

# GRAND SOIREE IN HONOUR OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

A grand soiree, consisting of a tea-party and public meeting, was held on Tuesday evening, June 8th, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road. The primary object of the meeting was to raise funds for the benefit of the Democratic Refugees resident in England, and, from the number of friends to the great cause (if Democracy present, the promoters of the design must congratulate themselves on a success highly gratifying.

The Great Hall of the Institution was decorated in a very tasteful and tasteful manner with a variety of the choicest flowers and Democratic banners.

About 200 persons partook of tea, many of whom were ladies and Refugees patriots. After tea, there was a large addition to the audience; the gallery was crowded, and the body of the hall well filled.

Among the company present were Louis Blanc, Cabot, Nadeau, Colonel Stolzman, Colonel Oborski, and a large number of French, Polish, German, Hungarian, and Italian (Baptist) Republicans.

On the motion of Mr. BEZIER, Robert Le Blond was called to the chair, and read several letters of apology from absent friends. Among them was one from Ledra Kollin, in attending the soiree, but, unfortunately, the French Refugees had convoked a meeting at exactly the same hour, which must have attended. Another, from Joseph Mazzini, thanked the meeting for his kind invitation, but regretted he was unable to attend. He added, "I enclose £1, my small contribution, towards the Exiles' Fund, which the 'Star of Freedom' so nobly advocates. Your exertions, and those of all English friends to European freedom—for the proscribed representatives of that cause—will be remembered by us long after the word 'exile' will have been cancelled by our Republican law; and that remembrance will promote English influence amongst the rising nations, much more than all the protocols concocted in the darkness of your Foreign Office with representatives of dying monarchies and aristocracies, are likely to do." Other letters of apology were read from the Citizens Darras and Bratiano, from Messrs. Coningham and Ludlow, the latter enclosing £1; and from Viscount Goderich with a contribution of £10 to the Exiles' Fund. These letters elicited great cheering. Verbal apologies were made in behalf of Mr. T. S. Donohue, prevented from attending by his parliamentary duties; G. J. Holyoake, and Samuel Kydd, unable to be present, being engaged on a lecturing tour in the country.

WALTER COOPER rose to speak to the sentiment:—"Success to the 'Star of Freedom,' and prosperity to all journals devoted to the advocacy of Truth and Justice. May they unite in one glorious combination to guide the People to the attainment of their political and social rights."

He need scarcely say how dearly he loved the principle which had brought them together. With all his heart he said—Success to the 'Star of Freedom,' because he believed glorious principles had been advocated in it; and because its editor had been always ready to hold out his hand to the suffering Refugees of every country. (Cheers.) And prosperity to all journals devoted to the same noble cause—because he thought that they assisted in teaching the people their rights, and because he thought that when the people understood those rights, they would be able to gain them. (Hear, hear.) It was the people alone who would ever gain the people's cause. He was sick and tired of looking to the Aristocracy. If the people would do their own work, all they had wished for, and had wished for so long, would be effected. (Cheers.) But how was it to be accomplished? By meetings amongst themselves, and by supporting their own Press. They had not done this before—they had never supported their own Press as they should have done. There were those present who had done so, but as a body the people had not upheld a Press which would have upheld them. As long as they read murders, suicides, crimes, and other unmentionable ordinary newspaper subjects, they were not fit to be regarded as worthy of possessing their own liberty. (Hear, hear.) There must be meetings, and harmonious meetings, for the people could never advance to their rights without unity. There were those who claimed there were things in the 'Star of Freedom' which they did not like—there were things in every paper which could not give general satisfaction, and the people should support it, as he did, because it contained many grand and glorious truths—(Cheers)—the truths of Julian Hume. (Loud Cheers.) They might be roughly expressed, but he honoured the man for his honesty—(Cheers)—and because he not only advocated the political and social rights of the people, but because he was ever ready—and he could not repeat this too often—to hold out his hand to the suffering Refugees of all oppressed nations. (Cheers.) He too (Mr. Cooper) welcomed the exile, and held out a brother's hand to them. It mattered not to him if they were French, driven from their country by the bastard Napoleon—it mattered not to him if they were oppressed Germans, crushed by their native tyrants—it mattered not if they were Polish, Italian, German, or Hungarian—he welcomed them all; "Be they Mussulman, Christian, or Jew—To us it's all one if they're honest and true."

JOHN BEZIER briefly responded to the sentiment, and in the course of his address, bespoke the support of the British Democracy for a journal about to be started by the Refugees, to be entitled "Free Europe." (Applause.)

JULIAN HUME, who on coming forward was warmly applauded, introduced the following sentiment:—"The Democratic Exiles—we welcome them as brothers, and representatives of the nations enslaved. We proffer to them our heartfelt sympathy, and unite in their aspirations for the political and social emancipation of mankind."

He felt quite sure there was no one in the meeting who did not agree with him—with all on the platform—in recognising the foreign Refugees as men and brothers. But it was necessary to understand what that meeting meant by the term men and brothers. They did not mean tyrants as men—they were only to be regarded as descendants of Cain, and heirs to the first murderer's infamy. They were monsters, and were excluded from the circle of their brethren, and regarded as such. (Cheers.) But they regarded as men, and regarded as brothers, all those patriots and friends of the people assembled on the platform. (Hear, hear.) But they did not regard all refugees and exiles as fellow-men and brethren. For instance, they did not regard the bastard Bonaparte as a brother, when he was an exile in this country. (Cheers.) Because it was easy to see that the debauchee, the gambler, the companion of the blackguard sections of the British aristocracy, the brigand adventurer of Strasbourg and Boulogne, the base counterfeiter and miserable plagiarist of that traitor to Freedom and scourge of Europe, his uncle, could have nothing in common with them, and his subsequent conduct had justified their opinion. (Hear, hear.) They did not think such men as Gutzkow brethren. They entertained no feeling of brotherhood with that heavy lump of tyranny Metetrach; and not to run over the long list of men who would exclude the people from their social rights, he would say, they had no sympathy with such exiles as Rossa—(Cheers)—because he had been driven from his country, not for his virtues but for his crimes—not for his patriotism, but for tyranny—not for his love for humanity, but for his tiger-like ferocity—his cruel and remorseless oppression of his fellow-countrymen. They had nothing in common with such a tyrant, and he would say to him (Rossa) "Take yourself to Rome, where you will find a meet comrade in the hero of the December massacre." (Applause.) Their brethren, the Democratic exiles, they recognised as the true representatives of the nation. It was not the recognised ambassadors of France, or Austria, or other countries who were the people's representatives, for they represented only tyranny, usurpation, brigandage, and crime. They were through impostors; and he added to them the American Minister—(hear, hear)—who, a few days ago, at the feast in Fishmongers Hall, congratulated the noble body—(laughter)—that they had amongst their predecessors the man who slew Wat Tyler—the brother-keeping assassin, Walworth. The Yankee eulogist of that assassin might represent the New York usurers of Wall-street, the "upper ten thousand," the almighty dollar, but he was no true representative of Republican America. (Cheers.) They would find the representatives of the nations, they must look for them, not at city feasts—not in the drawing-room at St. James's, not in the gorgeous mansions at the West End, but in the lonely chamber, the bare garret, the poverty-stricken home of the poor exile. (Great cheering.) To these patriots they proffered their sympathy, but it must not be mere lip-sympathy. They must care for the lives of their brothers. (Cheers.) It was true when the patriot leaped on our shores he was safe from the tyrant's sword, but he was liable to death from hunger. British hospitality savoured much of a sham—a whitewashed sepulchre, fair without, with nought but death and despair. It was disgraced to the government, parliament, and country, that no provision was made for the Refugees. This work of humanity consequently devolved upon the people. They must aid the Committee to obtain work and afford aid to the exiles. They must do more. They must keep an eye upon the machinations of tyrants, and must be upon the watch-tower of freedom to guard against the despotic tendencies of the Tory government. They must do more. Even as at present situated, they must give all possible moral and material aid to the nations struggling for life and liberty. They must do more, they must labour for themselves—labour to establish the universality of the suffrage in all its integrity, so that the people may exercise



VOL. I. No. 6.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

PRICE FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The Tyrant and his tools of Legation—Extension of the Spy-system—The Non-jurors—Audacious attempt to muzzle the English Press.

Paris, Wednesday, June 9th. Granier de Cassagnac's menaces against Belgium have produced an effect, where one was least expected. On Saturday the 'Constitutionnel' contained a second article by Cassagnac, still more threatening and insulting to the Belgian people than the first. The writer affirmed that he penned his diatribes with the express opinion of Louis Napoleon. This created immense sensation in political circles, and on the Bourne. Next day appeared in the 'Moniteur,' a note *communiquée* from the government, disclaiming responsibility for Cassagnac's articles. This excited the ire of the renowned Dr. Veron, chief of the 'Constitutionnel,' who, in the number of that journal for Monday, professed his astonishment at the communicated disclaimer, and in spite thereof professed his belief that Cassagnac had really expressed the views of 'the head of the state.'

In answer to this show of spirit on the part of the Doctor, the Minister of Police, on Tuesday, sent a 'first warning' to the 'Constitutionnel' for having persisted, notwithstanding the 'communiqué' of the 'Moniteur,' in declaring, untruthfully, that Granier de Cassagnac was authorised by the President. Imagine the dismay, the indignation, of the worthy quack—'A warning, that is to say, a reprimand, public, and menacing to the existence of the 'Constitutionnel,' in the name of the government of Louis Napoleon!' Having made this pathetic opening the Doctor declares, that when the first article on Belgium appeared in the 'Constitutionnel,' M. Moqua, the *chef du Cabinet* of the President, sent for 100 copies of the paper, containing that article, and M. Granier de Cassagnac demanded 400 copies of the same. He argues from this that he was justified in supposing that the second article on Belgium, which was intended to give more authority than the first, would not be contradicted or disavowed, accused of inaccuracy or exaggeration, and become the motive of a warning.' The 'Moniteur' of to-day publishes a second warning which has been served upon the 'Constitutionnel' in consequence of M. Veron's article of the 8th inst. The effect of this second warning is to give to the government the power of suspending, and even suppressing, the journal, in virtue of Article 32 of the Law on the Press, decreed on the 17th of February, 1832.

M. de Maupas has just issued a circular to the prefects preparatory to extending the advantages of Police surveillance, even to the remotest hamlet. There must be everywhere a commissary whose business will be to 'know everything; to foresee everything, and to repress everything.'

P. J. Proudhon, the well-known socialist writer, has been set at liberty, having completed the three years' imprisonment to which he was condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine.

M. Michelet has refused to take the oath to the constitution, and has resigned the appointment of chief of the historical section in the national archives, which he held since 1830.

The same course has been followed by a new host of members of the councils general and municipal, and other public officers.

The chateau D'En was seized by the agents of Bonaparte on the morning of the 5th, in spite of resistance offered by the steward and other servants of the 'Duke de Nemours.'

An ex-gendarme, nearly 100 years of age, named Heilmann, died a few days ago at Colmar. He formed part of the detachment which conducted Robespierre and Saint-Just to the scaffold.

The strike of the carpenters of Nantes continues. Several arrests had taken place, but without having the effect of bringing the strike to a termination.

Intelligence from Algiers reports conflicts with the Arabs, accompanied by loss of life on both sides, the Arabs as usual being the principal sufferers.

Concerning the 'Union Socialiste,' the objects of which are fully elucidated in another column, the correspondent of the 'Daily News' observes:—"The Socialists here, doomed to mutism, are comforted at the improved prospects of their brethren across the Channel, who have just founded, under the auspices of Louis Blanc and his co-workers, the 'Union Socialiste.' Mr. William Conyngham, whose name figures, together with that of Mr. Vanitair Neale, as a trustee of the new Socialist enterprise, is at present in Paris."

Correspondents of the English Press threatened with Expulsion.

The correspondents of some of those English papers which have shown themselves least favourable to the government of Louis Napoleon received invitations to present themselves in the cabinet of M. Latour Dumoulin, director of the department of the press in the ministry of police. On Tuesday afternoon the correspondent of the 'Daily News' waited on M. Latour Dumoulin. The tenor of his communication was that the French Government had observed attentively since the 2nd of December the attitude of the English press, and regretted to perceive that many of the London newspapers were not only hostile to the present government, but outrageous towards the head of the state. Now, the French government was determined not to allow the person of the head of the state to be treated with outrage and insult, and his name to be dragged through the mire (*trainé dans la boue*). It was not only in the letters of the correspondents that this offensive manner of mentioning the person of the Prince Louis Napoleon was practised, but also in the leading articles. But in either case, for the future, the person of the correspondent would be held responsible, inasmuch as it was only fair to suppose that he furnished the false news on which the insulting appreciations contained in the leading articles were founded. The correspondent was then given to understand that if either the Paris letter of the 'Daily News,' or the leading articles of that paper, contained any expressions outraging the person of the Prince President, he would be considered as the responsible person, and be forthwith expelled from France. (The correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle' and 'Advertiser,' whom the director also has seen, has received a similar warning.) The correspondent of the 'Daily News' protested against this principle. He stated that if the French government made the Paris correspondent of an English paper responsible for whatever appeared in that paper relative to France, it would act neither according to the principles of justice, law, nor international usage. It was known that the responsibility could only lie with the editor of the newspaper in England. M. Latour-Dumoulin answered that the French government could not accept the theory of the irresponsibility of correspondents. [This menace has already been answered on this side of the channel in terms of defiance to the tyrant to do all he dare.]

### SWITZERLAND.

The 'Kreuz Zeitung' declares that whatever may have been asserted to the contrary, the London protocol on Switzerland contains an implicit recognition of the right of the King of Prussia to re-establish his right in Neuchâtel, sword in hand.

The Grand Council of Tassin has resolved, by a majority of fifty-four against forty-seven votes, to secularise public instruction in the canton.

### BELGIUM.

La Nation acquitted, Bonaparte defeated—Noble Letter of Colonel Charras—The General Election.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRUSSELS, June 9, 1852.

You will be pleased to learn the acquittal of your talented and truth-telling contemporary, the Belgium 'Nation.' The trial took place before the court of assize of Brabant, on Monday last, when all the exertions of the tending ministry failed in obtaining a verdict in favour of the basest Bonaparte. The incriminated articles were two, the one entitled 'The Constitution of M. L. M. Bonaparte and the political oath,' the other, 'The regime of December 2nd cannot last;' and were published in the numbers of 'La Nation' for 19th and 25th of January respectively. The editor and manager having refused to make known the author of the articles, they were read to the jury, and the verdicts demanded for the plaintiff in accordance with the law of 1816.

Mr. Funck for the defence was about to discuss this law, which has been left in abeyance for twenty-two years, and the last traces of which had been effaced by the revolution, when he was stopped by the President, and desired to confine himself to the question as to whether the articles in question were or not insulting towards the President of the French Republic.

In the course of his address, M. Funck said:—"We have been accused of having exaggerated the acts ascribed to M. Bonaparte, and in support of that assertion they cite the opinion of Lord Palmerston. Truly, a badly chosen argument; for you have forgotten that for having expressed a true opinion on the coup d'état of December 2nd, Lord Palmerston was turned out of power. If, then, you have Lord Palmerston on your side, we have the whole of England on ours."

At three o'clock the jury retired, and returned to the court at a quarter to four, when the foreman, M. Max, returned the following verdict:—"On my honour, and on my conscience, before God, and before men, the second of the jury is, on the first question, no; on the second, no; on the third, no; on the fourth, no; on the fifth, no; on the sixth, no."

The verdict was greeted with murmurs of approbation, which were instantly suppressed by the gendarmes. The President then pronounced the acquittal of M. Ch. Potvin and Louis Lubars, who left the court amid the felicitations of a crowd of friends.

Colonel Charras has scornfully refused to take the oath to the tyrant. The following is an abstract of his letter to the prefect of the Pays-de-Douai: "The Republic has given a country and we have destroyed the republic; the President who swore fidelity to the Constitution issuing from the free and universal suffrage of France, and who has lied to his oath; the conspirator who has usurped absolute power by fraud, corruption, and violence; the despot who has ruined, banished, imprisoned, deported, and massacred millions of French citizens to make a constitution and to impose it on France."

After denouncing that monster forgery—the sham election, he says:—"The 2nd of December 2nd, he who has given the most cynical example of the violation of sworn faith, exacts oaths! Truly, such a trait was wanting to the annals of these days."

Recounting the indignities he had received at the hands of the brigands of the Elysee, he adds:—"The love of country and of liberty, the sentiment of national honour alone speaks to my heart and dictates my response. To a government without name, without faith, without honour, without probity, true men owe only contempt and hatred. I refuse to take the oath. For the Republicans there is but one course to take, and that I have already taken: it is to hasten with all their efforts the moment when France shall burst the fetters which have been imposed upon her, in a day of surprise and of weakness, by a handful of bandits, who pillage the public treasury and dishonour the banner and the name of their fatherland."

"Lieutenant-Colonel CHARRAS, 'Representative of the People,'

"Brussels, May 28th, 1852."

The elections are taking place in favour of the Liberals, thirty-two of whom have been elected against twenty-two of the opposition.

### GERMANY.

#### Terrific Calamity.

The districts of Mulhausen and Herigenstadt have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water-pipe caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a quarter of an hour the Unstrut rose sixteen feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known; but it is feared to be considerable. In Ungelstedt eleven bodies have been found, and nineteen persons are missing. In the district of Mulhausen above twenty persons are reported as having been drowned, and between twenty and thirty more are supposed to have shared the same fate. The roads are everywhere destroyed, whole herds of cattle and sheep have been lost, and buildings have been so completely swept away, that scarcely a stone of them remains.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

#### YENNA, JUNE 6.

Yesterday, at 3 a.m., the emperor left for the Hungarian capital. The official telegraphic despatch informs us that "His Imperial Majesty's Apostolic Majesty's solemn reception at Buda took place amidst the loud cheers of the inhabitants." [Bosh.]

### ITALY.

#### Terrorism in Venice.

The 'Venice Gazette' publishes the following sentences, pronounced by the Military Court-Martial sitting at Udine:—"Claudio Marchetti, the wife of Moretti, condemned to four months' imprisonment and one day's fasting per week, for high treason in the second degree; Julian Perzetta, a clergyman, to one year's imprisonment in a fortress, for having had prohibited works in his possession; and John Baptist del Menego, a clergyman, to the same penalty, for having preached a revolutionary sermon."

The atrocity of birth and mind is still absent from Venice, says a letter from that city, "and it is well that all malcontents should avoid the ancient territory of St. Mark, as it seems with spirit and informers."

### TURKEY.

Serajewo, the capital of Bosnia, has been the scene of a terrible conflagration. While the fire was raging the Nizams committed most frightful atrocities. Women were violated and houses broken into and pillaged.

### WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of Royal West Indian Mail steamer *Orion*, we learn that the small-pox is still decimating in Jamaica. At Demerara the yellow fever was declining. All the West India islands are suffering from drought.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's vessel, *Hellepont*, Captain Watts, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Hellepont brings fifteen days' later intelligence. The Kaffirs had rallied throughout the Amatolas, and had gone back to the Waterloof, where Macomo is in command, and has been joined by a large number of Hottentots. The Kaffirs are as much unsubdued as ever, and fight with as many arrangements as before. General Cathcart had directed that the cattle of the Kaffirs should not be captured, but destroyed.

### UNITED STATES.

Arrival of Meagher in New York.—The Presidency de. The United States Mail steam ship *Atlantic*, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning with 120 passengers, including Madame Goldsmith (Jenny Lind) and her husband. During the greater part of the passage she was confined to her berth by indisposition.

The principal morsel of news communicated by this steamer is the arrival at New York of Mr. T. E. Meagher, who was ex-patriated in 1848, in consequence of having taken part in the attempted Irish insurrection in that year has arrived in New York.

The 'Courier and Inquirer' gives the following account of his escape from Van Dieman's Land:—"For some time previous to February last, arrangements were in progress, by which, if successful, the exile, nine in number, were to be taken from Van Diemen's Land and brought to our shores. The arrangements were completed, when it was found that in consequence of their residing so far apart (some ten miles) it would be impracticable to get them all off at one time, and their friends, though reluctantly, were obliged to confine their operations to the release of Mr. Meagher, as his position gave the greatest prospect of success. Everything being in readiness, early in February Mr. Meagher sent his 'barrel of humors' to the magistrate with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it for two hours after its delivery and no longer. On receiving it the magistrate gave immediate orders to the constable in Bowghill (where Mr. Meagher resided) to arrest him without delay. The constable refused to do so, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant, and there was not another officer within twenty miles of him. He, however, notified the constable and proceeded to the nearest post, for the purpose of bringing back

an officer to take charge of Mr. Meagher, who waited for his return until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction to that in which course he had travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over one hundred miles, or to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After waiting Pernambuco, he is said to have been taken on board the brig *Acorn*, on the 22nd of April, and by her brought to this port.

President Fillmore has been nominated in several places for re-election.

M. Kasauli had reached Buffalo. The miscellaneous advices report an extensive conflagration at Savannah, which had destroyed a large amount of property. On the Mississippi two steamboats had been burnt, with cargoes valued at upwards of 150,000 dollars.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. By way of the West Indies, and through the medium of a telegraphic despatch, addressed to the British Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, on the 9th ult., we have a report that the city of Mexico was in a state of revolution. Details not given.

## THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS MAINTAINED—DEMOCRACY VINDICATED—IMPORTANT ADDRESS FROM HALIFAX.

A Committee has been formed in the town, at the Labour and Health, for the purpose of backing up the 'Star of Freedom,' and repudiating the sentiments which have been falsely uttered in the name of the Democracy of Halifax. The Committee have issued the following address:—"Brother Democrats,—We deem it our duty in the present critical and important crisis in the history of Democracy, to band ourselves together for the following twofold object:—1st, To aid and assist in every way, and unrewarded merit, to throw over to the shield of our country, and to preserve it from that moral assassination with which it is threatened. 2nd, To rescue Democracy from that disgrace which is being inflicted upon it by ambitious and designing men. If ever there was a time in the history of Democracy which more than another required the vigilant watchfulness and co-operation of its disciples and advocates, made to govern the Democracy of Great Britain an odious and unbearable despotism. A few thoughtless and unfeeling men have been induced by misrepresentation and falsehood, to join in the abomination. Old and tried friends to the cause are to be trampled under foot by the upstart dictator, and the whole machinery of the Democratic movement perverted to the purpose of individual aggrandizement and ambition. The Liberty of the Press is to be destroyed, and we are to be compelled, on pain of political excommunication, to confine ourselves to the mental food supplied by our would-be lord and master, or remain in a state of mental destitution. We have resolved, however, to raise our voices against this anti-Democratic state of things. In looking round amongst the condemned and the public Press, we know of no one who is so much entitled to our confidence and support as the present editor and proprietor of the 'Star of Freedom.' His long and faithful services in the cause, and the noble and self-sacrificing devotion with which he has championed the cause of Freedom, ought to endear him to every true lover of his species, while his wide and extensive connexion with the leading Democrats of Europe, and his intimate knowledge of Foreign affairs, pre-eminently fit him for the task of bringing together and uniting in one common bond of union, the oppressed and the oppressed peoples of all lands. We have beheld with indignation the base and unmanly attempts which have been made by unprincipled men to malign his character and destroy his usefulness. And grieved are we that any portion of the working men of this country should have so far forgot themselves as to repay his long and faithful services with such black ingratitude as we have lately witnessed. This conduct, however, we believe to have resulted from the gross falsehoods which have been so industriously circulated. And all that is needed is, that the truth be known, in order to turn the tide of events. In accordance with these impressions, we have set ourselves the task of rescuing this town from the stigma which has been cast upon it, and of doing our duty to the cause of truth and justice, by assisting to extend the circulation of the 'Star of Freedom,' and otherwise, by word and deed, rescuing the Democratic movement from the hands of those who conduct it with disgrace and dishonour its name. We earnestly call upon every good and true citizen to come boldly forward and assist us in this undertaking. We were told that the 'Star' was purchased with middle-class gold, and that its politics would have to be cut to suit middle-class interests. This prediction has failed; and we find the editor writing with the same fearlessness and undaunted spirit in favour of down-trodden humanity, as heretofore. The prophet who foretold this, finding his predictions beginning to fail, with that reckless audacity for which he has become notorious, then told us to beware of the Democracy which was being taught in its pages, as it was only a bait to deceive us. Had this accusation been brought by a man of character and known patriotism, against some unknown and untried individual, it might, in some degree, have had a tendency to bias and mislead our judgment; but, coming from the quarter it does, and being launched against an old, tried, and faithful servant of the people, we treat it with that contempt which it so richly merits."

"Brother Democrats, there is one other subject to which we wish to draw your attention. We wish distinctly, on the part of the working classes of Halifax, to repudiate the sentiments uttered in its pages, and to come boldly forward, at the Manchester Conference. The result of the last public meeting held by the Parliamentary Reformers justifies us in speaking this in the name of the people. Four-fifths of that meeting was composed of working men; nevertheless, we were out-voted on our own principles; and yet we believe every working man in that meeting was in favour of the principles of Chartism, 'but they were opposed to our antagonistic policy.' The same result took place at Bradford. The two towns of these two meetings were the 'hand-writing on the wall,' warning us that this obstructive policy was at an end. The sentiments which were uttered by Cockcroft at Manchester were not the sentiments of the Democratic public of Halifax. We therefore enter our solemn protest against them—a protest in which we feel convinced we shall be joined by the great bulk of the people of these districts. We likewise repudiate and disclaim all and every the acts of the mock Conference which has lately disgraced the town of Manchester with its madness and intemperance. In conclusion, we call upon the friends of freedom, of thought, and action, in every town, to follow our example, and show those who would monopolise the right to teach Democratic principles, that there is yet sufficient spirit and independence of mind left to meet and grapple with Despotism, even when cloaked in the garb of Democracy, and to uphold and maintain the true friends and advocates of freedom and equality, from what quarter soever they may be assailed."

Signed: John Colquhoun, junr., Uriah Hinchcliffe, Thomas Nicholl, John Hargreaves, William Caswell, Samuel Sutcliffe, G. H. Bunley, Robert Schofield, Joseph Waterhouse, Francis Mitchell, Sharp Dawson, John Dennis, Henry Stansfield, Joseph Bottomley, James Boothroyd, Edward Lainton, John Swift, David Roberts, Benjamin Walshaw, Charles Samuel, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Roberts, Christopher Shackleton, David Naylor, William Horsfall, William Lister, John Sutcliffe, William Drake, James Broadbent, Abraham Baldwin, Benjamin Aaron, John Chaffer, Christopher Barker, Isaac Horsfall, Daniel Oulton, Richard Thompson, James Taylor, Joshua Waddington, Henry Snodgrass, Benjamin Fowler, Robert Buckle, Thomas Clark, John Harroby, Robert Harroby, James Shuttleworth, Charles Heaton, Joseph Hines, A. Baldwin, Charles Binns, John Lawson, John Wadsworth, William Maude, Richard Lawson, Thomas Longbottom, Robert Sutcliffe, Benjamin Dawson, James Hargreaves, David Lawson, Samuel Magoon, John Sutcliffe."

"John Colquhoun, junr., Uriah Hinchcliffe, Thomas Nicholl, John Hargreaves, William Caswell, Samuel Sutcliffe, G. H. Bunley, Robert Schofield, Joseph Waterhouse, Francis Mitchell, Sharp Dawson, John Dennis, Henry Stansfield, Joseph Bottomley, James Boothroyd, Edward Lainton, John Swift, David Roberts, Benjamin Walshaw, Charles Samuel, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Roberts, Christopher Shackleton, David Naylor, William Horsfall, William Lister, John Sutcliffe, William Drake, James Broadbent, Abraham Baldwin, Benjamin Aaron, John Chaffer, Christopher Barker, Isaac Horsfall, Daniel Oulton, Richard Thompson, James Taylor, Joshua Waddington, Henry Snodgrass, Benjamin Fowler, Robert Buckle, Thomas Clark, John Harroby, Robert Harroby, James Shuttleworth, Charles Heaton, Joseph Hines, A. Baldwin, Charles Binns, John Lawson, John Wadsworth, William Maude, Richard Lawson, Thomas Longbottom, Robert Sutcliffe, Benjamin Dawson, James Hargreaves, David Lawson, Samuel Magoon, John Sutcliffe."

## AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society have much pleasure in acknowledging the sum of two hundred pounds from the Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons in general union, being a donation in aid of the workmen who are now out of employment through the master's strike. One hundred pounds of this money has been sent by the officers of the above society to the men of Manchester.—WILLIAM ALLAN, Sec.

PROTECTORIAL ESTIMATES.—Perhaps the most curious item in the estimates agreed to by the Protectionist government is the estimate that has been formed of occasional honour, which (vide the Mather case) has been set down at two hundred and forty pounds.—Punch.

THE PRESBYTERIAN RACE.—The old saying assures us that "the Race is to the Swift." This should be altered to suit the tastes of our modern young men; for in their minds the "Race is decidedly to the Fast."

HEALTH AND WEALTH.—There is this difference between those two temporal blessings—health and wealth: health is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; wealth is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the man who would not part with health for wealth, but that the richest would gladly part with all his wealth for health.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.—From a Parliamentary paper printed on Tuesday, it appears that in the season of 1850 there were 23,163 students in the several schools and other establishments for education maintained at the public expense in the presidencies of British India. An extract is given from a despatch to the Government of Fort St. George on "Bible Classes." The Council of Education proposed that the Bible should be included in the studies of the English Classes, attendance on the Bible class being left optional. As the provincial schools and the Madras University were for the especial instruction of Hindoos and Mahomedans in the English language and the science of Europe, it was considered not expedient nor prudent in any way to interfere with the religious feelings and opinions of the people. All such tendency had been carefully avoided at both the other presidencies, where native education had been successfully prosecuted.







the West Riding Delegate Meeting. Mr. T. Cameron and J. Sunderland were elected.



inadequate as an efficient means of defence, and that a re-

Mr. MACKINNON seconded the amendment.

**Mr. HEADLAM** and **Mr. EWART** opposed the reading of the Bill.

**Mr. M'GREGOR** protested against the measure as wholly unneeded for.

**Sir H. VERNER** said, he thought it was a matter for consideration whether it might not be advisable to adopt other precautions for the defence of the country; and in his opinion a small increase of the army, especially of the rifle force, the artillery and the engineers, might be made with advantage. He would also recommend that swivel guns should be remounted upon the martello towers on the southern coast, as those locations were well adapted to effect an efficient resistance to any enemy who attempted to effect a landing.

**Mr. OSBORNE** said, for the last five hours honourable gentlemen had risen to record their opinions against the principle of the bill; but they had been unsuccessful in obtaining any response from the Government bench; and therefore he thought it would be better if some one of the honourable and gallant members of the Opposition should say how they seemed to have taken upon himself the defence of the bill and responsibility of passing it into law. (A laugh.) He never heard so warlike a speech as that of the honourable baronet, expressed in such bland terms. (Laughter.) The honourable baronet not only asked the house to give a third reading to this bill, but he called upon the government to put the martello towers in order, to produce the swivels that were wanted for them, to get ready to meet the French invasion. He (**Mr. Osborne**) must say that he believed no money had been more honestly thrown away than that expended in the construction of the martello towers. His objections to this bill were not founded upon what were commonly called the views and principles of the peace party, in or out of that house. At the same time, he would never undervalue the excellent or impeccable motives of those who considered the body of men whom **Mr. Headlam** had taken certain that any impartial student of the history of our past wars and taxation would come to the same conclusion with a celebrated writer—that taxes were not raised to carry on wars, but that wars were raised to carry on taxes. He believed the large majority of that house would not dispute the proposition that the greatest glory of war was only its necessity for increasing the luxury of the most powerful nations.

He drew, however, a material distinction between armies raised for foreign conquest and armies for home defence. He was aware that some hon. members of that house were opposed even to any measures of defence; but he might remind those hon. gentlemen that in Utopia, the inhabitants of which—according to the pious and learned Sir T. More—were living in a state of perfect innocence, detesting war, despising arms, prohibiting all kind of arms, and forbidding the people were otherwise alarmed from the use of arms in case their liberties were attacked, but they were allowed to fight in defence of their rights and institutions. (Hear.) He could not, therefore, imagine that there was any person in that house more Utopian than the Utopians themselves who would go to defend the country of which it was well for them against foreign invasions. He mainly thought, looking at the state of the continent, at the gigantic armies there assembled, and at the reactionary rulers who were at the head of those armies, that the parliament of this country were fully justified in reviewing the capabilities of the defences of the country, with the view of putting them in a more efficient state.

It might be said by hon. gentlemen to object that they had already thought in Louis Napoleon. He (**Mr. Osborne**) did not wish to say anything that could trench in any way upon the prejudices of the most fastidious Frenchman, but he could not say that he shared in the feeling of confidence that had been expressed in the present President of France. He thought it most natural that a man who had raised himself by the power of the military sword should act in accordance with the course of the sword.

doubt, whatever might be said, that the power dreaded by this country was France. They had no confidence in Louis Napoleon, nor had they any reason to entertain such confidence. He thought they might as well as take a chance. It was said again, that one English soldier cost double as much as any French soldier. (Laughter.) The British military force was 113,287 men, whose cost was £1,237,000, or £38 8s. 4d. per man. The French force was 233,000 men, whose cost was £1,083,000, or £41 12s. 8d. per man. The number of generals in the British army was 117; while in the French army there were eight marshals and 143 general officers. In total cost of staff and regimental officers in England was £1,207,000, or a charge for effective services of £32,154,000, being about 28 per cent.; while the cost of the British force was £1,083,000, or about 10 per cent., or under nineteen per cent. The clothing by contract for 339,520 French soldiers cost £168,560, while the clothing for 113,000 English soldiers, including great-coats, was £360,000, or 12s. a-head more than the cost of the most expensive uniforms in the French army—those of the engineers. The charge for military justice in the French establishment was £23,000, in this country £32,000. When it was shown that the French army was kept at the highest state of discipline and efficiency at one-half the cost of the British army, he thought it must be clear that

postpone this bill, and should institute an inquiry on the subject. When a foreigner would be surprised to see how

maters of this kind were brought before the house. The Home Secretary, who was, no doubt, very skilful in the conduct of a Chancery suit, came to the house asking them to raise a militia of 80,000 men. Now, what could a Chancery barrister and the Home Secretary know about the militia? He heard and he laughed. He (Mr. Osborne) did not attribute any blame to the right hon. gentleman, but the fault was in the system; and his opinion was, that such matters should be in the hands of a War Minister in that house, who should be responsible for the government of the army. (Hear, hear.) He had seen in the papers of that day an address from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his constituents in Buckinghamshire—the confiding and trusting constituents of the Exchequer—wherein he said as a measure of internal defence which, it is believed, will soon prove both popular, economical, and efficient. He (Mr. Osborne) was not much inclined to indulge in prophecy, but he believed that, so far from proving a measure of internal defence, it would produce an internal complaint which would be neither economical, beneficial, nor desirable. (Hear, hear.) The bill was, in fact, a species of parliamentary game, and he believed that it was a game for the country, but for the political gamesters of the Ministry; and he called upon the house to reject the bill, which was of no use as a measure of defence. Everybody would admit that her Majesty's Ministers, were a nimble and active troop. (Laughter.) The noble lord at the head of the government had been successful in executing a very difficult manoeuvre, namely, changing his front in the presence of the adversary. (Great laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer was well versed in light infantry movements. (Laughter.) The noble lord at the head of the Government (Laughter.) The Home Secretary was equally expert in avoiding the fire-ling of questions. (Laughter.) His neighbour the right hon. member for North Essex (the Secretary-at-War) was an experienced soldier, and would avoid danger at any quarter; but the Attorney-General had not been able to get much farther than the rudiments of "goose step." (Laughter.) But the force which was proposed to be raised would be a far from an organised hypocrisy." (Laughter and applause.) The bill was, with the paper, a good deal more than a merely tame invasion, that was aggression. (Cheers.) At the end of five minutes, after 121 days, the men were to be dismissed to their homes. Why, such a force would be nothing but an irregular horde, more likely to be dangerous to the regular soldiers than to their foes. (Cheers.) He was much surprised that a minister at the eve of an invasion should have the audacity to propose to acquire a little popularity, and to consult the "genius of the hour"—(Laughter)—should have proposed to exempt peers from serving. (Cheers.) An hon. gentleman beside him had alluded to the militia in America; but Washington had always spoken of it with the greatest contempt. In 1776 after the battle of the Clouds, the militia of the north were completely ignominious. Washington denounced them as the strongest terms, and said that the depressed state in which the American cause then stood, arose from "short enlistments, short drill, and plaining too great dependence

to have an overpowering naval force, such as no other power could compete with, and to give full scope to volunteer rifle corps if rifles they wanted. But

he called on the house in the words of a statesman now no more, not to be caught by a fear of invasion into the snare of a hasty decision, and to pass a measure proposed by a ministry scrambling for a party, and discussed in the panic of an expiring parliament. (Cheers.)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL referred to the authority of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hardinge in favour of the bill, and contended that in the circumstances of Europe government were bound to provide for the protection of the country.

MR. PEARO opposed the bill.

On a division the third reading was carried by 220 against 148 votes.

The third reading then passed. A clause exempting members of the London University was inserted.

MR. W. WILLIAMS moved the omission of the ballot clause, upon which another division took place, when the clause was affirmed by 187 to 142.

An amendment proposed by SIR DE L. EVANS, preventing the application of the ballot in times of peace, was also divided against.

The bill then passed, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

The Militia Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM BILL.—On the motion of Lord REDEBARE this bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill passed a second reading; and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was also read a second time.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS (CONVENTION WITH FRANCE) BILL.—Lord MANSFELD proposed the second reading of this bill. Up to this moment England and England had not been placed on an equal footing on this subject. Whilst the convention signed in 1843 acted well as regards English criminals who absconded to France, it did not

