and hag up the dust and lay up the vessel, as the crew are soon among the missing. The cleanest clear out is where the captain follows the crew. There are many vessels in San Francisco that cannot weigh anchor with the assistance of three or four labouring vessels. Super cargoes must land and carry on arriving. Some crews go to sea with small crews at fifty dollars per month for the crew, and offering one hundred dollars per month for a steward; his former crew, even to his mates, having gone a 'prospecting.' Uncle Sam's ships suffer a little the same way, although they offer from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars for the apprehension of a deserter. The Ohio, however, left two or thirty men. Colonel Stevenson's regiment is disbanded; ninety-nine out of one hundred of whom have gone 'prospecting,' including the colonel, who arrived in Monterey last month from his last post, and was met by his men at the edge of the town to escort and cheer him into the town. The captains, &c., have bought up country carts and oxen, turned drivers, and gone to the placer. Our worthy Governor, Colonel of the 1st Dragoons, &c., having plenty of carts, waggoners, horses, and mules, with a few regular left, has also gone. Commodore Jones, lately arrived in Monterey, supposing it to be the capital, head-quarters, &c., but found not even the Governor left. Where headquarters may be uncertain."

## NATIONAL ORGANISATION OF TRADES.

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW-MEN.—In my last letter I pointed out the manner in which the first principles of the constitution, adopted by the London trades' delegates, in establishing the universal right of the people to the soil may be effected; but as that cannot possibly be accomplished under existing circumstances, I therefore beg to call your attention to the fifth principle, set forth by the delegates, as being well adapted to give immediate relief to the pressing wants and distress of the people, and to the preservation of the condition of large masses of the trades. This proposition is to the following effect:—That as Great Britain and Ireland contain a superabundance of land, skill, and capital, to profitably employ and comparatively support more than double the present population, the government should introduce a bill establishing self-supporting home colonies, to give immediate employment to the numerous, but compulsory, unemployed of our population. I therefore beg to press this upon the attention of the trades of the provincial towns, and call upon them to co-operate with the London trades in their endeavours to place it before the legislature. I cannot, at present, state the precise steps about to be taken by the delegates to bring it before Parliament, but I understand a public meeting will shortly be held, at which that and other business, connected with the movement, will be discussed; when, I have no doubt, a systematic plan of operation will be developed. In the meantime, as it is the desire of the delegates that as much publicity should be given to their proceedings as possible, with a view to secure the co-operation of the trades in the provinces, I submit the outline of a plan for their consideration; and, without assuming that it will be precisely the one adopted, I know it to be in harmony with the general feeling of my colleagues. In going to Parliament to ask for home colonies, I think we should propose, as the basis of a plan, that ten thousand families be taken, say from ten of our principal towns, or as may hereafter be determined (leaving out of account the means of securing universal co-operation), and placed upon crown or waste lands, to employ themselves in productive labour, instead of remaining in compulsory idleness and absolute pauperism. Let us suppose, then, that ten thousand families, of five each, be the starting point; we have next to consider what quantity of land and capital would be required for the establishment of home colonies, composed of one thousand families each. Supposing we apportion one acre to each member as a minimum, that would be five acres for each family (and if arrangements could be made for ten acres to each family with a proportionate amount of capital, so much the better); we have next to inquire what amount of capital would be required to enable us to successfully establish their practical and permanent occupation in agriculture and manufactures; and for I would have the trades bear in mind, that any scheme of colonisation to be really successful must combine manufacturing with agricultural pursuits.

First, then, with regard to agriculture. All practical men agree that it requires from eight to ten pounds per acre to procure the necessary implements of husbandry, seed, &c., to stock a farm; and ten thousand families, at the rate of one acre to each individual, would amount to 50,000 acres, which being multiplied by £10 per acre, gives a sum of £500,000. It would require £15 per acre to erect the necessary dwellings within the colonies (leaving out of account the cost of transport and labour), and to be done for less, as both materials and labour are much cheaper, which would be an additional sum of £750,000; and we may calculate upon £120,000 for the purchase of machinery, the erection of manufactories, and casual expenses. And as it would be at least six months before the colonists could have any real substantial return for their labour or capital bestowed upon the land, it is clear that they must be provided with the means of subsistence in the meantime; and in ten shillings per week were allowed to each family for six months, (and they ought not to have less), that would be a further sum of £150,000, making in all £1,500,000; for which very insignificant sum fifty thousand human beings might be placed in a state of comfort, and complete independence, and be able to return to the high ways and streets, or be able to return to the mansions of the rich. The land, of course, would be let to the colonists upon the most advantageous terms they could make. The money could be advanced by the government issuing Exchequer bills to that amount, which would in no way embarrass the government, or impair the Exchequer; and an agreement could be made to pay back the principal, with the usual per centage, by instalments, within a reasonable period. But the question may be asked, Is the government likely to grant our request? I answer at once, they are not likely to grant anything unless they see the trades are in earnest in their demand; but we have reason to be in that there are several influential Members of Parliament, differing in political opinions, who would support us in home colonies, but who look, foolishly enough, no doubt, with suspicion on our movements.

Whether the government grant our request or not, it is our duty to continually press that subject upon the attention of Parliament. I would also have the trades and the people generally, to keep this all important fact in view—that it is to this question of the application of land, labour, and capital, that we must come at last, if we are to effect any real practical benefit for ourselves. The empire abounds with these available elements of human happiness, and general improvement. Then the wages of least 100,000 acres of waste land, and 22,570,300 acres of unutilised land in Great Britain and Ireland, the celebrated statistic and improver of agriculture, was of opinion that not more than 1,000,000 acres of unutilised land are unserviceable to cultivation; so that there is plenty of land without, in any way, interfering with that already fully stocked and occupied. Moreover, the quantity of Crown lands, according to the estimate of the most accredited authorities, if sold in the market, are worth £20,000,000—and all in the hands of royal dukes and court favourites. With regard to the unemployed labour, it has been estimated that, if it were fully employed, £1,000,000 worth of additional wealth per day might be added to the quantity already produced. As to money, be it well understood, that all governments have the power to create, not gold, but any amount of the symbol, or representative of wealth, in paper, or any other cheap instrument of currency for public use, and the means of its issue may be determined on the government manufactured, for their own use, last year, nearly £3,000,000 worth of Exchequer Bills. Let the unemployed masses demand that a million and a half be issued to create useful employment for them this year. All classes of capitalists can obtain credit to carry on their business, and why should the people not share in the public credit also?

But they will not share in anything really beneficial to them, unless they unite and demand it with firmness, discretion, and resolution. This would be the commanding point, if the people had a government of their own choosing, to-morrow; and it would not even be commenced unless the people well understood the measures, and had the will to follow their emancipation. Let no man suppose that, because we address ourselves at present partly to the trades, that therefore the movement will be

of a circumscribed or limited character. On the contrary, if it succeed—and we have strong hopes of its success—it will then be found to be of a more comprehensive and powerful character than it may, perhaps, at present appear. To do that effectually, we must first put the now-existing and powerful machinery of the organised bodies of Trades' Unions in motion. They are responding to the call of the delegates in London, in a manner that inspires hopes for the complete success of the movement. Last week we added one thousand to our ranks—viz., one society of tailors, and another of bootmakers; and three others of the most numerous societies in the metropolis have each summoned a general meeting upon the subject, and we are informed that others are about to take similar steps. The trades in the provinces must also do their duty. The delegates will, no doubt, address them shortly, and explain what may appear to them best calculated to secure their co-operation. In the meantime, the Trades in any town, who are desirous at once of giving their aid to the Trades of London, can communicate their desire to the secretary, at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, who will give them all information required. And bear in mind, it is to you, men of the Trades, that the accomplishment of this great work chiefly belongs.

ALFRED A. WALTON.

## DESPOTISM IN IRELAND.

The following is a copy of the communication from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the Secretary for the Home Department, which the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the House of Peers, and Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, presented to parliament on Friday night, and which Mr. J. O'Connell presented on alluding to on Monday, in the House of Commons.

"Dublin Castle, Jan. 26. 'SIR.—As the period is now approaching when the act of the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 35, by which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in this country, will expire, I feel it my duty to bring under the consideration of her Majesty's government the reasons which induce me to recommend the continuance of that law for a further limited period. It was with deep regret that, on a former occasion, I felt myself compelled to ask for the enactment of this measure, but circumstances have since fully confirmed my opinion of its urgent necessity, and I can have no doubt that the course then adopted by her Majesty's government, and the moral effect of the bill received in parliament, mainly contributed to the suppression of the rebellious movement which unhappily broke out in this country."

"While availing myself of the extraordinary power conferred to me by the act, it has been my earnest endeavour to limit its operation as far as possible, and to confine the deprivation of personal liberty to the cases of those individuals who were actually engaged in treasonable designs, or who, by encouraging the disaffected, endangered the peace and tranquillity of the country. No instance occurred of any arrest taking place except on strong information; no person was retained in custody longer than the public safety appeared to require; and although the number of individuals whom it was my painful duty to place in temporary confinement was considerable, having amounted in all, at different times, to about 120, yet, considering the extent to which treasonable or rebellious designs had been carried, information from various persons on whose judgment and local knowledge I could rely, that the recent outbreak in the north of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated."

"The secrecy afforded by the enforcement of the law, and the conviction that its provisions would only be applied against those whose conduct had rendered their detention absolutely necessary, has been felt by the community at large; and the restoration of order in place of that which for a time was a reign of terror, has been hailed with universal satisfaction. But, on the part of those engaged in the late treasonable movement, no indication whatever of sorrow or repentance for their misdeeds had been observed. Their regret is confined to their failure, and their hopes are directed to a more successful issue on the first favourable opportunity; nor is there any reason to believe (as upon this point I have collected information from various persons on whose judgment and local knowledge I could rely) that the recent outbreak in the north of Ireland, the number can hardly be said to exceed what might have been anticipated."

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