

REGISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

On Monday last, the Queen's Bench made the rule absolute for the Registration of the National Land Company—and, although the proceedings in Courts of Justice are most minutely published in the daily papers, neither the "Times" nor "Chronicle" had a single notice of this case.

The Company now stands thus—that, if the Registrar does not show cause, and immediately, against the Registration of the Company, the Judge's order will issue to compel him to register it forthwith. In cases where good grounds for objection exist, the defendant shows cause against the rule being made absolute; but, in this instance, there was no opposition, and, consequently, the Registrar is satisfied with additional costs. I cannot guess at the result that the glorious uncertainty of the law may produce, but it is not usual for the opposing party to allow a rule to be made absolute. However, the thing is now approaching its climax, while those who are to be located upon the Bromsgrove Estate should understand that the decision of the Court will not in any, the slightest, respect, interfere with their interests. And let the members generally understand that, even if we failed to get legal protection for the poor man's property—constituted as the Company now is—I would go on as rapidly, and, perhaps, more rapidly, than ever—for let the fact never be lost sight of that for every pound spent there is still twenty shillings worth of property in existence. And, notwithstanding the ingratitude of the most fortunate, if I had a million of money of my own, I would expend it in the development of this plan.

All those who have taken possession of allotments at St. Paul's and elsewhere, and who do not discharge the just and legal demands of the Company, will be required to do so at once. From this day, as I am resolved that neither temporising, dread of slander, nor mistaken generosity, shall ever make me a party to a fraud upon those who have invested their money from confidence in me. Therefore, there is not the least use in appealing to my sympathy, my feelings, or my generosity, as they are the property of the least fortunate.

The legal gentleman, who has been an instrument for deceiving those persons who have taken possession without discharging the demands of the Company, will also have to put his legal skill into requisition, as he also will be ejected; and I never heard of more cold-blooded and ungrateful conduct than has come to my ears, with reference to the advice given to many ignorant but well-meaning persons.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO MR. THOMAS COOPER.

DEAR COOPER.—I give your letter in full, with the exception of nine lines, which you would not yourself wish to see published, as they would rather injure than serve one whose name you mention; and I shall offer very few comments upon it, and those shall be in the best and kindest spirit. With regard to the £28 5s. due to me, and which appears to be the sore point, you will find Mr. GOWAN's answer at foot of your letter; and as to whether the bill was given by you or Mr. How, I am sure you would not ride off upon a quibble, when I tell you that the bill was paid to me, and never has been taken up; therefore that question is at rest, and, sore as you may feel about it, did I ever ask you to repay it?

With regard to procuring a printer and paper, and our crying together, I think your version so completely accords with mine—with the mere exception that we did not weep together at the time stated by me, but at the time admitted by you—I require no comment, for I am ready to acquiesce in your statement.

It is quite true that I not only told you that I frequently dined off a basin of soup, but it is equally true that I published the fact in the "Northern Star," in reply to the most wanton and ungenerous attack upon me which you published in "Lloyd's Newspaper." And now, COOPER, as we are both constituted of those materials which will tend to a consideration of the past, and as the first stone thrown, or the first angry word spoken, lays the foundation for battle or anger, let me draw your attention to that most unwarranted attack—made just upon the eve of commencing your tour for the propagation of "Douglas Jerrold's Paper."

I shall not further advert to that transaction, which, from your temperate letter, together with every other source of irritation—I am now prepared to bury in utter oblivion. You must also remember the strong confirmation that your conduct at the Leeds and Conference gave to JAMES LORD's letter of Bolton. That also I banish from my recollection.

You say, that, after candidly admitting the state of my finances, such was my anxiety to serve you, that I still declared with orthodox emphasis—that, notwithstanding my exhausted means, I would nevertheless bring out your poem. Then you refer to a subsequent interview, when you called upon me relative to publishing and advertising. Of publishers I knew nothing, but advertising is a ready-made affair; and although I had good credit with my printer and paper-maker—to the benefit of which you were welcome—it is quite true that I could not supply the money for advertising. As to the 200 copies—I would have taken the whole 500 with pleasure if it was in my power to do so, but my reason for declining the 200—or even 100—was your assurance, and Mr. GOWAN's assurance—based upon your publisher's conviction—that a second edition would be very speedily required, and, therefore, in the then state of my finances, I do not think that even you yourself would have pressed upon me so large an undertaking, and one which would have still further crippled me.

With regard to the dissensions that existed between us when we were confined in Stafford Gaol, you were perfectly right, when you state that you saw the justification for such difference upon my presenting you with a voluminous document, most numerously signed by Leicester Chartists, and which you admitted established good and valid reasons for my feelings.

It is quite true that both JOSHUA HOBSON and JOHN ARDILL were perfectly acquainted with the state of my affairs at that time, and I made no secret of them; but I regret exceedingly that you should have cited any such authorities as, from the day those gentlemen left my service to the present hour I have been free from financial difficulties, and have recruited my exhausted exchequer; and to one of those gentlemen I recently paid £200, including costs, for a speech I made at Manchester, or, I believe, mainly for a speech made there by RIDER; and, therefore, you will not expect any further explanation upon this head, as any man suing me in a Court of Justice is sure of a verdict for any damages suffered. But there is one thing which through life I have endeavoured to preserve—and that is, honesty, and a perfect disregard for money, further than it may assist me to do good to others. And now let me recall to your mind the following passage in your letter—"I state now, what I stated at Bolton, and have often stated, from your own confession of poverty, and from the information of JOSHUA HOBSON and JOHN ARDILL—who were fully acquainted with your concerns—that one strong motive for your commencing the Land Plan was, 'to recruit your exhausted means for carrying on the "Star," and to enable you to keep your position.' I never said that you had used the Land monies without paying them back—I never thought of it. I stated what I did think, and I have stated it again. If my

thoughts and information were correct, you have only done as many other public men have done—projected an intentional good for others with the view also to help yourself. You are only like hundreds of other men in this respect. Why should you claim a character superior to theirs?"

Now, I ask you, in sober seriousness, whether, if I asked to do it, you could furnish stronger confirmation of the statement of JAMES LORD, of Bolton. It is very easy to colour a case, but you should also bear in mind, that working men interested in my integrity, will, and naturally, put their own construction upon such statements. I quite agree with you, that men will frequently replenish their own Exchequer out of public funds, of which they may be trustees; but now, in order to set you right, and to set the question at rest, I declare to you, upon my honour—and could upon my oath, if necessary—that I never, even in those great straits in which I was then placed, or from the commencement down to the present moment, applied a pound, a shilling, a farthing, or a fraction of the Land money to my own purposes. And, indeed, you should remember that Mr. HOWAN, was treasurer of the Land money at that time, and for a considerable period after, and that his banker's book, and my banker's book, subsequently, as presented to the Government accountant, showed that the monies were deposited as received, and not a cheque given upon any bank for any amount connected with any transactions, save the Land Company; but, on the contrary, I was paying as much as ten per cent. interest for monies to cover libels, legal expenses, Chartist expenses, gratuities to victims, and a large grant to my greatest revilers. I am sorry you should have quoted such authorities as HOBSON and ARDILL; but it is not passing strange, that, notwithstanding the very many years that those two persons were in my service and my confidence, that upon parting neither of them, though well inclined, could charge me with one mean, dishonest, or ungentlemanlike act!

You must also remember, that you mentioned the very same circumstance at Manchester, to one of the leading Chartists, after you had left Bolton; and taking your own construction of the usual practice of public men intrusted with public funds, as stated in the above passage, I accept it as a clear indication of all previous dissensions and differences between us, merely begging of you, for the future, not to place me in the same category with other public trustees. For I assure you, most solemnly, that I should not require the report of a Committee, the verdict of a jury, or the sentence of a Judge, to destroy my life, if I had been guilty of deception, deceit, or dishonesty to the tolling millions, to your redemption, and in whose cause, I have spent twenty-seven of the best years of my life, and for whom I have abandoned the most lucrative profession, given up the cultivation of my own land, subjected myself to class odium, legal persecution, and party slander; and for which I have forfeited the affection, and, thank God, gained the reproach, of rich and noble relatives, whose frowns only tend to elevate me in my own estimation.

As to the little debt between us, I cheerfully cry quits—thinking it well applied to the dissemination of those sublime and poetic sentiments, which, as you truly say, will live when I am forgotten, although not so long as my cottages and schoolhouses deck the face of the earth; and as it is my wish, as I am sure it is the wish of every honest Chartist and toiling slave, that every cause of difference which exists amongst their leaders should perish, and be buried in oblivion, I now tender you the hand of reconciliation and friendship, with this one passing observation. You must bear in mind, as you will learn from the resolution of the Westminster lecture, that they, like others, presume that I am to be a target for all to fire at, while I am not to defend my character against any assaults; when you and others have attacked me, have they ever remonstrated, or has their silence been occasioned by their belief in my honour and incorruptibility. I am acquainted with the name of every man who attended that committee—some were disgusted, while one declared that the Bolton letter was a fabrication of my own and not genuine; and four did not belong to the locality at all. However, I receive their resolution also in a kindly and friendly spirit, and I ask them, while they defend others against my assaults, not ungenerously to assault my character in my absence.

"Every little makes a mickle," and if I did not stop the drops which fall silently in the dark, I should soon be hurried away in the stream of slander which may, without opposition, be gathered into an irresistible flood.

A professing friend of mine has written to another friend of mine from Sheffield, comparing me to Mr. HUSON: all these meetings, all these letters, and all these secret plottings come to my ears, and my only appeal in such cases is to that tribunal which I have established as the pure court of appeal—the People. Even from other sources, which in elements I will not now mention, those poisoned arrows have come, these shafts have failed to hit the mark—they pass by me as the idle wind, as I am invulnerable, and hence these secret conspiracies.

I do not apply the term to you, COOPER, for there was no man whose temporary loss I more regretted; there is no man whose cooperation I more rejoice in. And now, in conclusion, allow me to say that I accept your letter as the foundation of a reconciliation which, I hope, will never again be disturbed; while, in justice to JAMES LORD and myself, in refutation of the assertion that the letter was a fabricated one, I give his confirmation at foot.

We are now arrived at a period when Chartist union and strength can triumph over all resistance, and, therefore, it is that I implore of all to forget all past differences, and to struggle as one man for the regeneration of their common country. When I am assailed I will defend myself, but after a long life of turmoil and agitation I defy any man to state a single instance in which I have struck the first blow or made the first assault. I do not think you want to make money of Chartism, and the fiercest attacks that I have been subjected to have come from those who advocated our principles when profitable, but who have thought it necessary to base their desertion of our principles not upon slander originated by me but upon my defence against that slander.

I am sure there is no one whose co-operation in the good cause I hail with greater pleasure than that of THOMAS COOPER, whose works will live when I am no more; and, therefore, in perfect sincerity and without the slightest reserve, I bury all past differences in the tomb of insignificance. I tender you the right hand of friendship, and subscribe myself

Your faithful and affectionate friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH SEAMEN.—We have it from very good authority that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8,000 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts.

Chartist Intelligence.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met on Monday evening, April 23rd, (see below in this chair. After the several delegates had reported the progress of Chartist in their several localities, Mr. Newley stated that the men of the Tower Hamlets had resolved on holding a public meeting in the British School Rooms, Crompton-street, City-road, on Wednesday evening, May 2nd; that George Thompson, M.P., would take the chair; and that Feargus O'Connor, M.P., Thomas Cooper, G. J. Harney, Henry Vincent, W. Lovett, and many others had also been invited to attend the meeting; the determination being to propose to the Council of all who advocated Chartist Suffrage into one united phalanx. A crowded meeting was anticipated, the men of the Hamlets having resolved to spare no trouble or time in making it known. It is a little while ago that you are to do. One of you is to do it now. This day is yours, to-morrow may not be. I shall hope to receive a host of letters about re-organising and petitioning next week, sent to my address in London, and as my countrymen are reputed, justly or no, to be fond of money, I cannot say that I do not hope that the power of the pen will be manifest. Do whatever you can in your own way, but do it now, and we will live the better friends. I am sick of shams and promises, and wish men to be just and true. What you mean to do, what you can do, and do that thing.

And the last plank will not split until we safely enter the harbour, and turn out, and for ever, too, the Charter. That is no mistake. I am not dreaming this morning. I have just been turned out of the Tower Hamlets by a smart manufacturer, and affirm that I am out and out a Utilitarian—just as I am out and out a Chartist. I cannot make any man of you. I cannot organise the Chartist movement. You must do it. I will do one man's share, in a little way, and each of you must do a man's work. So no more prating and preaching. Do your duty. Do your work, and do it now. This day is yours, to-morrow may not be. I shall hope to receive a host of letters about re-organising and petitioning next week, sent to my address in London, and as my countrymen are reputed, justly or no, to be fond of money, I cannot say that I do not hope that the power of the pen will be manifest. Do whatever you can in your own way, but do it now, and we will live the better friends. I am sick of shams and promises, and wish men to be just and true. What you mean to do, what you can do, and do that thing.

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The Charter—that fine hearty old ship—is still ours, and, true to our old motto—

"We swear we'll stick together yet, Till the last plank beneath us splits."

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## FRANCE

of the expeditionary army, 7,000 strong, sailed from Toulon on Sunday. It was prevented by contrary winds from sailing the day before. 5,000 more troops will follow. The troops will instantly land at Civita.

haft could admit of but one surmise. The ground of the vault was made up of decayed animal matter, a lump of which held imbedded in it a long silken lock of hair, as I found by personal examination as it was shovelled up from below. Why or wherefore, with a large mass of

Catania, which had been taken by the Neapolitans, has been retaken by the Sicilians. It does not, however, give any date of this intelligence.' 'Private letters of the 10th from Palermo, state that on the 7th inst. the Commander Capronica and

land, is now in the hands of the committee and together with contributions which are frequently made by those who first projected the movement and those who have since joined it, constitute the means employed in carrying out this plan.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

the only food which does not turn acid upon or distend the weak stomach, and a threepenny meal of which saves families its value in other food; hence effecting an economy instead of causing an expense.

-- Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly. Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen: Barclay and Sons.

words, "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" are in the outside each box.

OBSEVE.—There are various Counterfeit Medicines, having words on the Stamp so NEARLY RESEMBLING these, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the above caution.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents, Ds SILVA and

Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by



There is not a knife in the world (said)  
what thinks itself quite the cheese.



hundred thousand families, at that time, constituting more than a-fourth of the population, when they ceased to be political engines in the hands of their taskmasters. These small holdings were knocked into large farms, the houses in most instances built by the serfs themselves were levelled to the ground.

"The blackness of ashes then marked where they lay. While the wild mother screamed o'er her family brood."

No compensation was given to the serfs for

Thousands—yea, hundreds of thousands driven from their homes, fled to Saxon lands there to compete with the Englishman in the British labour market—the fact which has reduced the amount of English wages by one

thirty millions a-year, or more than would  
for Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Church  
establishment. But yet not an influential voice  
against this atrocity, because the

Next came the Reform Bill, when a pound sterling interest in a fourteen years' lease was established as the lowest standard for the rural franchise; and the landlords, again hoping to get the best of both worlds, made leasehold of small farms for fourteen years; but the lease having expired in 1847, and the landlords being able to coerce that class of tenants, ej-

Hence we show, indisputably, that the management of the Land in Ireland has led to the misgovernment of Ireland—to the poverty of Ireland—and to the murder of the Irish people; while it has tended to debase the

Ireland is now coerced ; the Gaoler-Genius is the great magician who holds that impoverished country in servile thralldom. Let us appeal to the sense of feeling of the Irish brethren, having a little more liberty than Saxon land. And shall we appeal in vain when we ask them to aid their countrymen.

their yet comparatively free voices? and get up such an agitation in Saxon land for the repeal of the Union and Real Justice to Ireland, as will compel the haughty oppressor to bend his proud neck? How often have we to the Free Trade cormorants, that Ireland, properly governed, with her land productively cultivated, and her people productively employed, would be a better market for English manufactures than those numerous colonies which are now upheld at such a frightful expense, and attended with such insignificant

profit. In the long run, self-interest—if it be justice—will open the eyes of all parties, a then we shall hope to see the Green Isle independent of English misrule ; when the Irish people will prove that they are neither assassins, robbers, vagabonds, nor idlers, but will furnish the world with an example of industry and self reliance.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Navigation Bill has at last passed through the Commons, and stands for debate

through the Commons, and status for debate in the Lords on Monday next. What its fate may be there is yet doubtful. The majority which it was finally carried in the Lower House had not increased. The Protectionist party mustered as strongly as they did upon the second reading, and so far as numbers go

Peers have a fair excuse for throwing out an important measure, which has obtained such a narrow majority. The only question is whether Lord STANLEY and his party are prepared to take the consequences of a successful

hostile demonstration; namely, the resignation of the present Government, and their own advancement to power, with all its responsibility and difficulties. Lord STANLEY has been not inappropriately called the RUPERT MURAT of political life. He is a bold, das

ing, impetuous, and impulsive leader. It may be doubted, however, whether his discretion is equal to his intrepidity, and hence, as far as his individual character and feelings are concerned, we believe that he would face the cares of office without fear of the combination

antagonists against whom he would have to contend, was it three times as strong as it will be. It is not, however, from his opponents—those there would include Peelites, Whigs, and Free Traders—that he has most to dread, should he take office. He would be deficient of what

most essential to a working Government, namely, —men accustomed to the practical administration of public business. PEEL has carried off the practical executive talent of the party, and, however able DISRAELI may be as a politician, he has yet to show that he possesses

Mr. HERRIES, the Protectionist ranks possibly scarcely one man experienced in the active management of public affairs; and, under these circumstances, even if Lord STANLEY should gain a victory, the formation of

Government would be a matter of infinite difficulty; and, if formed, its duration would be exceedingly brief. A General Election, upon some broad and intelligible principle, is the only method by which the present complication of parties can be unravelled, and a Ministry

which possesses the confidence at least of a majority of the Electoral body, and of the Members returned by it, will alone be able to carry on the business of the country. At present is at a standstill, because parties mutual check-mate each other: and the Cabinet is

vented from falling to pieces, not because any cohesive power in itself, but by the pressure upon it of opposing parties from without. It is said that STANLEY is beating up proxies, and intends to show fight in earnest. We hope he will. Anything is preferable

the present state of things, and if his policy has the effect of giving a vigorous and capable Administration to the country, no matter how that may be obtained, his countrymen will be indebted to him.

mons, was of a much higher, more earnest, more interesting character than any that has taken place this session. Nearly all the speakers were men of note, and all spoke for their respective parties. Mr. WALPOL

ably expressed *resume* of the arguments the Protectionist side of the question, JAMES GRAHAM, who speaks but seldom, who, when he does, is listened to with universal respect and attention, gave an equally powerful

policy ; and Mr. DISRAELI closed the debate with one of the happiest and most powerful addresses he ever made in the House. JAMES fairly threw down the gauntlet to LORD STANLEY and the Protectionists, on the question

Protectionist policy. These two ancient allies are henceforward determined opponents. On the first night of the Session STANLEY frankly declared that he adhered to Protection and would attempt reaction. GRAHAM, I

Monday night, quoted this intrepid declaration and met it by a counter-statement, in which he as openly and uncompromisingly "took stand on this ground—opposition to reaction and support of progress." The two parties are fairly nipped against each other, and

of natural cause of events, in future, will supply them with ample materials for frequent tests. In the meantime, while the F. & M. Traders resolutely maintain their ground, their tone has somewhat lowered its haughtiness—their promises are less glowing than it

of ultation to the realisation of the blessing







and language of such a monster in prison previous to his execution, when appeared the memory of his tremendous guilt, and that his days and hours were numbered, was uninteresting to the psychologist. There was a vast gulf of circumstance between the world which have increased the curiosity of the world. Rush, like several other criminals—amongst whom may be mentioned Aram and Thurtell—undertook his own defence which he conducted so as to strengthen the trust him and supply links to the evidence against him. Like many of the criminals of Norfolk, he was observant of the outward religion, and while contemplating a savage and desecrated murder practised family devotion to his mistress. One of our greatest novelists, in a scene of imagination, represents a prisoner on the scaffold on the point of die, expressing his passion strong in death by picking the pocket of the chaplain. Rush managed at the presence of judge and jury, with the crowded in every corner by spectators, to abstract £40 check from a pocket-book handed up to him for examination, and exuberantly expressed in the lining of his coat principally, as it may appear, for the purpose of blackening the name of the solicitor prosecuting on behalf of the crown. Like several other celebrated murderers, we were not a man addicted to drink, and to say, his general abstemiousness was a tremendous force to a little fire in his blood on the night of the murders which was Emily Sandford.

Remarkable coincidences give additional interest to the details of his conduct immediately before his execution, and to his general bearing at the time when sentence of death was pronounced against him and his doom was irrevocably fixed. On giving particulars as to the courtesy of the Governor, Governor of Norwich Castle, and the Earl of Arundel, Brown, Chaplain to the G. O. These coincidences, on state that Rush, from the commencement of his imprisonment, assumed the character of a pious and pious, and so carefully asserted his present to these qualities, and so over-acted the part of a saint at once, that the strongest suspicions of insincerity. He took every opportunity to show his guilt, professing perfect tranquillity and confidence in his acquittal. His constant language was, "Thank God, I am quite well, and in body and mind; I eat well, drink well, and sleep well." The wretchedness of his sleep was observed by his attendants not so quiet as he represented it. He was constant in his prayers at chapel, and very soon after the execution requested the chaplain to administer the sacrament to him privately. This, however, the chaplain refused to do, and thereupon Rush lost all confidence in him. After counsel he requested that W. W. Andrews, of Felmingham, and the Rev. J. Blake, of Ketteringham, might be permitted to visit him in Mr. Brown's company, and no doubt the course of counsel complied with, and no doubt the course expected to work upon the minds of those who frequented the church, which had been in the habit of attending a conviction of his innocence. Finally



persecute mine, which was the mainstay of royal wars. He was not disposed to follow Mr. Morris, and set at naught the miscegenic theories, in reference to the subject. On the contrary, he regarded the attitude assumed by those others as turning a cogent reason why some step should be taken to settle the matter. Another reason for turning our navigation laws into a simple and intelligible basis than that now conceived it, was to be found in the complication of our reciprocity treaties, a complication which rendered it difficult to often ascertain where or how we stood. The right hon. gentleman was not content at the injurious mode in which the Navigation Laws were indirectly affected the various interests of the empire. After this he came to the consideration of the subject of the subject, and expressed his astonishment at the levity with which Mr. Morris treated it. The colonies had very generally retracted against our present navigation system, the restraints of the others were of serious import, as compared with the severity of the measures proposed by the attitude of Canada. He had the fullest conviction that unless they agreed to the system of protective duties in favour of Canadian corn, the loss of Canada would be inevitable if we persisted in retaining the Navigation Laws. It was a subject of a profound sensation in the House. He would repeat that they were of no importance to the retention of Canada against our colonial possessions, no time was to be lost in passing this bill. Nor was it by any means necessary that the laws in question were favourable to the interests of the colonies. It was a subject of no small difficulty to show that they were not. Nor were they benefited by them. In his opinion, the old one on importation was greatly to be attributed to the land question. And if a change was to be made, it was not necessary that it should be made it. The measure before the House was necessary to consummate the policy which the country had already embarked. This point Sir James said—Sir, I should only say that I am not prepared to say that this bill is, if, after having endeavoured to follow my own learned friend through the historical and economic portion of his speech—I should only half ex-press my opinion, if I did not deal with the political part of it. Now, Sir, I am not prepared to sound me, and more particularly my right hon. member for Stafford, make constant reference to the recent changes which have taken place in our commercial system, and say that they are fatal—to the agricultural interest, and that it is fatal—to the agricultural interest, and that it is a commercial interest—and I heard one gentleman say, this evening—I allude to the honourable member of Lloyd's (Mr. Robinson)—that the work-people of the country are extremely—That being the opinion of a powerful party, and the leader of the party, I cannot comprehend why they lose moment in bringing that question distinctly before the legislature, to take the opinion of the House upon it. But, Sir, it is erroneous—that it is to retract our steps, it is to postpone that delay? Now, Sir, it is not at all on the first night of this session, elsewhere, I heard a declaration by a noble friend of mine, which stands on record, and which I thought I ought to be no less than to make. With his characteristic frankness, he stated distinctly what I am about to say. He said, I allude to Lord Stanley. (Hear, hear.) I heard it said that free trade has been adopted, and that it is a mistake to make a mistake. Before I proceed, however, I must state that my right hon. friend the member for Tamworth, when speaking of financial changes, applied the quotation *vestigia nulla retrocessionem*, strictly to the case before us. Lord Stanley says, "Look at the enlarged view, and you will see that we are enlarged more generally. 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