

MY DEAR FRIENDS,  
I submit to you the following admirable letter—written by the delegates representing you (the bold Northernists) who have done as much to forward the people's cause as any people in England; and I would ask you and them, whether the complaint, which they justly make can be more mortifying to them than it is to me? I ask you—and think of it—whether any other proprietor of a newspaper in the world would allow his conduct not to be criticised, but censured and reviled, as I have allowed mine to be in the Northern Star?

I ask you whether any circumstance is so pre-eminently calculated to disturb and destroy you in your ranks, as the promulgation of disunion among your leaders? The dismissal of Mr. Henson, for the abuse of the House of Commons, Town, cost me nearly five hundred pounds, while my honest clients, whose character I would not allow to be reviled, paid not a farthing of the amount.

Mr. Hill's abuse of Dr. McDougal, while a refugee, cost me a good editor, and inflicted much damage upon our cause; while the publication of my own resolution that the Chartists of 1848 should not go undaunted together with the exemption from oakum-picking—cost me five hundred pounds; thus showing that what is published in the Star is always legally construed against me; when liberty or money is the penalty; while the publication of violent and ridiculous speeches has been the cause of my incarceration and heavy pecuniary loss. But now, in answer to the wise and discreet resolution of the men of the West Riding, I give it under my hand: **THE NORTHERN STAR SHALL NEVER AGAIN BE MADE THE ORGAN FOR CIRCULATING ANY PERSONAL OR PRIVATE SQUABBLES OR DISSENSIONS. IT SHALL REMAIN WHAT IT EVER HAS BEEN—THE TRUE REFLEX OF THE POPULAR MIND OF THIS COUNTRY.**

Your faithful friend,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Feb. 14th, 1850.  
Dear Sir—I forward you the following resolution, unanimously adopted at a West Riding delegate meeting, held in the Democratic School, Cross-street, Bradford, Feb. 2nd, 1850.

Moved by George Weber, seconded by Edward Smith:—That we, the delegates of the various towns in the West Riding, assembled at Bradford, February 2nd, 1850, are of opinion that the Northern Star ought not to be made the medium for persons to advocate and slander each other; and we request Mr. O'Connor, as the proprietor of that paper, not to allow the Star to be used for any such purpose, as we consider such proceedings to be highly injurious to the cause of liberty.

Delegates present who signed the above—Joseph Eastwood, Henry; Thomas Hill, Keighley; George Weber, Halifax; Henry Marsden, Holmfirth; Edward Smith, Bradford; Joseph Smith, Huddersfield; Henry Marsden, Chairman; Richard Goe, Treasurer; Henry Wilson, Secretary.

"United we stand,  
Divided we fall."  
TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,

You now have the foreshadowing of your hope from the present session of Parliament, and as I predicted for you, the sublimity of the ministry is based upon your supineness and presumed satisfaction. A majority of forty-nine in the House of Lords, gave Lord JOHN RUSSELL such confidence in his power over the Commons, that in reply to Mr. Hume, the noble lord repeated and adhered to his "FINALITY" principle; he told the honourable Member for Montrose, in bold and unmistakable language, that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government, to propose any extension of the suffrage; and he was right, quite right, so long as he can draw his quarter's salary, and base his enormous patronage upon your justly presumed satisfaction. I say justly presumed, because he knows, as well as you know, that had there, during the recess, been a resolute manifestation of the popular mind, that the QUEEN'S speech would have been framed in accordance with the popular will; and there being no such manifestation, the royal speech naturally presumed that you are satisfied with the present system.

In that speech there is not a word of hope for you, nor from the speeches of any member connected with the Government can you anticipate any, the slightest benefit. Am not I, as well as the Government, justified in presuming that a great majority of the people are satisfied with the present system? And acting upon the principle of Universal Suffrage would I be justified in urging the dissatisfaction of the minority as grounds for resisting the satisfaction of the majority?

Working men, it would be fair in me to base my opinion upon such a presumption, was I not aware of the truth of the maxim, that "self preservation is the first law of nature," and that your preservation depends not upon your natural, but upon your unnatural dependence upon your employers. I am not so wild a politician, as to censure the father who would rather suppress, or even deny, his political feeling, than consign his wife and little children to beggary, starvation, or the battle, by the avowal of his principles. And it is not at all unnatural that the master should endeavour to preserve his ascendancy, by thus holding his slave in bondage, when his wealth and power is based upon that bondage.

It is, therefore, because I do not measure your apathy by your presumed satisfaction, but by the masters' power, that I do not believe that the majority—or even a large minority—of the working classes are satisfied with the present position.

Working men, however I may sympathise with the sufferers in foreign countries, it has ever been my desire to keep the English eye steadily fixed upon English policy; and nothing grieves me more, or irritates me more, than to hear speeches, at meetings of working men, wholly and entirely devoted to foreign matters: whereas, if the mind of England was kept steadily fixed upon English affairs, and was so framed as to mould English Government in accordance with that mind, then England would be able to express something more than sympathy for foreign nations. At the present moment the promised Constitution of France, based upon the blood of the French people, is being moulded down to aristocratic convenience. If the suffrage is not to be altered, giving the vote to be made more difficult; and lest the vote should be the reflex of the national will, not only is the free expression of opinion suppressed by the prevention of public meetings, but the Press which circulates it is proscribed.

Working men, let me now furnish you with the strongest proof that the capitalists, who live upon labour, do not desire any alteration in the present system that would increase your power. On Wednesday next, the 13th inst., there is to be a large gathering of Parliamentary and Financial Reformers in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, and on this day week you will learn how many mill-owners and employers of labour will have taken part in that meeting, the object of which is to increase your political power. I predict the sprinkling of that class will be small; whereas, if the meeting was held for the mere purpose of reducing taxation which falls upon them, and enabling them to increase the taxation that falls upon you, the vast edifice would be far too small to contain them.

Working men, we have now had one week of the present Session of Parliament—that is, a twenty-fourth part of the whole Session, presuming that it will last six months, and will hold its meetings each day—and I cannot learn, either from the Speech from the Throne, or from any speech delivered in the House, that it is intended to confer one particle of benefit upon your order. We have had Pro-

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tection and Free Trade, Greece, Ceylon, the Colonies, Ecclesiastical Commissions, and several other questions—in which, until you possess the vote, you are in no way interested—critically discussed. So the Session commenced; and, if you are apathetic, so it will end.

Working men, you are like all other animals—you are dull and sluggish in winter, when the blood flows coldly in the veins; but when it waxes warm, you are not behind any other class, in any other country, in vigour and energy; and here goes to prepare you for the change.

In April, the Parliamentary and Financial Reformers are to hold a Conference in London—then the blood will be up. You remember the 10th of April, 1848; and what I now propose is, that a Conference of English, Irish, and Scotch delegates shall be held in London at the same time, and I will undertake to say, that the brave Irish people will elect shrewd, firm, and intelligent patriots to represent them; and will cheerfully defray their share of the expense; and as the British minister has ever held his power upon Irish resistance to the English people, this union of the people of both countries, will teach him that he can no longer maintain his power upon so frail a pretext.

This has been the darling object of my life, to destroy that horrible prejudice entertained against the English by the Irish; and in order to overcome it, I have withstood all slander and persecution. It would not be fair for me to publish what I hear privately in the House of Commons; while I may tell you that the general feeling is, that the people are supposed to have abandoned the Charter altogether, in consequence of their not subscribing funds to support the cause. You see the amount subscribed by the Parliamentary Reformers upon a platform at one meeting; it amounted to over 1,500*l.*, while presuming our Conference to consist of forty-five; England, Scotland, and Wales, electing thirty, and Ireland, fifteen; and setting down the salary of each delegate at 2*l.* a week, and assigning three weeks for the period of its continuance, the whole amount—apart from the travelling—expenses to be paid by England, Scotland, and Wales would amount to 1800*l.*, or less than a shilling a piece from four thousand individuals, or about one penny a piece from four thousand; and let me ask you whether, if the people are not prepared to make such a sacrifice, the Government is not justified in resisting their every appeal?

I have often told you that nothing was more injurious to a cause that was paralysed and struck down by tyranny and persecution, than an attempt to arouse it from its slumber while thus paralysed; and I have also told you—as I told PLAIN JOHN—that where Chartism was struck down by the tyrant's arm, it would remain undisturbed until the day of resurrection came; that it would not retrograde; but, holding the ground it had gained, would still march onward. And Chartism having been in a state of lethargy for the last two years, when I now propose is, that that Conference shall assemble in April, and that upon that day that I make my motion for the PEOPLE'S CHARTER there shall be a peaceable demonstration of the Chartist mind upon KENNINGTON COMMON. And to prove to you that I am not afraid to take the lion's share of danger, if elected, I will act as Chairman of the Meeting; and I undertake to pledge myself, that no man shall be victimised by my rashness, intemperance, or folly; but that I will so marshal and direct the mind, at both Conference and Meeting, as will prove to our opponents that we require something more than is promised in the Royal Speech, but nothing more than is just.

Working men, I know not whether you will consider me right or wrong when (however the proposition may be repudiated by thousands) I again appeal to you to prepare a NATIONAL PETITION and local petitions as well, to be presented to the House of Commons; and for this reason—because Government and your opponents base their position upon your indifference; and I would appoint discreet men to seek veritable signatures, and not the obscene signatures of spies and informers, whereby my power and yours may be weakened, and the power of our opponents strengthened.

In conclusion, let me tell you now, as I have told you to surfeit before—that the working classes of this, or any other country, will never derive benefit from a physical revolution; while nothing so much tends to weaken their cause as violent language, which is calculated to intimidate thousands who would otherwise co-operate with them. My day-thought and night-dream have been devoted to reflection upon those means by which I could best serve the interest of all classes—making the rich, richer and the poor, richer—living down prejudice, and leaving the world better than I found it; and the greatest opposition against which both you and I have had to contend, has been the violent language of poor gentlemen, who are too proud to work, and too poor to live without labour.

My dear friends, does it not make your heart sick—does it not almost drive you to despair, dependence, and madness, when you read of the dissensions that exist between parties and individuals professing the same principles? And what would you think of me if I attempted to base my popularity upon the spouting of mere "airy and metaphysical notions," sinking all thought of people in self, and being more satisfied with clamorous applause than substantial reform? Do not you think that I have suffered enough from Government persecution and POPULAR INGRATITUDE, to prove to you that I aim at something higher than personal ambition and mere popular applause?

Working men, twenty-eight years of steadfast adherence, and the expenditure of a large fortune in your cause, imprisonment without conversion, and slander without desertion, should be a sufficient testimony of my character; and what I have ever endeavoured to accomplish has been the union of leaders, to insure the union of followers—for, believe me that, when officers disagree, soldiers are likely to mutiny. And now, what I most fervently implore of you is, at once and for ever, to let the extinguisher upon all dissensions—to put those who differ right their battles, not upon the public platform, or in the Press, but in a private conversation—as I am resolved that your organ, the NORTHERN STAR shall never again contain one column or line of party or personal squabble; and I believe you will admit, that no other proprietor of a newspaper in this world would have allowed his own organ to be the medium, not of censure only, but of abuse of himself.

These remarks do not refer to the present, or even to recent times only—they refer to the period when the first Convention was held in 1839, when the poor gentlemen, having expended your money, sought to make a living by your disunion, and for which I was the sufferer and the paymaster.

Working men—United you Stand, Divided you Fall; and scout from your ranks every man who would make you fall by your own disunion.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising  
Friend and Representative,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE MATHON ESTATE.

TO THE DEPOSITORS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE MATHON ESTATE.

MY FRIENDS,  
I have had three or four applications for the return of a portion of the funds subscribed for the purchase of the above estate. In two instances where the amount required was stated, I repaid it by return of post; in two other instances, where questions were asked and upon the reply to which the withdrawal depended, I stated to the applicants, that if not satisfied with my response as to the probable time of completing the purchase, that they also should receive their money by return of post; and now I have to inform the several depositors in that fund of, to them, a most important event.

When I purchased the estate as I then stated, it was liable to a jointure of 300*l.* a year to Mrs. CLIFF, the owner of the estate, that is, the purchasers during her life, would be liable to a rent of 12*l.* an acre. This charge upon the estate reduced its value to the purchaser by from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*; that lady, however, has departed this life, and the property has consequently increased in value to that amount, the purchasers now not being liable to any rent whatever, a circumstance which, I dare say, will lead to the very speedy completion of the purchase of the property; while I beg to state, that all parties who have paid up the amount of money, representing the number of acres that they wish to purchase, shall receive back their money if inclined so to do.

Some complain that the purchase has not been completed as speedily as they expected it; while they seem ignorant of the fact, that title deeds connected with the purchase of a large estate, cannot be concluded so easily as they imagine, and especially during a period which is called the "long vacation," when conveyancers are generally out of town—and that vacation lasts during August, September, and October.

I trust that the parties who have deposited monies for the purchase of this estate, will be satisfied with this explanation; while I may further add, that if it is not fully purchased, I shall apply the proceeds from the sale of the Minister Lovel and Snig's End estates to the purchase of the remainder for the Land Company, and those two estates will be sold in April by the mortgagees; and I have handed over the PROCEEDS OF THE LOWLANDS ESTATE to the tender measures of Mr. ROBERTS, who has advanced 1,000*l.* by way of mortgage, and as the occupants at O'Connorville are, generally speaking, the best conducted upon any of the estates, I will deal more leniently with them; and the strongest gratitude of the people is, that the men of Bradford—among whom the dissatisfied Mr. O'Grady has again come to reside—sent a larger amount for the Land Fund last week, than has come from all England for many weeks past. But to furnish you with the strongest evidence, that men do not intend to wear faces under a hood, I request you to read the following letter, written three months since by the most violent and wily obstructor of the Land Plan, and the man who has endeavoured to do more injury than Mr. BUN BEATTIE of Minister. Now please to read the letter:—

DEAR SIR—If you see Mr. O'Connor, please to tell him that Squire York, of Northampton, near Tewkesbury, has employed me to draw up a plan of three-acre allotments, for the purpose of building, &c., &c., which I purpose to bring to Squire York on Wednesday next. I stand that he is about to put all his farms, that may be given up, of which he has a great number, into small allotments. Squire York and I have had two or three conversations on the subject. Messrs. Doyle and Cullingham kindly gave me their assistance. I feel assured of pleasing Mr. O'Connor's phlogiston is beginning to be verified.

Yours truly,  
P. J. O'BRIEN, Schoolmaster.

Reader, what think you of the sentiments of this philanthropist? and do you not wonder how I withstood the slander, the villany, and ingratitude of such fellows.

Faithfully yours,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

DEAR SIR—I learnt promiscuously to-day that a deputation from the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, consisting of Sir J. Walsley, George Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Dickinson, would be in Nottingham during the present week; not feeling satisfied with respect to the report, I set to work and learned for a positive fact that the Mayor had been applied to, and had granted the use of the Exchange Hall for the above-named meeting. I thought, I deemed it my duty to call a meeting of the Chartist Council, and inform them of what I had learned. The parties getting up the meeting are keeping it very still, as yet; the meeting will be held on Friday evening next, they have not issued any bill publicly, yet, calling the meeting; I think they are doing this to prevent us from sending for you. Having laid the facts of the case before the council, they instructed me to write to you immediately, and request you to attend at the above-mentioned meeting. The council are of opinion, that the parties in Nottingham getting up the meeting, wish to exclude you from taking part in the proceedings, so as to give the public press a chance of saying that a meeting of this kind had been held by your constituents, and that you had never been invited, so as to make it appear to the world that the people of Nottingham had become disgusted with your conduct, as their representative. Such not being the case, we are very desirous you should attend the meeting, if possible, and thereby convince our enemies that so long as you continue to discharge your duties in the praiseworthy manner you have hitherto done, we—at least—the working men of Nottingham know how to appreciate such services.

Have the kindness to write by return of post, so that we can give as much publicity as possible to your attendance.

Yours respectfully, on behalf of the Chartist Council,

JOHN SKERRITT, Secretary.

Lewis's-square, Ranelagh-street, Nottingham, Feb. 5, 1850.

24, Nottingham Hill Terrace, London.

February 7th, 1850.

DEAR SKERRITT,—

In consequence of your letter being addressed to the Northern Star office, and not to my residence, I did not receive it till this (Thursday) morning, when I beg to tell you that I fully agree in every sentence it contains; but, nevertheless, no power of any party will be able to shake the confidence of those who returned me, and whose feelings and interests I trust I faithfully represent.

I regret, however, that it will not be in my power to be present, as you will learn, from the enclosed letter, that I am to attend a consultation at seven o'clock to-morrow (Friday) night, with respect to my action for libel against the Nottingham Journal, which is supposed will be tried on Saturday; and had it not been that my attendance at that consultation is indispensable, nothing would have been greater joy or pleasure than to meet friend and foe upon that battle-field where my blood has been shed, but where the vigour of the people nobly asserted its triumph.

I received your letter I was made acquainted with the "dodge," but the strategy of faction shall never turn my co-operation into hostility, so long as I feel convinced that the principles of my personal opponents, if adopted, would serve the cause of the people.

I have every reliance and confidence in the brave men of Nottingham, with whom I have had so many struggles, and to whom give my kindest love and affection, with the assurance that, ere long, I will again meet them in their native town.

Your Faithful Friend and Uncompromising Representative,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—Read this on the platform.

"For a nation to be free, 'tis sufficient that she will be."

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

(From the Freeman, of February 2nd.)

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,  
In consequence of my attendance at meetings in the North of England, I have been unable to send you any of the many letters which I have written to you. However, as you appear, once more, to have a sufficient number of men in the field, perhaps you sustained, no disappointment; meantime, allow me to assure you, that however any of those ironies may be heated or struck, you will not receive one particle of benefit from the well.

I have been invited to attend the first grand demonstration of the Democratic party, which is now being organised for the purpose of cooling all the irons of the several tinkers, and making such a furnace as will thaw and dissolve all humbug, and for ever; and as it is to the union, to the voice, and to the power of the veritable people alone that I look for a veritable change in their condition, all other business laid aside, I shall consider it my duty to be present at the inauguration of Ireland's regeneration, and her new birth into righteousness.

Irishmen, the old policy was, enlist every man who is willing to enter your ranks as a willing soldier, and drink his health in the BOYLE WATER; now the policy is to divide Ireland into five parties—Protectionists, Free Traders, National Alliance, Conciliation Hall, and Democracy; and believe me, that if the Democrats are only true, zealous, and energetic, the other four parties will merge into utter insignificance.

Can anything be more absurd—may, reasonably—than the fact of one party basing his power upon an opposition to Lord GLENMALL and others, who nibble at Repeal; while those who base their power upon that opposition declare Repeal to be their darling object? Again, can anything be more absurd than the fact of Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL basing his opposition to the principles of the National Alliance, upon the grounds that Mr. DUFFY has spoken slightly of the POPE; while the Italian people, all Catholics, as well as Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, and all eye-witnesses of the POPE's doings, have rebelled against him? And can anything be more absurd than the fact, that the Free Traders of Ireland are now being marshalled, not as mere opponents of Protection, but as the presumed supporters of that very Government which for years they have been denouncing?

My countrymen, although I never have despaired, and never shall despair, of establishing such a union of hardy and determined Irishmen, as will ultimately, and for ever, overthrow the knavery of their several cunning opponents, yet you may rely upon it, that in the course of a very short time you will hear the old cry, "Whoever divides the Liberal interest is an enemy to his country." And you may depend upon it, that the leading cuckoos in that cry will be Government doings and lickspittles, who will endeavour to use your presumed satisfaction, in the House of Commons, for the purpose of gaining patronage for themselves; as the cause of battle between the contending parties will now be Protection or Free Trade, while, if you are wise, you will contend for Free Trade in its entirety—namely, Free Trade in Legislation—as the only means by which Free Trade in corn, or anything else, can be turned to national instead of class benefit.

Could the most ingenious or subtle men in the world more fully prove the fully anticipated results from Irish agitation than Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL has developed in his threat to resign his seat in Parliament? Was not the plain English of that threat—Anticipated the hope of being able to live comfortably upon the proceeds of a more paying profession than that of the law, namely, the profession of agitation, and from which agitation I anticipated the liberation of my country; but now, that I anticipate greater profit from my legal than from my agitating profession, I abandon my country's cause, and wrap myself in selfishness.

Irishmen, you are not to anger ill, or to anticipate defeat, or even difficulties, from such secessions; but, on the contrary, they should inspire you with hope, as they are purely based upon the GREAT FACT that the Irish mind can no longer be used for individual selfishness.

You know but little of England or of England's power, and you know as little of England's weakness. England's power is based upon her machinery, and the control that the people of England have over her machinery; her weakness is based upon her enormous debt, her colonial difficulties, and the hostility of all continental powers; while her enormous difficulty would be a thorough union of the Irish industrial mind. And if it is to prepare you for such an union, that I beg to subscribe my name as a member of the Irish Democratic party; and to establish such a union that I shall once more be amongst my countrymen at the proposed meeting of that body; and then I shall subscribe something more than my voice to aid you in the accomplishment of your object, which I believe to be the regeneration of your country.

Good God! how it must sicken any true patriot's heart to read the dissension between Irish exiles in the United States; and how it must raise the hope of those who have ever lived upon your disunion.

I was aware that your first labour would be to destroy the old rotten system of Irish agitation; but I still had the hope, that those who clung to the old and broken fragments would be so few and insignificant, that your new edifice would rise and tower to the admiration of the world; and I confess that what I learn of the materials of which your new Democratic Association is composed inspires me with no little hope, and animates me with no slight courage.

influence of the opponents of the Government, but affirmatively for the accomplishment of your own rights.

You know the old saying, when "rogues fall out, honest men come by their own"; and you know full well that the rogues who live upon your labour and subservience, have now fallen out; and you ought to know that if you are not used by the rogues, you will come by your own.

I am writing to you on Tuesday, and, therefore, not aware of the result of the Free Trade gathering; but you may rely upon it that I have received, not only the countenance of the RUC (RUC-GENERAL or IRELAND), but also of the British Government, and that your independent member, the faithful Lord Mayor, will trumpet it in the House of Commons, as the strongest proof of Irish confidence in the WIG Government.

Now, my countrymen, if such a meeting was called for the purpose of passing censure upon the Government, and however beneficial its results might be to the country, it would either be put down by proclamation, or it would be surrounded by the GAZERS-GENERAL, and his staff. All rogues that take place at Protectionist meetings are lauded and luxuriated in by the Press; while, during the Free Trade agitation, if any Chartist undertook to offer opposition, he would be hurried from the platform, and kicked and buffeted as he was dragged through the furious Free Traders, and was denounced by the press as a CHARTIST HUFFIAN, an INTRUDER, and REVOLUTIONARY.

Now, this will show you the difficulties against which men who advocate the true cause of democracy, have to contend, while, nothing despairing, and still undiminished, I rely upon the growing power of the people to overcome the tyranny of despots and the rascality of the press.

In my invitation to be present at the inaugural Democratic meeting, I am requested to invite some of the popular English leaders to accompany me; and I shall have the more pleasure in complying with their request, inasmuch as my countrymen of the justice, of the slander and denunciation to which those talented men have been subjected; and I do hope that their introduction to their Irish fellow working-men, all roving in the country, will be a source of mutual benefit, such a union between Oelt and Saxon, as no Government could destroy, no artful dodger can weaken; as, rely upon it, that upon the union of the people of both countries, and upon that alone, the liberties of both countries can be securely based.

Your faithful friend and countryman,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S.—To show you that I shall not appear at your meeting as an intruder, I present you with the following invitation:—F. O'C.

Irish Democratic Association, Anglesey Buildings, several streets, Dublin.  
Sir—I am directed by the Committee of the Irish Democratic Association to inform you that an aggregate meeting of the people will be held on an early day. Knowing the daily more and more earnestly that you, your countrymen, and your country, have been so long and so sound political principles which have tended to enlighten our English neighbours.

I have the honour to be, sir, your devoted servant,  
To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN ABERDEEN.

VISIT OF G. W. M. REYNOLDS, ESQ.

A crowded intelligent and enthusiastic meeting was held in Bon-Accord Hall on Monday night, to receive an address from G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., in favour of constitutional reform. The large hall was well filled before the hour of meeting, and was densely crowded by the time the proceedings commenced. Mr. Reynolds, who appeared on the platform, accompanied by his lady, was loudly cheered on making his appearance. Mr. George Smart was by acclamation adopted to the chair.

Mr. Reynolds returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon him. The subject upon which the speakers were to address the meeting was second to none in importance. He had applied his mind, thought a working man, to this subject for the last eight or ten years, and had been daily more and more convinced, that the working man proceeded to demand reform, based upon sound principles, their condition must become worse and worse. (Loud cheers.)

MR. DAVID WAGITT moved the first resolution.—"The downward tendency of the affairs of the country (England) from the decline which has taken place in the remuneration for labour. (Hear.) It was further evident in the appalling increase of pauperism, and in the amount of social degradation and wretchedness which prevailed throughout the country." Mr. Wright proceeded to point out the enormous inequalities of the representative system, and the gross corruption which prevailed in the Financial department of government, and which was well and emphatically indicated by the declaration of Mr. W. Chambers, "That the financial concerns of the country were conducted in a mysterious and unbusinesslike manner, that it was impossible for any human being to understand them." (Loud applause.) It had been urged by their city member (Captain Fordyce), that the People's Charter would give a preponderance of power to the working man. But did they ever hear of any one grudging a preponderance of labour to the working man? And if a working man could manage affairs of vital importance to himself, if he could vote for a minister to attend to his soul, was he not also fit to vote for a representative parliament? And did not the working man have a preponderance of taxation on his shoulders? Mr. Wright concluded an eloquent, and loudly applauded speech, by proposing the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming and downward tendency of the country, and the enormous inequalities of the representative system, the result of the present unjust and unequal system of representation, promoting as it does, the corrupt interests of a small faction, at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only way to secure a permanent remedy for this state of affairs, is such a change in our representative system as will place the House of Commons under the direct control of the nation, by the admission of the entire male adult population within the pale of the electoral franchise, and under the direct control in the democratic entitled the People's Charter."

MR. JOHN BRAKE seconded the motion, which was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

MR. WILLIAM LINDSEY moved the second resolution. He had never met a working man who after calling for the same, intimacy in ancient Greece, and fairness of the principles of the Charter; but it was not sufficient to be convinced of the truth of these principles—they must be carried into effect. He would not throw obstacles in the way of any party that might be agitating for a less measure than the Charter, but all who considered that the Charter contained only a necessary measure of reform, were at the same time bound to agitate for it. (Applause.) Mr. Lindsey, in conclusion, moved the following resolution:—"That in order to make effectual the demand for the People's Charter, it is necessary that a permanent of that measure should forthwith form themselves into an association for that purpose; and that this meeting therefore earnestly calls upon—especially the working classes—the unrepresented masses of the United Kingdom, to join the National Charter Association, organised at the late Manchester and Glasgow Conference."

MR. ARTHUR MACDONALD seconded the resolution. The principles of the Charter had been in part contained for since the first dawn of civilisation, though it could not be expected that they should have reached the same maturity in ancient Greece, Rome as in this country, with an enlightened press, and such noble advocates of reform as their friend Mr. Reynolds. (Loud applause.) In every page of the Bible these principles were inscribed. That book told them that God had made of one blood all nations of men upon the earth, and that all things were given to man for his enjoyment. But class legislation had uprooted and reversed the laws of Heaven, and trampled upon common humanity. (Loud applause.) He was, however, as anxious as anyone present to hear Mr. Reynolds, and would not do so without cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. REYNOLDS, who stood forward amidst a storm of applause. After apologising for his having been rather late, owing to his having lost his passage once or twice on his way, Mr. Reynolds returned thanks for the very cordial reception which he had just met, and announced that he would be more than a reward for any trouble which his journey north might have cost him. He knew well the merits of the working man, and sympathised deeply with him, under his privations. While labouring in the cause of the working man, he had reaped no reward and had

sought none. It was, to him, sufficient satisfaction that he had contributed his mite on behalf of the oppressed. All men were originally on equal circumstances, and why was it that now the bulk of their fellowmen were robbed of their natural rights—the franchise? It could only be by iniquitous tyrannies, the result of the imperfect representation of the county in parliament was evident, in the fact that they found the institutions of the barbarous middle ages still existing, and standing out in glaring contrast with the enlightenment of the present day; and it was preposterous to expect the House of Commons to reform itself without a vigorous pressure from without. The theory of the British constitution was that the country is governed by Kings, Lords, and Commons. But it was found that the aristocracy, who were of course sole rulers in the House of Commons, had also largely encroached upon the prerogatives, and rights of the crown, and though he did not lament the abridgement of the rights of the crown, he thought that anything taken from it should be given, not to a tyrannical, indolent, and blood-thirsty aristocracy, but to the people. The aristocracy, who also managed to engross the House of Commons itself, as well as to deprive the working men and other appointments, and they could, through the House of Commons, put their hands into the pockets of the people, and help themselves to whatever they wanted; so that the property and interests of the country were entirely at their mercy, and though the people effectually to knock down. The Queen's speech, delivered the other day, gave out, that the country was in a very favourable state. Now, they had already heard, that upwards of a million of paupers existed in England; and they knew for a fact, that on last Christmas day, many poor persons in London alone were dependent upon charity for their Christmas dinner, while the poor labourers in the agricultural districts, were starving on five or six shillings a week; many of the mill-hands in the manufacturing towns were, half employed, and the most degrading poverty, wretchedness, and demoralisation prevailed. But what could the people do, unarmed, in the presence of a Government armed to the teeth, and ready to mow them down the instant they attempted to show a hostile attitude? He did not mean to encourage any attempt at violence. He believed that in the English constitution, had as it was, there existed elements of freedom sufficient to accomplish their purposes. One of the great principles which he held with respect to land, was that every one who needed such a piece of land, should have more than sustenance, and that the industrious should be well fed before any one could be permitted to eat the bread of idleness; but this regulation had been reversed under the present system. Mr. Reynolds then took up in his hand a copy of the People's Charter. Why had the supporters of that document been vilified and abused?—simply because the aristocracy constantly strove to throw scandal upon those who were devoting themselves to the work of dragging the people out of the mire. It said, that the mass of the people were to be entrusted with the franchise, owing to their ignorance; but it was the intelligence of the people that was in reality feared. Whether did the occupation and works of the aristocracy, or of the working man, produce more to benefit the country, or more intelligence? Everything for convenience, comfort, and luxury, was furnished by the working man; and if the working classes were ignorant, what had those who threw their ignorance in their teeth done to enlighten them? On the continent, in several countries, the people last year voted for the franchise, in possession of full powers, and was their conduct such as the opponents of universal suffrage would have predicted?—were they not on the contrary, everywhere great, generous, and magnanimous?—Yes; too magnanimous in some cases, for they allowed the aristocrats again to assume power, and what was the policy which was immediately adopted?—they lacerated and scourged women, slaughtered children, filled their dungeons, and sent hundreds to the scaffold. A "party of order," as it was called, arose to complete the ruin of the cause of liberty. Let the friends of reform see to it, that no such party of order arise in this country. The government and parliament told the people of Britain, that they were free—yes, they were free to set off to work very early in the morning, and to continue very late at night, to take small wages for much work, to give the aristocracy every thing, and to retain nothing; and then the press and the aristocracy would laud their condition as "free born Britons," the greatest people on the face of the earth," &c. They were also told of the immense extent of the British empire, and of the nothing to the working man—the colonies were nothing else than a series of lucrative sinecure posts for the sons of

## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

On Thursday the Abbe de Montouis and M. Genillier, a professor of mathematics, were put under trial for some sedition speeches made before the Abbe de Montouis, in a club of which the Abbe was president. In one of these speeches the Abbe de Montouis, speaking of the French expedition to Rome, said that the President of the Republic was a traitor to the constitution, and that he should be delivered up to justice. After a long trial, M. Genillier was acquitted, and the Abbe de Montouis found guilty. The latter was consequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1,000 francs.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—Under this date the correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle" writes as follows: "We have received very alarming accounts of the state of feeling in the east of France. The newspapers published in the departments towards the frontiers of Switzerland describe the country on the eve of insurrection, and the refugees in Switzerland as anxiously waiting for the first symptoms of insurrection to join in the movement. These statements are put forward principally by the organs of the Government, and in ordinary circumstances would be calculated to create uneasiness, but as it is known that the object of them is to afford an excuse for the interference of France in the demand made by Prussia and Austria for the expulsion of the refugees at present in Switzerland, we need not be particularly alarmed at their actual insurrection will take place. It appears that General Geyser, who commands the sixth military division (of which Lyons is the centre, and which has, for the last year, been in a state of siege), has applied to the Government for further reinforcements. This would be an alarming symptom were it not for the fact that a short time since this same General Geyser wrote a report, in which he stated that, with the troops he had, he would secure the tranquillity of his district, and that if the National Guards were disbanded, he would consent to a reduction of 10,000 men."

Count Ladislaus Telcki and M. Puszky have addressed letters to the "Journal des Debats," contradicting a statement in the "Journal de Naples," to the effect that revolutionary committees had been established in the principal cities of Europe, in correspondence with a central committee in London directed by Mazzini, Ledra Rolin, Straube, and Puszky.

M. Moutard, the editor of the "La Liberte," was sentenced by the Police Court, of Paris on Saturday to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 200fr., for having published the journal without lodging the security required by law.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—Yesterday evening the French Ministry was left in a minority on an important question on the order of the day, read for the further consideration of the bill introduced by the Government for the transference of the Prefecture, and other public officers of the Department of the Rhone, from Moulins to St. Etienne. It became evident that a strong opposition would be made to the measure by the whole of the Republican party, and a considerable number of the Conservatives expressed their determination to oppose it. On the other hand, M. de Malleville, M. de Grammont, and M. Leon Faucher, warmly defended the measure, and the latter took care to warn the Assembly that, as the rejection of the bill would be a grave check to the Government, he would be glad to see it passed before doing so to consider well the consequences. Notwithstanding this warning, the Assembly rejected the measure by a majority of 335 to 160.

M. Marc Dufassier, a representative of the people and editor of the "Ruche de La Dordogne," having been found guilty by a jury of the Charente exhibiting the population to civil war, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2,000fr.

The "Journal du Cher" of the 2nd inst., states that the Irish priest, inhabiting one of the communes of the arrondissement of Sancerre, has been expelled from France.

## DISTURBED STATE OF PARIS.

(From the "Daily News" of Wednesday.)  
MONDAY.—After your express left Paris this evening, the democrats of the Faubourg assembled in tumultuous groups around the base of the tree of liberty in the Rue St. Martin, which some of the police agents were attempting to cut down. The people muttered curses loud and deep, and at length they broke forth into a more serious form, the police were compelled to decamp ignominiously. The arrival of the troops, however, turned the aspect of affairs. Although no shots were fired, I regret to say that blood has again been shed, and five men have been seriously wounded—two of them mortally. I believe, that the streets are so densely thronged that it is absolutely impossible to obtain accurate information. Gen. Lamoriciere has been dragged from his carriage, but a friend pushed him into a cabinet de lecture, from which he escaped by a back door.

General Changarnier has, however, 100,000 men under arms, so there is little prospect of anything serious occurring during the night.

On Tuesday there had been a continuation in a slight degree of the *rassemblement* in the Quartier St. Martin. At noon numerous groups of men in bouffes filled the streets about the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers and the boulevards. The *sergents de ville* had some difficulty in keeping open path through the streets. General Changarnier went out on horseback with an escort of dragons and visited the scenes of yesterday's riot. Between two and three o'clock, the crowd became so thick and compact that the Port St. Martin that troops had to be ordered to keep the streets clear. As I write the crowds are gradually dispersing. No collision of any kind took place. All will pass quietly; but there are not a few, now that the time is over, who see in the whole affair a mere *coup monté*, an attempt to get up a demonstration for the purpose of proclaiming the empire. If such was really the case, the expectations formed have not been realised. One thing remains certain, however, and it may serve as a warning, that the generals of the *tier parti*—the Cavaignacs, Bedeaux, and Lamoriciere—have nothing to hope from the people in case of a really serious disturbance, and there is every chance that they would all perish, being specially marked out for popular reprobation. The attack on General Lamoriciere was very near proving fatal to him; for, had he not escaped as he did, he would probably have been killed. The "National" is the only journal of its party which laments the treatment that so sincere a republican as M. Lamoriciere suffered.

The "Monteur" of Wednesday announces that the tree of liberty in the Carre St. Martin, and that of the Porte St. Martin, having during Tuesday given rise to tumultuous manifestations, have been cut down.

The number of arrests made on Monday and Tuesday amounts to 283, including twelve women. The rest of Paris remained perfectly tranquil on Tuesday.

The government have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the election of M. Edgar Ney, the Bonapartist candidate, for the department of the Charente.

M. Proudhon's paper "Le Voix du Peuple" has been seized this morning by the police, for an article entitled "Vive l'Empereur."

The recently disbanded Garde Mobile has determined to make a demonstration on the 24th of February. A meeting of the officers has been called to settle the preliminaries of a formal procession, to be formed that day, for the purpose of visiting the column of July. The Garde Mobile are to appear in uniform.

Thirty-two individuals were arrested, on Monday evening at the place of meeting of the "Association des Marchands de Vin," Rue Jean Robert, and twenty-three others at a branch establishment in the Rue de Poitou. The majority of them are said to be amnestied insurgents from Belle Isle.

Orders have just been given, says the "Courrier Francais," to collect an army of observation on the frontier of Switzerland. It is said that General Schramm is to be charged with the command of this corps.

## SWITZERLAND.

The communication made by Austria and Prussia to the French cabinet respecting the occupation of Switzerland by lengthy. It seeks to prove that neutrality which it was enabled by treaties to assume; that the incessant efforts of democratic propaganda, exercised as it is at the very doors of Prussia and Austria, obliges those powers to keep on foot an immense military force, namely 600,000 men for the latter, and 490,000 for the former; that the expenses required to keep up such military forces are sources of grievous financial burdens; that unless the present state of things ceases the peace of Germany cannot be ensured, and recourse must

be had to the occupation either of Baden, Saxony, or Wurtemberg; that the peace of North Italy is also seriously endangered by perpetual threats of aggression on that side of the Swiss frontier, and that the powers have therefore decided to require the expulsion from the Swiss territory of all the refugees. Hopes are confidently entertained that the Swiss Government will be able to resist the demand; but in case of refusal force will be used and recourse will be had to military occupation, to expel the refugees. After announcing this intention, the joint communication of the powers commends to ask for French co-operation in the matter, but expresses a determination to proceed at once without its sanction, in case of refusal.

Such are the demands of the two northern powers—such their pretensions against Switzerland. And yet the confederation has done all to please absolutism. It expelled the chiefs of the Baden insurrection; abandoned to revenge unforgotten men, who were protected by no amnesty; it violated, in the most flagrant manner, the right of asylum. But, in the eyes of the absolutist powers, this is not enough. That course which Switzerland has pursued in certain cases cannot be extended to all, and its weakness in violating the right of asylum in respect of a few must lead to the same violation in the case of all the refugees.

In all the discussions that have taken place in the Swiss assemblies the federal councillors and their friends have constantly said that their had been, neither voices nor demands made by foreign powers; that no interference of that kind would have been tolerated. Now, however, there will be both notes and demands; and, accordingly to the doctrines put forward, Switzerland must resist.

The "Debats" suppose that Switzerland will be wise enough to be its own policeman—that is, it borrows the claim made by the "Opinion Publique" sees not the possibility of the "Opinion Publique" being the result, it says, must ultimately be this, that Radetski will march upon Lugano, and the Austrian and Prussian forces upon Berne and Neuchâtel.

The 10th of March is decidedly fixed (says the "Assemblée Nationale") as the day on which the Austrians and Prussians enter Switzerland, in case the demands made on the confederation are not satisfied. The Federal Council of Switzerland has addressed a circular to the cantons, directing that an active and vigilant police shall be kept up over refugees, and demanding returns of the numbers in each canton, the periods they have been there, &c.

The Swiss Minister in Paris has addressed a letter to the "Journal des Debats" in answer to some remarks of that paper on the subject of Switzerland. The Minister states that on the 16th of July last the Swiss Federal Council, of its own accord, ordered the expulsion of all the refugees who had been civil or military leaders, and who had abused the asylum granted to them in Switzerland. Among those expelled were M. M. Straube, Henzen, Miroslawski, Ravaux, Siegel, Willich, Blecker, Brenzino, Doll, Metternich, and others.

## ITALY.

ROME.—The public trial of Cernuschi commenced at Rome on the 23rd ult. The court was crowded to suffocation. He is accused—1st, of having published proclamations against the French during the siege; 2ndly, of having damaged the palace Farnese; 3rdly, of having squandered immense sums for the erection of barricades; 4thly, of having been a party to the Roman revolution; and to the proclamation of the republic; 5thly, of having attempted to excite the people against the French on the day of their entering Rome; 6thly, of having taken up a flag at the Caffè Nuovo, and placing himself at the head of the people, in order to insult the French on the piazza Colonna. It is generally believed, however, that, whether condemned or acquitted, he will be sent to Paris. Several officers of the Roman troops have been arrested at Rome. A letter from that city of the 24th inst., on the strength of a rumour that an agreement with the Spanish government, the island of Formentera (one of the Balearic group) is to be granted to the Order of Malta, to establish its government there. Part of the members of the order are to inhabit Rome for the defence of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Later intelligence brings word of the acquittal of Cernuschi.

By a notification of the 19th ult., Cardinal Patrizi, Vicar-General of the Roman Court, has informed the people of the Roman States, that his Holiness has prescribed a *novena* (nine days' public prayer) to be celebrated in all parochial churches, in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. Seven years' indulgence, and as many guarantees, are granted to the faithful for every day that they attend these public prayers. The "Milan Gazette" states from Rome, 21st, that General Cordova and Zabala have taken with them to Terracina the medals and decorations intended for the Spanish soldiers. They are of copper, about the size of an half-penny, and bearing on one side the following inscription:—*Pius IX. Pont. Max. Roma restituit. Catholicis armis collatis ann. 1849.* On the other side is the *Apostolica Romana*. The medals is to be worn by a white and yellow ribbon.

## HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The difficulties of Austria increase on every side. The last news brings notice of serious disturbances in Dalmatia. In Cattaro and the neighbourhood the inhabitants have refused to pay the newly imposed taxes, and 6,000 men, with several rocket batteries, have been sent to persuade them to obey. On the 11th (says the "Gazetta di Zara") the war steamboats, Custozza and Curtatone, arrived at Zara with a battalion of the Hess regiment of foot on board, and after having taken from here a second battalion of Jagers, sailed for Cattaro, where a flotilla of several ships of war and two steamers were to be stationed. General Mamula is in command of the expedition. In Yokor a disturbance took place on the 10th between the soldiers and the people, during which the latter were fired on. The civil chief, Stoičevich, has found it necessary to send for additional military force from Esseg. The "Sud-Slavische Zeitung," an anti-Magyar paper, writes from Esseg:—"Although there is no truth in the reports of conspiracies, or that an army of 80,000 men are in arms against the government, it is impossible to deny the great discontent that is prevalent among the people; on that subject there can be only one opinion." The editors of the "Figliemmo," MM. Vida and de Somisch, are both banished from Pesth. The reason assigned is, that organs of the now opposition conservative party, they were endeavouring to form these into a compact body."

TRANSYLVANIA.—The news from Transylvania becomes every day more and more distressing. Klausenburg, and the country round it, is given up to the tender mercies of Colonel Urban, whose only idea of government seems to be the plentiful application of the knout. The wife of a respectable lawyer, of the name of Cast, was lately condemned to be flogged in the market place, for having concealed her son-in-law, who had served as an officer in the Hungarian army. As the poor woman was led forth she took down the portrait of Kossuth from the wall, pressed it to her heart, and then prepared to go with the firmness and dignity of a martyr to suffer for the cause of her country. Fortunately the regimental surgeon interfered, and declared her too weak to hear the punishment, on which she was sent to hard labour in the common prison. I leave you to guess the impression which scene must have made on a population among whom there is not a family, from the wealthiest noble to the poorest burgher, where similar crimes, if crimes they are, have not been committed.

SENAVIA.—Matters have come to that pass in Servia that drumhead court-martial (*standrecht*) has been proclaimed. The difference between *standrecht* and *kriegsrecht* is that the former dispenses even with the little ceremony observed in martial law, as the common duration of a trial by *standrecht* is three minutes, and a corporal is made master of life and death, death sentences being executed instantly. Courts of this sort are ambulant, and move from one place to another. A letter from Temesvar shows that great excitement exists there, together with a very bad feeling on the part of the citizens toward General Kischewitz. General Mamula, the governor of the Wojewodina, has just put an end to the existence of the national government in a somewhat summary manner, notwithstanding that it was recognised at Vienna, and had performed the administrative functions during the whole of the Hungarian war. He summoned before him the members of the government, with their president and patriarch, and their head, and ordered them to "quit the capital within twenty-four hours." The secretary of the government has been exiled to Pelegrin.

## INSURRECTION IN WALLACHIA.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 12th Jan., state that the Wallachians were again in arms under Tanks, but this time against the Austrians. The whole of Transylvania was said to be on the eve of insurrection. Kossuth and the refugees were expected at Broussa the following week.

General Guyon, who, in September, 1849, had made application to Lord Ponsonby respecting his wife and children, and had never received any answer direct or indirect from his lordship, has at length received intelligence respecting them from the Foreign Office.

Prince Schwartzenberg, he is informed, had written two letters, stating in one that Countess Guyon and her children had been taken to Presburg, where the government provided for her subsistence and the education of her children, as she was totally destitute.

Not only the estates of Guyon and his lady have been confiscated by the Austrian government, but \$2,000 settled on her had been seized, and after this Prince Schwartzenberg boasts of her being supported by the liberality of the government, and even this, on his own evidence, turns out to be a falsehood, as in a second letter he admits that he does not know where Countess Guyon and her children are, but must write to Haynau to ascertain.

## GREECE.

IMPORTANT NEWS.  
Athens papers and letters of the 19th ult. bring us accounts of a serious rupture between the English and Greek governments, and a total suspension of the relations between the two powers. It appears that the English Minister, Sir Thomas Wyke, backed by Sir William Parker, and the squadron under his command, make several demands on the Greek government, which was declined by Sir Thomas Wyke, who stated that the first was with respect to a claim made on behalf of a Portuguese Jew of the name of Pacifico, a British subject, whose house was burnt during some disturbances, and for whom the English government, it is said, demands an indemnity of 800,000 drachmas. The second was with respect to the claims of Mr. George Finlay, which have never yet been settled; the third, with respect to the claims of some sailors at Patras, whose vessel was seized by the Greek government; and lastly, the English authorities demanded the surrender of the islands of Ceri and Spizenza, which the English government has always claimed as forming a portion of the Ionian Archipelago. The Greek government positively refused to admit the claims made upon it; and a delay of twenty-four hours, allowed by Admiral Parker before having recourse to extremities, was allowed to pass without anything being done. The French Minister, M. Thovener, offered their mediation, which was declined by Sir Thomas Wyke, who reiterated in his demand, but the same day gave an additional period of twenty-four hours, to allow the Greek government to reconsider its determination. This time was also allowed to pass without any attempt being made to arrange the question in dispute. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met, and agreed to a joint address to the King, in which they strongly protested against the exigencies of the British government, formally protested against them, and intimated their readiness to support his Majesty in any measure which he should adopt to resist them.

At the time of the departure of the steamer, Admiral Sir William Parker was preparing to adopt coercive measures. The whole coast of Greece was declared in a state of blockade, as far as regarded Greek vessels only, and orders were given that all ships of war under the Greek flag should be captured.

A letter of the 18th ult., in the "Debats," from Athens says:—"On the evening of the 10th a note proposing the arbitration of the other powers, France, England, and Russia, was placed in the hands of the English Minister by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the same time the Greek government communicated the note to the French and Russian Ministers, and solicited their intervention with Mr. Wyke, to induce him to accept his propositions. This step met with no success. The English minister persisted in his former resolutions, but a fresh delay of twenty-four hours was granted. This term expires at the moment I am now writing to you. Since this morning there is a talk of the intention on the part of the English Admiral to blockade the ports of Syra, the Piræus, and Patras, and to take possession of the custom-houses of these places, but nothing positive is known on the subject. The French and the Russian ministers have not hesitated to give the Greek government all the support at their command, and public opinion goes strongly with them. The royal family loudly express their gratitude. At the Piræus and at Athens the irritation against the English is very great. That will avail nothing, I know, against the cannon of Admiral Parker, but it is the complete annihilation of M. Macrocorato (the English party), and of his fine friends, who dare not any more show themselves. It is impossible but that in all Europe, as at Athens, a just appreciation will be formed of what is passing at this moment in Greece. Independently of the fact in itself, is there a power which must not show itself hurt at the unceremonious conduct of the English, who, while loudly proclaiming that it was about to return peacefully to Malta, goes, without saying a word on the subject to Admiral Paravell, and without Mr. Canning mentioning it in the slightest way to General Appoll, and places a knife at the throat of Greece on the most frivolous pretence; a pretence which the severely despised to become the object of negotiations. P.S.—At the moment of closing my letter, I learn that the English Admiral has decided on employing coercive measures. All the coasts of Greece are placed in a state of blockade for Greek vessels of war only. Any armed vessel, under the Greek flag, will be immediately captured. The chambers have given their adhesion in an address to the sentiments and policy of the government."

## UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 22.—It is gratifying to observe that several letters from reliable sources in Washington agree that there is but little doubt to be entertained of an amicable settlement of the Nicaragua difficulty.

By the way, I have a rumour that a new kingdom is to be created in Brazil, of which the Prince de Joinville is to be the Emperor! Can it be true! It is far from being impossible.

The suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria was again brought up in the Senate on the day following that on which Messrs. Hale and Clay opposed the motion of Senator Cass. Mr. Forth, of Mississippi, opposed the arguments of Mr. Clay, and supported the motion of Mr. Cass, adding that the "American people, through their representatives, would set the seal of disapprobation on Austria's brutality; and rebuke her tyrants and oppressors."

At this period of the proceedings intelligence was received in Washington to the effect that the Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed resolutions in the House of Assembly, instructing the United States Senators from Pennsylvania to vote for a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Austria, in other words, to support the motion of General Cass. The Legislature of New Jersey has pursued a similar course.

It will be remembered that Henry Clay, in his speech opposing the Cass movement, recommended that instead of disturbing diplomatic arrangements with foreign nations, it would be wise to "provide for the relief of Hungarian and other exiles in the cause of liberty that may come to the United States. On the following day Mr. Seward, senator from New York, introduced the following resolution: resolution of Congress against Austria and Russia, coupled with a proposal to grant lands to all exiles fleeing from political oppression. Resolved, that the conduct of Austria and of Russia, in the war in which these powers have subjected the nationality and liberties of Hungary, has been marked by injustice, oppression, and barbarity, which justly deserves the reprobation of mankind; while they commend the Hungarian people to the sympathies of other nations, and especially of Republican States; and that the committee on the public lands be directed to inquire and report on the propriety of setting apart a portion of the public domain to be granted, free of all charges, to the exiles of Hungary, already arrived and hereafter to arrive in the United States, as well as to the exiles fleeing from oppression in other European countries."

This resolution was laid over for future discussion. Indeed, nothing further occurred on this question for several days, except incidental allusions.

Several articles have appeared in a respectable newspaper of this city, entitled "The Friend," according to which the late Emperor of France, son of Louis XVI., who was for thirty years reported dead from the brutal usage of St. Helena, the shoemaker, to whom he had been apprenticed, is a chief of the revolutionary movement, and is now in the United States, and is about to visit a council of the Menominee, authorized by the United States Government; and the

## TO THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—The workmen of Marley Hill colliery, who had summoned their employers on a charge of assault, committed by maltreating one of the workmen for being, as alleged, upon a certain road which they (the employers) deemed their private property. The case was heard on Wednesday, Jan. 30th; Mr. Roberts being retained by the workmen, and a Mr. Presten defended the owners.

Mr. Roberts began by apprising the Bench of the disposition of the workmen to forego any further proceedings, provided the gentlemen in question would acknowledge that they had done wrong, and would guarantee the right of the road in question to the public; who were as he contended, so strongly protected in this right, that nothing short of an act of parliament could abrogate it.

The parties, however, put in a plea of not guilty, and the case was proceeded with.—Mr. Roberts said his client, W. Nicholson, was the son of J. Nicholson, both of whom had been lately workmen at the Marley Hill colliery. On the 17th January, the plaintiff was passing along the road leading past the colliery to Tanfield Village, when he was accosted by Mr. Berkeley, an agent of the colliery, and told he had no business that way. Mr. Berkeley then took the young man by the neck, and gave him a severe shaking, at which time Mr. Palmer, one of the owners, coming up, inquired who he was; and was told by Berkeley that it was Jack Nicholson's son. Upon learning this, he (Mr. Palmer) made such use of his whip to the legs and thighs of the plaintiff that they remained sore and discoloured for many days. It appears, continued Mr. Roberts, that the road in question was a very ancient road, and parties now in court could prove that they had travelled it for forty years before the colliery was made. This road, or footpath, led off the main road, or turnpike, and went direct to Tanfield Village, and it had been frequented for many years as a shorter cut to Tanfield Church. The owners had, however, built upon a part of the said road, and had blocked it up by a rail fence, and at each end was a long post and board giving notice that trespassers would be prosecuted. Having blocked up the old road, they had made a new one, which, although it took a circuitous bearing, was generally used by the public rather than risk a prosecution by taking the old road. Now it was this new road that the plaintiff was passing when so maltreated by the defendants; and when it was shown by his witnesses, that for sixty years the road which the owners had blocked up had been a public road, and that since within the last ten years it had been stopped up, and that the new (and the only) road had been substituted, was it not clear that the public used this road instead of the old, and the owners had never until this time prevented them from so using it? His client had a just right to pass along that road, and none of the defendants ought to have assumed the power to prevent him; for even in the alteration of a road the public had a right to be consulted. But he would put all aside concerning the road. If the road was even private property, the defendants were not justified in using the plaintiff, for he would have them to know that though they stood in a much higher position in society than the working man, whom they had assaulted and otherwise ill-used, yet they could not do so with impunity. The law would be found too strong for them. Witnesses were then called, who proved the attack made upon the plaintiff. The defence, which was of the most crotchety description, attempted to show that the owners had purchased the land wherein the colliery was planted, they, of course, had purchased the old road, and had thereby made it private property. The Bench, after a long consultation about the road, decided that it was a disputed road, and fixed the damages at 50 shillings and costs for the assault.

It is but proper to note, that until the dispute between the owners and the workmen arose, there had been no objections to persons passing along the road; but the employers having got a few Scotch and Irish miners to work in the pit while the old hands are standing out, they are anxious to prevent their former workmen from coming near the colliery lest they should persuade some of the intruders to leave. This is the reason why they set up the claim of 'private property' to the road in question.

Yours, &amp;c.

M. JUDG.

THE CARNIVAL IN PARIS.—The "Constitutionnel" states that the Prefect of Police has recently issued a placard concerning the police regulations to be observed during the masquerade. Persons disguised or travestied will not be allowed to carry weapons or sticks. No one will be permitted to appear masked in the public streets before ten o'clock in the morning, or after six in the evening. On Wednesday no one will be allowed to appear masked or disguised in the public streets after twelve in the day. The same journal adds that the usual competition for the *bonnet gras* took place last week at Poissy, when Cesar, reared by M. Goupil de Ponfoll, was decided to be the finest animal in the market place. He weighed 1,081 lbs. Unfortunately for the Parisian lovers of sight-seeing, it is feared there will be no procession, as although the Prefecture of Police does not refuse its authority for its taking place, it, at the same time, purposes withholding any contribution to the expenses of the solemnity. Accordingly no further has been found sufficiently adventurous to take on himself the restoration of the old custom, and Cesar, for lack of a purchaser, was led back to his stall.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.—The "Telegraph" devotes more than two columns to the details connected with the project of a submarine electric telegraph between France and England, for which Mr. Brett has obtained a privilege of ten years from the French government. It appears from this account that the contract binds Mr. Brett to have his telegraph completed by the 1st of September next, but the French government reserves to itself the right of stopping the works before the 1st of September, in the event of circumstances occurring to render this measure indispensable. A joint stock company, under the name of Brett, Toche, and Co., the seat of which is to be Paris, has been formed with a capital of 750,000fr., but Mr. Brett undertakes to complete the telegraph across the channel for 450,000fr. The two points chosen are Cape Grisnez, and the Shkapskoe cliff, near Dover. The distance between these points is only eighteen miles English, but the line of telegraph, consisting of seven wires properly covered, is to be twenty-three miles, to allow for oscillations.

Read this, and judge for yourselves.

GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ESTEEMED POPULAR REMEDY,

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR.

Read this, and judge for yourselves.

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LETTERS  
TO THE WORKING CLASSES.  
LXXV.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink  
Falling like dew—upon a thought, produces  
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions  
think."—*ATON.*

THE MASK THROWN OFF—THE GAUNTLET  
THROWN DOWN.

THE HAYNAU OF CEYLON.  
SOCIAL PROGRESS—CO-OPERATION.  
EXCITED STATE OF PARIS.

## BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

Wherever two or three of you are gathered  
together in the name of Liberty, you will ne-  
glect your duty if you fail to give a vote of  
thanks to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

It was predicted by the political seers, that  
the present session would be the most impor-  
tant England has seen since the passing of the  
Reform Bill. Judging by the proceedings  
which thus far have filled the pages of the  
daily papers, the seers are very likely to win  
for themselves the title of false prophets. The  
contemptible "speech from the throne" fol-  
lowed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's insulting de-  
claration, leaves no longer room for doubt  
that the people have nothing to expect from  
the patriotism of the Government; that if they  
really desire reform, they must stretch forth  
their hands and help themselves.

After the humbug-reports of the recess,  
and the humbug-doings on the first two nights  
of the Parliamentary session, it is impossible  
to be too thankful for the bit of downright  
speaking contained in the following sentences  
uttered by the PREMIER on Monday evening  
last—

The hon. member for Montrose had addressed to  
the house some observations on the subject of the  
extension of the franchise. He would not enter into  
the merits of the question at present, but it was  
his intention to propose a bill for the extension  
of the franchise in ENGLAND, DURING THE PRESENT YEAR. He  
said that some gentlemen would bring the subject under  
discussion, and he (Lord J. Russell) should then be ready  
to maintain the opinions which he now held.

In my letter in the *Star* of January 12th, I  
warned you against putting too much faith  
in the rumour so craftily got up by the *Weekly  
Chronicle*, and so trickily endorsed by the  
*Times*. I reminded you of the salutary lesson  
conveyed in the old and admirable proverb—  
"Blessed are those who expect nothing, for  
verily they shall not be disappointed."

The *Weekly Chronicle*—a ministerial jour-  
nal—professed to have "great pleasure in  
being enabled to announce, that amongst the  
earliest measures to be submitted to Parlia-  
ment, would be bills to provide for an exten-  
sion of the suffrage both in England and  
Ireland." The *Times* commenting on this an-  
nouncement, observed, that "the ministerial  
measure would, most probably, be carried this  
session." Simple minded persons could not  
have imagined that both journals were but  
making fools of the people; yet that such was  
their work is now evident to all Europe. Lord  
JOHN has thrown off the mask, and thrown down  
the gauntlet. He has declared that he does not  
intend to propose any extension of the fran-  
chise during the present year; and he defies  
the advocates of Parliamentary Reform to  
discuss the question. If any gentleman will  
bring the subject under discussion, his lord-  
ship will maintain his own opinions. Thus  
much will he do for the people, but the devil  
a bit more.

The cool and haughty defiance, flung by  
Lord JOHN into the teeth of all Reformers—  
sham and veritable—is quite refreshing, and  
contrasts most favourably with the hypocritical  
whinnies of the Protectionists, and the false-  
hearted liberalism of "the Manchester  
School." As "a plain, bold-faced villain," is  
certainly preferable to a "Jeremy Diddle,"  
so the Whig leader, declaring that he will  
make no concession, yield not one jot to the  
demands of the people, shines by comparison  
with the knaves who use words to express  
but conceal their thoughts; and who, whether  
they champion "Protection" or "Free  
Trade" look upon the people only as forces to  
be used for their own selfish purposes—not as  
beings of a common country, or human beings  
having the same rights to "Life, Liberty, and  
the pursuit of happiness," as themselves.

If unshrinking insult, added to unmitigated  
wrong, be sufficient to move the injured to  
action, then will the people take up the gaunt-  
let thrown down by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and  
force him to eat his own words "during the  
present session." But how accomplish a  
work so much needed? The answer must be  
by a national union of the unrepresented  
classes, aided by those who, though they pos-  
sess the franchise, find themselves really un-  
represented by the operation of the "Reform  
Bill." Such a national union, however, will  
be impossible as long as one section of Re-  
formers agitate for "The Charter," another  
section for "the Little Charter," and a third  
section for "freehold franchise." There can  
be no real union without oneness of object.  
That oneness of object can only be accom-  
plished by all but one section abandoning their  
pet schemes. Shall the Chartists abandon  
their Charter? No; for the Charter means  
justice to all, justice to none. Rival schemes  
do not mean justice to all, and, therefore, do  
mean injustice to some; and those, too, the  
most unfortunate, miserable, and oppressed;  
those, indeed, who most need legislative re-  
presentation, that they may thereby release  
themselves from the miseries of wages (and  
no wages) slavery; that, as was happily ob-  
served by one of the speakers at the London  
Tavern, they may be enabled to protect them-  
selves from the Protectionists, and free them-  
selves from the Free Traders.

It is useless to tell those who would not be re-  
presented under the "Little Charter," that they  
ought, nevertheless, to support that measure as  
an "instalment." Mr. ROSS, at the meeting  
at the John-street Institution, on Tuesday last,  
exploded that fallacy. "He had no objection  
to take an instalment; but as the 'Little  
Charter' would not invest him with a vote, it  
would be no instalment to him." Moreover,  
the Charter itself is but an instalment of the  
people's claims; it is, however, an instalment  
that would be shared by everybody, and give  
to the people without distinction, the means of  
wresting further instalments from the privi-  
leged classes, until such time as the debt was  
discharged in full.

Admitting the possibility of the "Parliamentary  
Reformers" getting up the steam to a very  
considerable extent. Those who command  
wealth, may command almost anything—  
unreflecting and excited multitudes included.  
But, all discouraging circumstances notwith-  
standing, the people have advanced from that  
which they were in the time of the Reform  
Bill. Then HENRY HUNT stood alone. Now  
"HUNTS" in every town, and "Village HAM-  
MONDS" in every country, men who look upon  
the Charter as a necessary instrument to enable  
them to obtain veritable social reforms, are  
neither few nor impotent. These men will  
work for a complete and conclusive measure  
of Parliamentary Reform, but for no half-and-  
half measures.

Let the Parliamentary Reformers reflect.  
They may command a national organisation  
if they will; but to do so they must enlarge  
their "Little Charter," so that it may include  
all the unrepresented, and ensure the represen-  
tation of all. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has defied  
them. They may answer his puny defiance  
by the thunder-voice of the people's voice, if  
they will only awaken the energy and enthu-  
siasm of the masses, by raising the cry for  
"the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing  
less than the Charter!"

Although I have given Lord JOHN RUSSELL  
credit for his boldness—perhaps I should say  
impudent—declaration that he means no  
Reform this year, I am sorry to add, that  
true to his political nature as a Whig, his  
"Lordship" has been shuffling, after a man-  
ner

discreditable fashion, in his relations with  
the committee appointed by Parliament to in-  
vestigate the conduct of Lord TORRINGTON,  
governor of Ceylon. The atrocious doings  
of that aristocrat must be yet fresh in every-  
body's recollection. Misgovernment, taxa-  
tion, oppression, and insult, having  
driven the unhappy people into "riotous  
excesses"—the outbreak of disaffection was  
never formidable enough to earn the title  
of "revolt," "rebellion," or "insurrec-  
tion"—Lord TORRINGTON and his agents—  
resolved to "strike terror" to the hearts of  
the suffering people—committed acts of atro-  
city, which, as Mr. H. J. BAILEY said last  
night in the House of Commons, were unpar-  
alleled by the cruelties even of that monster  
HAYNAU. Well, public opinion having de-  
manded inquiry into these horrors, a com-  
mittee was appointed last session to make the  
investigation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL pro-  
mised the committee, that during the recess  
any witnesses, whose attendance in England  
the committee might deem necessary, should  
be summoned to this country; whereupon the  
committee unanimously instructed their chair-  
man, Mr. BAILEY, to communicate to the  
Secretary for the Colonies, the names of  
the witnesses they required. When, how-  
ever, Mr. BAILEY sent into Earl GREY,  
the names of seven witnesses whose  
presence they desired, he refused to send for  
them, on the plea that the Committee had  
exceeded their powers, in delegating to their  
Chairman the function of communicating to  
him the names of the necessary witnesses.  
Mr. BAILEY then appealed to Lord JOHN  
RUSSELL, who expressed his concurrence with  
Earl GREY. This was during the recess, and  
of course, for the moment there could be no  
appeal from the Ministry to the Parliament.  
In the meantime, the Colonial Secretary took  
care to send for witnesses interested in white-  
washing Lord TORRINGTON, whilst the persons  
who are prepared to prove that worthy's  
crimes are still in the island of Ceylon.

You will read for yourselves, the debate  
in which this shuffling and disgraceful conduct  
of the Whig Government was laid bare. An  
unscrupulous majority enabled Ministers to  
defeat two successive motions; and the arrival  
of the hour of adjournment (six o'clock on  
Wednesday evening) put an end to the de-  
bate without the motion of the Under  
Colonial Secretary for the appointment  
of a Select Committee being decided on.  
There will, consequently, be another debate,  
and it is to be hoped that when that comes  
off, the independent members will insist on a  
full discussion of the atrocities committed by  
Lord TORRINGTON's Government—atrocities  
which should make every Englishman blush  
for the foul deeds done in England's name;  
but done by those who have no legitimate  
right to represent the English people—those  
who, usurping power over their own coun-  
trymen, use that power to plunder and murder  
innocent, even at "the furthest ends of the  
earth."

The atrocities committed by the direction  
of Lord TORRINGTON, and by persons calling  
themselves officers and agents of "HER MA-  
JESTY'S ARMS," I will merely indicate, not  
examine in detail. Twenty-eight persons were  
shot, twenty-two banished, and sixty-six im-  
prisoned. The burning of villages, and whole-  
sale confiscation of property, must be added to  
the list of these enormities. The poor wretches  
who were condemned to death by courts-  
martial, had for their judges three military  
officers, all of whom were ignorant of the na-  
tive language. The persons condemned were  
at once led from the scene of their condemna-  
tion to the place appointed for their execution,  
and there shot as you would shoot mad dogs.  
Amongst the proclamations issued by the  
British was the following—

Unless all who have concealed the effects of  
General TORRINGTON's deliverance to men of  
property, or give information about the same without  
their persons shall be killed, and their property con-  
fiscated. (Signed) "A. WATSON, Captain Commanding."

Did HAYNAU ever intend a worse proclama-  
tion! Deeds, too, were in accordance with  
these threats, as has been already shown; but  
I must add one or two striking examples of  
Lord TORRINGTON's "vigour." In one of his  
despatches, he wrote to Earl GREY that he  
had caused "an influential priest to be shot in  
full robes." It is true that subsequently,  
when he found that this atrocity—not only re-  
volting to humanity, but also an outrage to  
the religious feelings of the people of Ceylon—  
was by no means generally approved of in  
England, "his Lordship" attempted to show  
that the priest was not influential, nor did he  
suffer in "full robes," but merely in a yellow  
waist cloth. Whatever his dress may have  
been, the wretched priest was shot. In the  
course of the riots which were made the pretext  
for these barbarities, it was given out that a  
"pretender" to the monarchy of Ceylon was  
in the field, at the head of a body of "rebels."  
Although disaffection abounded, "rebels," in  
the ordinary sense of that term, were somewhat  
difficult to find; and there appears to have  
been at least equal difficulty in getting hold  
of the alleged "PRETENDER." But the humane  
British were no way particular; if they failed  
to catch the right man, they contented them-  
selves with shooting the wrong. Mr. BAILEY  
stated that a person having been arrested, who  
was said to be the PRETENDER, was forthwith  
condemned by court-martial, shot within half  
an hour, and his body hanged upon a tree.  
Nine days after that execution, Lord TORRIN-  
TON wrote to Earl GREY, saying that it was a  
mistake to have supposed that that man was  
the PRETENDER; he was only the PRETENDER's  
brother. But, by another post, Lord GREY was  
informed that the victim was no more the  
PRETENDER's brother than he was the PRE-  
TENDER himself—he was only an "adherent." In  
this manner a million and a half of  
"British subjects" are governed by Lord  
TORRINGTON.

In the present state of things it is impos-  
sible for the friends of Justice to do more  
than expose the crimes of irresponsible rulers,  
and invoke against them the condemna-  
tion of public opinion. For the natives of the  
British Colonies and Dependencies there  
can be no hope that they will obtain re-  
dress of their manifold wrongs, while the  
British Parliament shall continue to be constituted  
as at present. When the people of this  
country obtain power over the Legislature,  
their brethren beyond the seas will obtain jus-  
tice. Until then, there is no hope for the  
people of Ceylon, or any other colony or de-  
pendency—unless, indeed, strong enough to  
right themselves by hoisting the flag of inde-  
pendence, and repeating the glorious lesson  
given by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON—that  
Governments must exist for the good of peo-  
ples, not peoples to be the prey of their rulers.

Turning from the contemplation of aristoc-  
ratical misgovernment and parliamentary juggling,  
to a more genial subject, I rejoice that  
the working men are beginning to make "social  
reform" a matter of more than mere words.  
Pages upon pages of the *Morning Chronicle*  
have been devoted to revelations of the  
"sweating system," and the other evils  
which combine to render the mass of opera-  
tive tailors, a most wretched and cruelly used  
body of workers. Meetings too have been  
held, and from the lips of the victims them-  
selves, statements have gone forth, elucidatory  
of wrongs and miseries awful to contemplate.  
A Government worthy of the name, would at  
once endeavour to grapple with these evils,  
and aid the victims to escape from them. But  
we have no such Government. The let-alone  
principle is in the ascendant, and the Gov-  
ernment exists merely to devour taxes, and to  
give aid to the powerful in keeping down the  
weak. Under these circumstances, it is cheer-  
ing to observe that, instead of further yielding  
themselves to despair, a portion, at least, of  
the workers are anxious to do something for  
their own social salvation. A Tailors'

Co-operative Association has been founded,  
and will almost immediately commence op-  
erations. It is pleasing to be able to add, that  
several men of property actuated by purely  
philanthropic motives, have given their aid  
to this good work. Owing to their assistance,  
the necessary capital is in hand, premises have  
been taken in Castle-street, Oxford-street,  
and under the management of Mr. WALTER  
COOPER, the Association—modelled on the  
Parisian Operatives' Associations—will almost  
immediately commence business.

It is to be hoped that this attempt will not  
result in an addition to the list of failures which  
in many instances have attended the efforts of work-  
ing-men to free themselves from the tyranny of  
misgovernment, with good management, patience,  
perseverance, and the aid of public support,  
the scheme can hardly fail to succeed, and, if  
successful, give birth to many more efforts of a  
like character. My principal purpose in calling  
attention to the Tailors' Co-operative Association, is  
to assist in stirring up the friends of progress in this  
all true Democratic Association. The Association  
will support and encourage every attempt  
at proletarian emancipation. While on this subject,  
I should not omit mention of the Boot and Shoe  
Makers, whose address appeared in last Saturday's  
*Star*. Driven by oppression to resist the injustice  
of manufacturing on their own account. Many  
political readers, who may not have observed the  
address of our friends, will do well to turn to the  
second page of last Saturday's *Star*. It is to be  
hoped that this Co-operative band will also succeed  
in obtaining public support. A question arises,  
whether it would not be wise for the Cordwainers  
as a trade to take up this question. Perhaps, if  
instead of leaving the work to a few, they were to  
apply to it the energetic action of the trade at large,  
they might find parties to assist them in the same  
manner as the Tailors are being assisted. Success-  
ful associations of Tailors and Cordwainers would  
give a wonderful impetus to the cause of Social  
Reform.

I must confess that I have no faith in such  
associations being successful to the extent desirable,  
as long as the present political system shall endure.  
In my opinion, only when the veritable people shall  
be in a position to control the power and resources  
of the state, will the principle of "Association"  
have a chance of being fairly tested. Not even  
then, unless the people have been previously pre-  
pared to make use of the suffrage to reform the  
social system. The best course of education would  
be supplied by the success of such experiments as  
this Tailors' Co-operative Association. The gov-  
ernment, if successful, will effect for a few  
what will be of some moment; but the good influence  
it will have in stimulating the masses to get rid  
of all obstacles to the progress of social reform,  
will be of much greater importance. If social justice  
is to be the end of political reform, the people  
must first get rid of the obstacles that prevent their progress  
from bondage to freedom, and from misery to  
happiness.

I had intended to have offered some remarks,  
on British bullying in Greece, and the perilous position  
of Switzerland; but the length to which this  
letter has already extended, compels the postponement  
of comment to those topics.

I congratulate you that thus far the outraged,  
insulted, and noble people of Paris have resisted the  
incitements employed by the men of blood who at  
present rule in France, to drive them to insurrec-  
tion, and to leave themselves, when rid of the  
tyranny in the department, strikes the order-  
mongers with despair; and in their baffled rage  
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ceeded in examining the numerous witnesses he

During the 24th tilt, he complained of a violent burning in the head, and the previous evening vomited bile, and was unable to retain his food. He was unable to sit up, and some tea immediately afterwards. On the 25th he thought he had not agreed with him. On the same day he complained of intense thirst, and was given some gruel, which was prepared by his wife. On the 26th he appeared much worse, and was unable to retain his food. A doctor called, and made a medical application to the throat, which was repeated on the 27th. On the 28th he complained of violent pains in his stomach and had cramps in his feet. The deceased immediately became worse, and Mr. Toulmin, a surgeon, was called in, who prescribed for him, but expired in about half an hour afterwards. Immediately after the deceased had expired his last wish was made application to a distillery which supplied him with spirits for the burial service. Mr. Toulmin said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased.—Dr. Henry Letheby, coroner on chemistry at the London Hospital, detected that he had submitted the contents of the deceased's stomach to an analysis, and found it to contain eight grains and a half of white arsenic. The witness had not the slightest doubt, but was certain that the effects were white arsenic. The witness's stomach contained about a pint of fluid which had a red appearance, in which witness detected the presence of arsenic, and which he had no doubt was the gruel the deceased had swallowed. The coroner remarked that there was so much suspicion against the wife, that it required a most rigid and searching investigation, and therefore called for and secured the assistance of the police. He then further proposed the inquiry that day, but it being further postponed, the inquiry was adjourned.—On Tuesday morning, at twelve o'clock, the adjourned inquiry resumed, for the third time, at the Fountain Tavern, Upper Clapton, relative to the death of the deceased, married thirty-four years, a turncock in the service of the London Water Company, who was found dead on Thursday, the 28th of August, 1844, at his residence, No. 10, St. George's Road, Clapton, alleged to have been administered to him by his wife. Ann Merritt, who now stands recondemned at next week charged, with having caused the death of her husband, was called in evidence, and was charged with the death. The coroner said, before he pronounced the verdict, he had to consider the

**SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE, NEAR ROYSTON.**—A dreadful fire occurred on Saturday last at Ashwell, near Baldock, supposed to be the act of an incendiary. Several farms were burnt down and a number of houses were consumed. The damage is valued at £10,000 and upwards. The high wind, which caused the conflagration, which it was painful to the extreme to behold. People seem at a loss to account for the act of the villain, as there is not a single able-bodied man in the union, nor has there been during the winter, all the labourers having been well employed.

**GAME LAW VENGANCE.**—At the Ashendens petty sessions on Monday last, a gamekeeper, a labourer and a poacher, who were brought up by the name of George Cheadow, of Chilton, were charged, by George Cheadow, gamekeeper for the Rees, George Chetwood, of Chilton-house, before Messrs. Bernard and Martyn, with having on the morning of the 22nd ult. been armed and in pursuit of game, in Grove-wood, Wotton, the property of the Marquis of Chandos. The prisoners were committed by Mr. Jones, solicitor, to the gaol of Hertford. The poacher, George Hine, a watcher for the above-reverenced gentleman, proved the charge. If approved the accused was found with a gun and a pheasant on foot. The magistrates committed him to Aylesbury Gaol.

er was dragged, and the body of the unfortunate was pulled up about fifty yards below his own house. The men were folded over his chest as if they were placing something very valuable in the time, and the child must have been one of her father's arms, the body being on Monday covered in the river eighteen miles below the spot where the sad catastrophe happened. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased drowned himself while labouring under temporary insanity." It has been committed on the charge of supplying.

**MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT HORNSCASTLE.**—In a neighbourhood of Roughton, a short distance from this place, Richard Tasker, a game-keeper, in the service of the Rev. J. Dymoke, was murdered by a gang of poachers early on the morning of Saturday last. Neither the deceased, nor his two companions, who were with him, were able to recognize any of the party. The police, however, are on the alert, and it is believed they have obtained some of them.

**PROVINCIAL ESCAPE.**—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the inmates of the Craven Arms (Staffs.) Coventry, were alarmed by the cry of "Fire,"

Another, Evans, testified, "I saw a few men in the workhouse, but I saw no women going on." The mortality in the workhouse there amounts to one hundred and twenty per month." Even in some parts of Clare, according to the testimony of Mr. Major, a most competent authority, there are manifest symptoms of improvement, whilst Kilrush, so notorious for those wholesale evictions described by Mr. P. in his memorable speech last session, is sinking deeper and deeper in destitution and bankruptcy.

ANOTHER DRADEFUL CATASTROPHE IN A WORKHOUSE.—TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST.—The *Limerick Chronicle* of Thursday gives contains an account of a dreadful scene in the workhouse in Clare. Shortly after the inmates, 500 females, had retired to rest, a false alarm of fire was given by one of the women, whether with an ill intention of causing annoyance, or by design; is unknown; but so electric was the panic created, that almost instantaneously the females on the first loft leaped from the top of the building, and fell in a body to the staircase, or ladder, leading from the partition of the building to the ground floor. Utterly unable to restrain their fall, they fell in a body, and the women on the other lofts congregated in the narrow

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an exterior bruise on the anterior and superior part of the head to the cheek, a bruise with a slight abrasion on the cheek, but I cannot give an opinion as to how it occurred. There was a contusion on the forehead, the skin was lacerated or rather the skin that caused it, which was a recent one. There was a bruise on the chest just below the collar bone, on the anterior parts of the legs and thighs to the knees were wounds apparently inflicted by a birch. The impression made on my mind immediately after the examination was that the blows on the hip, and four small wounds on the arm, were inflicted by a stick or staff, the impression varying in size from half-a-crown to a shilling, the posterior part of the hip. The wounds on the back had been inflicted at a different time from the others; some of them were covered with plaster and I cannot say by what means they were inflicted. There were no abrasions, not very extensive between the shoulders and they were absent on the upper and fore part; there were abrasions on the fore part of the arm, the left arm, I cannot say how they were produced. There was a part of the right arm; there was an abrasion on the nails on the fingers of the left hand, were gone; the tops of the fingers had been frostitthen about the middle of the first and fourth fingers had been abraded.

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for many years, and were known as the hills  
of books.

an exterior bruise on the anterior and superior part of the head to the cheek, a bruise with a slight abrasion on the cheek, but I cannot give an opinion as to how it occurred. There was a contusion on the forehead, the skin was lacerated or rather the skin that caused it, which was a recent one. There was a bruise on the chest just below the collar bone, on the anterior parts of the legs and thighs to the knees were wounds apparently inflicted by a birch. The impression made on my mind immediately after the examination was that the blows on the hip, and four small wounds on the arm, were inflicted by a stick or staff, the impression varying in size from half-a-crown to a shilling, the posterior part of the hip. The wounds on the back had been inflicted at a different time from the others; some of them were covered with plaster and I cannot say by what means they were inflicted. There were no abrasions, not very extensive between the shoulders and they were absent on the upper and fore part; there were abrasions on the fore part of the arm, the left arm, I cannot say how they were produced. There was a part of the right arm; there was an abrasion on the nails on the fingers of the left hand, were gone; the tops of the fingers had been frostitthen about the middle of the first and fourth fingers had been abraded.

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by under the commission, it is expedient that it be given to that recommendation." Mr. G. Gray said, he had always been of opinion that the commission was too large, and was leading to irregularity in the performance of its duties, and the devolving too large a share of responsibility on the secretary — confidence he had abused, although the amount of his expenditures was under \$7000. He declined to follow Mr. Horsman into the charges he had made against his leaving its duties to the secretary, and house more conversant with the details; but, notwithstanding this virtual admission that the case was indefensible, proceeded to throw out sweeping imputations of misrepresentations on the part of Mr. Horsman, whose facts he said were the coinage of his own fertile imagination. He then raised a real question at issue tried to divert the attention of the house to a personal quarrel between him and Mr. Horsman, as to a letter which the latter addressed to his constituents, complaining of

merely avarice and deceit on the part of him and the government on this matter. It would, indeed, be absurd and ridiculous to suppose that we were to forestall the appearance of the bill which already introduced in the upper house, and to find for a second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Hume observed that all the material charges against the clergy might be brought forward, and all its corruptions were allowed to remain. He exhibited by the fact that £128,000 had been expended for the benefit of the bishops, and £58,000 for the whole of the clergy besides. He hoped that this year the bill would prove more successful than the last, and that the clergy would be generally exacted from laymen who dare meddle with church questions, the hon. member observed that he had been years since stigmatised as a thief from the pulpit, because he ventured to demand a revision of church property, and

Mr. AUSTIN promised some valuable information to the house whenever the bill should be brought in for discussion. He defended his hon. colleague (Mr. Horsman), who had been accused of unfairness by Sir George Grey, and deprecated angry persons and harsh construction of lightly-worded passages.

Mr. TREVISE denied that the revenue of the church should be termed the treasure of the poor, and its duties towards the poor were only those of a private individual. A sneer had been passed upon bishops, that they had "given their exhortations,"—as if they had given nothing else. The repeal of tithes was, on the contrary, very respectable and a factor in the elevation of the bishopric of Manchester, three prelates, viz., the Archbishop, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of Manchester, a revenue of £2,500 per annum. The bishops had always held a prominent place among the first estate of the realm, and dignified their high position by their large possessions of private property. He contended that church property was sacred as private, and denied the justice of interfering with those churchmen whose to do with their own property.

Mr. J. E. DEXTER entered into certain explanations concerning the nomination of the committee on the subject of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, and observed, with reference to the denials of the secretary of the Commission, that the fact denoted a negligence in some departments of the Board inconsistent with their scrupulous zeal in the administration of the fund; but he trusted that the Commission had taken such precautions in the way of inquiry as to prevent any such mistake from being lost. At the same time he gave notice that he would move, on the 10th inst., that the government, as the chairman of the committee, should support three instead of one

after some remarks from Mr. Ross, Mr. J. H. Honsamir replied, asserting his right to take possession of the property, and that he was permitted to his present holders as the trustees and the owners, the servants and not the masters of whole body of Christians. Repeating in terms of vindication offered on his behalf by some present, and by stating it to the ladies, his constituents of Cookernouth, which had been implied by Sir G. Grey, the hon. member concluded intimating that he would not persevere in his action for a committee.

The motion was then withdrawn by consent.

Mr. Drexel then obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of real property; Mr. FAYT a bill to amend the law relating to bank-

members of the house; and Mr. W. FAGAN a  
to make life policies of insurance assignable at  
the pleasure of the insured.

Mr. R. KNOLLS, in moving for papers connected  
with the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin  
and his companions, strongly urged the government  
use no time in resuming the search, suggesting  
as subsidiary means in aid of it.

Mr. F. ARMYER seconded the motion, adding further  
considerations.

Mr. F. DARRIN said it was the intention of the  
government to send out another expedition from the  
ward, by Lancaster Sound. It would be better,  
however, to reserve the details of the course to  
be adopted until the time should come when it was  
definitely settled. He was not altogether satis-  
fiable; but he assured the house that he was  
very anxious to give a respectful consideration  
to propositions and to adopt that which appeared to  
be the most efficacious. He believed that there still

After such a degree of hope as justified the probability of making every practicable endeavour to use Sir J. Franklin and his companions, or to obtain their fate.

After some remarks by Mr. WYLD, the motion was seconded.

Mr. M. GINSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish county financial provisions for the assessing county rates and the administration of county enditure, which, after a short discussion, was agreed.

Mr. HALSETT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the rating of small tenements, Mr. ASHLEY, and the rating of small tenements, the Irish fishery regulation, Mr. MONAGHAN, to amend the County Rating Act; and Mr. FENWICK, a bill to amend the Act relating to the holding of benefices in plurality.

He house adjourned at a quarter to ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The reply of the  
to the address was read at the bar by the  
nt Hon. W. S. Lushington, controller of the House-  
hold.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from 37,065 per-  
resident in Ceylon, complaining of great variety  
perviences, and the utter impossibility of obtain-  
redress from the Colonial government.

Mr. S. GRAY having presented two  
for the amendment of the law courts and Chan-  
in Ireland, a short debate followed, chiefly turn-  
upon the technical practice of the Irish Chancery,  
HEADLAM and Mr. SADLER concurring in the  
of the amendments.

Mr. S. GRAY, when it was necessary,  
approving of the proposed measure.

Mr. P. WOOD regretted only that the amendments  
not extended to the Equity Courts in England.  
he bill was brought in.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL then moved for leave to

in two quarters, which was to amount to about 100,000, and the extension of the registration. The details of this measure were, as he remarked, minute and technical, and he could give a general idea of its provisions. The question of registration was different in England from what it was in Ireland. No system of registration, properly called, existed in this country, whereas in Ireland it was so general that it had become almost neutralised its utility; a bad registry was all that it would be better to have none at all. He was index of names and an index of places, the former was useless to establish identity, the latter was useless to establish residence. He based upon the trigonometrical survey in Ireland, it was proposed to have two indexes, one of names, according to the Ordnance map, another of places, with easy means of reference to each other, and subsidiary indexes, of which he would not say more at present, to obviate the disability of the present system.

ices dealing with lands. It was proposed to register documents a priority over unregistered, by these and other provisions to afford those dealing with lands a complete protection, without necessity of other formalities. The Commission also, and in other respects to assist the working of the Encumbered Estates Commission. The bill, to amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland, was substantially the same as that introduced last session, the material difference being the proposed amendment of existing judgments could not be charged upon any lands purchased by the judgment debtor after the passing of the bill. I have given to bring in these bills.

Mr. HAVES having moved the re-appointment of the committee upon the grievances of Ceylon, Mr. R. BARNARD, chairman of the committee of last session, complained, as of a breach of privilege, in his speech last year, as reported in the Times, been committed upon by the Governor of

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February 9th, 1850; H—<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup>—<sup>3</sup>—<sup>4</sup>—<sup>5</sup>—<sup>6</sup>—<sup>7</sup>—<sup>8</sup>—<sup>9</sup>—<sup>10</sup>—<sup>11</sup>—<sup>12</sup>—<sup>13</sup>—<sup>14</sup>—<sup>15</sup>—<sup>16</sup>—<sup>17</sup>—<sup>18</sup>—<sup>19</sup>—<sup>20</sup>—<sup>21</sup>—<sup>22</sup>—<sup>23</sup>—<sup>24</sup>—<sup>25</sup>—<sup>26</sup>—<sup>27</sup>—<sup>28</sup>—<sup>29</sup>—<sup>30</sup>—<sup>31</sup>