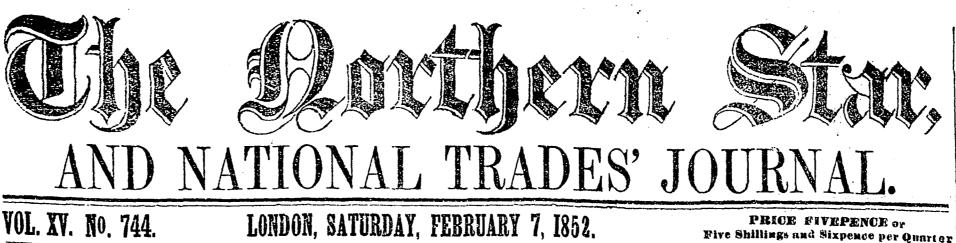
### Review of the Week. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The prominent event of the week, to which all others give place, is what is called the Royal Speech, on the opening of the Session of Parliament. Of course everybody knows that the name is a misnomer : that it is no more the Speech of the QUEEN than it is of the EMPEROR of JAPAN, but a collection of sentences formed by the Ministers for the time being, by whom her MAJESTY is made to talk sometimes Whiggism, sometimes Toryism, but on all occasions as little of any definite policy as possible. If any one thing shows more than another, how much the power of the Crown has declined, how fully the highest dignity has become a Constitutional form rather than an influential reality, it is this fact, that the Soveneign does not speak his or her centiments, but subsides into speaking the principles of the Cabinet. Time was when the MONARCH had a will, potent either for good or evil, and the ruler of the realm was a ruler in fact, and told his thoughts in good plain set terms ; but now MAJESTY trips mincingly through a set form of words, carefully studied, so as to contain the smallest possible quantity of meaning, and it is thought worthy of record, that the wearer of the Crown reads the lesson in an audible voice, and with faultless enunciation and pronunciation. So fades the glory of the world. Royalty is praised, not for high thoughts or great deeds, but for attainments shared in common with upper class National School children.

There are times, however, when even a Royal Speech contains something worthy of remark. The most elaborate dulness cannot always contrive to frame words to say nothing. The exigencies of the State have made the Speech more pregnant with matter than such productions usually are; and we propose to run over the principal points indicated, and attempt to gather from them some clue to the intentions of those who sway the destinics of the kingdom.

It is evident, that this year those who pin their faith to Financial Reform, need not expect much from the forthcoming Session. They must content themselves as they may, with rejoicing that the reductions which have been made in taxation have been effected without materially reducing the National Income. Whether or not that will prove consolatory is a question for them to decide, seeing it means that whatever taxes may have been taken off, somehow or another, by hook or by crook, the same grand total has been extracted from their pockets, and that, too, during a year of bad trade and declining profits. But, whatever that may, or may not do, to pour balm into their minds, it is quite certain that they must prepare themselves for an increase of taxation for the next twelve months. No doubt, as HER MAJESTY was made to say by those who framed the estimates, that those estimates are framed with a due regard to economy, and the efficient service of the State. That has been said of all estimates since such things first came into fashion, and will be said to the end of time. We cannot expect Ministers, no matter to what party they belong, to decry their own commodities, and, a due regard to economy has grown into one of those stereotyped common places which may mean profiigate extravagance or pinching parsimony, but is much more likely to conceal the former than the latter. There can be no possible ground for suspecting also that for any increase which may appear in said estimates excellent reasons would not be given. When reasons are as plenty as blackberries, who would be without capital reasons for asking for more money. What with France, with her half million of idle bayonets, and Cossacks whose horses are always ready for that often quoted journey, at the end of which they shall be watered in the Rhine; and Austria, with its Red Emperor, and Italy, with its smothered discontent, and the Kaffirs shooting down our Redcoats and decamping with the flocks and herds of Cape farmers, truly there is a superfine stock of reasons for new coast batteries, augmentations of artillery, more ships and more soldiers ; in other words-for that is the plain English of it-for more money. So Messrs. Financial Reformers, your occupation is clearly gone for twelve months at least. You may lay aside your blue books, cease your meetings, and send your whole stock of pamphlets to the butterman or the trunkmaker, for remission of taxation is utterly out of the question. If any adjustment of the Income Tax be required, it must be an adjustment of your own circumstances to its burden. If you want a newspaper without a stamp, and ask for it this year, you will stamp yourselves as dolts. If you desire any modification of the excise and customs, you must wait for a happier era. No, gentlemen, make up your minds to it as you may, not a penny of revenue can be spared ; and if, as is more than probable, it should happen that a new spot is looked for to lay a new tax upon, you must dispose yourselves to bear it with patience. Cold comfort that for the Financials, we admit, but all that is available in their present melancholy circumstances. If, however, there is to be no Financial Reform, there is to be a Parliamentary Reform; but the prospects of the measure which is in due time to be forthcoming, do not exhibitate us in any very extraordinary degree. We think it probable that the people of this country could have borne a vast deal more than they are likely to get, without being thrown in a delirium of joy. From the Royal Speech we gather, that the new Reform Bill is intended to develop the principle of the old Reform Bill, which means, we suppose, that property is to be kept as the basis of representation, intelligence being regarded as something too unsubstantial and intangible for the foundation of a representative system. The traditional superiority of bricks over brains is once more sure, at all events, to receive a Ministerial sanction. Her MAJESTY is also made the medium for supplying us with the very definite and extremely valuable information, that the recognised principles of the Constitution are in the Reform to be adhered to. It is a pity certainly that we are not enlightened as to what are those recognised Principles ; but we suppose we may at least take it for granted that that which was a recognised principle during a part of the period when the Tudor Dynasty r igned over England-the principle, namely, of all freemen voting for the election of Knights of the Shire -is not the principle alluded to, butthat the recognition hovers somewhere between that and the recognised principles which were dominant during the reign of George the Third, of intellectual and liberal memory. We fear that these same hints of 'recognised principles' of an unrecognisable Constitution, and of developing the Sham Reform Bill, say very plainly that we are to have as small an extension of the popular power as can be made to appear consistent with those large professions in which Whig statesmen are so prone to indulge.



LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

wrath to come, has accomplished. That after levelled cottages and evicted tenants, crowded workhouses and overfull graves, have caused and marked the diminution of the people; what remained of vitality has shrunk away as though from contact with a putrefying corpse, and that there is not left enough of spirit and energy even for crime. A great thing that for a QUEEN to be thankful for, and all the more a matter for rejoicing when with it is coupled the announcement that to districts where more of bone and sinew are remaining, the crime has transported itself. But of course there is a remedy for that. The old remedy of rulers — repression. Let guilt grow first, and then catch it and hang it. That has been already tried in the South and West, with what indifferent success our readers are aware. It is now to have its turn in the North. Is there any reason to suppose that it will be more potent there ? None in the world. Repression of crime is a broken reed piercing the hand that holds it. Repression is the mode adopted by those who have not wisdom enough for prevention. In plain terms, repression alone is the policy of fools, and will bring about events which would be ridiculous, if they were not

melancholy and terrible. As we said last week, the evils of Ireland-evils producing all her crime-are moral and social ones, and, if they are to be met at all they must be encountered by laws not appealing to selfishness or fear, but having a social and moral bearing. But of such laws these aristocratic, economic politicians, the Whigs, have as much idea as-to use a homely, but apt illustration-'a pig has of a side pocket.

The passages of the speech, with regard to Foreign Affairs, tells us that we maintain amicable relations with all Foreign Powers. The plain meaning of that is, that we are on good terms, not with the people of other nations, but with their rulers. Is that a thing to be proud of? Will Englishmen at large felicitate themselves upon the fact, that those who assume to represent the national mind are exchanging courtesies with that Modern Nero, the PRINCE PRESIDENT of France-are excellent friends with his most Christain and lazzaronli-like MAJESTY of Naples-are keeping up an agreeable acquaintanceship with the human leech who has sucked the blood of Hungary-are on visiting terms with the gorestained despot of the North, the turnkey of that great national dungeon Siberia? We think not. It may be a wise part for England to stand aloof from the strife of the Continent, to preserve a guarded neutrality; but let us call it by its right name, and not gild it with the term ' amicable relations,' When honest men consort on terms of equality and friendship with promise breakers, perjurers, assassins, and wholesale murderers, then Englishmen may hear it said, without a blush, that they 'maintain amicable relations with the rulers of Continental Europe; but not till then. It is evident, however, that those who use the words do not believe in them, else why call out the militia. Our governors seem to think that the training of the population into soldiers is the best proof that they are good friends with all the world. So much for the Speech itself. A word or two for the debates which followed it. The sneers at Chartists, and so forth, were to be expected, and we pass them by with much the same feeling that animated the man, who, when a long eared animal kicked him, remarked that he took it with a due regard to the quarter from whence it came. But the remarks upon the Press are more noteworthy. Thank Heaven, the time for a censorship has gone by in England. It will be a long time before English journals submit their leading articles to the police for approval. The right of speech, at all events, we have got, and mean to keep it. Noble lords and honourable gentlemen may rest assured of that. And though some scores of their own numbers may grace the festivals at the Elysee-festivals from which all that is honourable and dignified in France is self-banished-they may depend upon it, that Englishmen, with more candour than senators can take credit for, with more courage than they dare evince, and with more intelligence and power than they can bring to bear, will stigmatise such homicides as LOUIS NAPOLEON, with a plainness which the atrocity of his acts both justifies and calls for, The other point to which we wish to allude shortly, is the dismissal of Lord PALMERSTON. It is now unquestionable that the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs fell from office, because he expressed his approval of the traitor who now dominates over France. He admits that he did so-he avows that his opinions have not changed. The man who could so disgrace the name of England deserves to fall, never to rise again. Lord PALMERSTON can never have the confidence of true Liberals; and we were rejoiced to see that his defence, brilliant and talented as it was, fell dead upon the Members of the House of Commons, who appeared to recognise that the question was, not if other Members of the Cabinet were as bad as he, but whether or not he could justify himself. In that he signally failed. And though it may be true that Lord JOHN and his colleagues shuffled and truckled to the rising star, as is natural for Whigs, still England, waiting an opportunity to deal with them, will, if she regards her own honour, say to Lord PALMERS-TON 'never more be officer of mine.'

7 .- "Whether, therefore, the use and nature of money which all men so eagerly pursue, be yet sufficiently under-stood or considered by all ?"

8.-"Whether money is to be considered as having an intrinsic value, or as being a commodity, a standard, a pledge, as is variously suggested by writers ?-And whether the true idea of money, as such, be not altogether that of a ticket or counter ?"

9.-" Whether money be not useful only so far as it stirreth up industry, enabling men mutually to participate in the fruits of each other's labour ?- And whether there be any virtue in gold or silver, other than as they set people to work, or create industry?". Benefits of a National Bank.

10 .- " Whether the sure way to supply people with tools and materials, and to set them to work, be not a free circulation of money, whether gold, silver, or paper ?' 11 .-. " Whether money could ever be wanting to the demands of industry, if we had a National Bank ?'

12.-" Whether the discovery of the richest gold mino that ever was, in the heart of the Kingdom, would be any real advantage to us ?" 13.—" Whether we are sufficiently sensible of the pecu-

liar security there is in having a Bank, that consists of land and paper, one of which cannot be exported, and the other is in danger of being exported?" 14.—" Whether, therefore, a National Bank would not be

more beneficial than even a mine of gold ?"

15 .- " Whether the opinion of men, and their industry consequent thereon, be not the true wealth of Holland, and not the silver supposed to be deposited in the Bank of Amsterdam ?"

16 .- "Whether there are not to be seen in America, fair towns, wherein the people are well lodged, fed, and clothed, without a beggar in their streets, although there be not one grain of gold or silver current among them ?"

have not sprung from over-rating their lands, and issuing paper without discretion, and from the legislators, break-ing their own rules in their own favour, thus sacrificing the public to their private advantage? And whether a little sense and honesty might not easily prevent all such inconveniences ?'

### What is Wealth?

18.-" Whether the power to command the industry of others be not real wealth ? And whether money be not issued by tickets or tokens for conveying or recording such power, and whether it be of great consequence what materials the tickets are made of ?"

19.-" Whether to promote, transfer, and secure this commerce, and this property in human labour, or in other words, this power, be not the sole means of enriching a people; and how far this may be done independently of gold or silver ?"

20 .-- "Whether counters or money be not referred to other things, which, so long as they keep pace and proportion with the country, it must be owned the counters are useful; but whether beyond that to covet or value coun-ters be not direct folly?,'

three weeks ago he himself said to a correspondent, "never mind my motives, touch my arguments." I now say the same thing to him; and I promise you, Mr. Editor, that if it is necessary, I will next week point out, and quote from, the Acts of Parliament that bear upon Mr. Jones's position.

For William Riden

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, A: Law CLERK AND STAUSON CHARTIST. Clarendon-street, St. Pancras, February 3rd, 1852.

### FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

A VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY. - ONE HUNDRED PERSONS MISSING.

A terrible calamity occurred on Thursday morning at Holmfirth, a large manufacturing village, a few miles from Huddersfield. Several of the factories in the place are supplied with water from reservoirs in the elevated parts of the locality. The rain during the past few days had caused such an extraordinary pressure of water, that the Bibbery reservoir gave way, and at two o'clock in the morning burst its banks, and caused most appalling devastation and loss of life. The immeuse body of water rushed with fearful force and impetuosity upon the village, and swept away in its resistless course whole rows of houses, hurrying the sleeping inmates into eternity. Not only houses, but warehouses and mills were swept away by the mighty rush of water, and the streets were blocked up with the wrecks of buildings, wool, casks of oil, the bodies of the dead, &c. A bridge over the Holme, which formed the only communication between the parts of the village of Holmfirth which were situate on the opposite banks of the river, was washed away. This added greatly to the confusion and alarm of the inhabitants, as those on one bank were unable to ascertain the fate of their friends on the other side of the stream. By four o'clock in the morning, the water had so far subsided, that preparations were commenced for recovering the dead, and at seven a.m., sixty bodies had been taken up. In one row of houses swept down there were fifty-four persons.

#### LATER PARTICULARS.

HUDDERSFIELD, THURSDAY, 10 P.M.-The excitement and grief occasioned by the torrible calamity at Holmfirth is beyond description. A body of water ninety feet deep and 100 yards wide was liberated from a narrow mountain gorge (by the bursting of an embankment belonging to the River Holme Reservoir Commission) almost at a sweep, and precipitated down the valley. An immense mill, built of stone with its steam engine, spinning and weaving frames, and huge boilers and other heavy iron machinery, was totally swept away. A row of houses was carried away, and their inhabitants drowned. Bodies have been taken from the river fifteen miles distant. A hundred persons are missing, and there are more than sixty corpses lying at the mns. Some say nearly ninety have been picked up. Total loss some hundreds of thousands sterling. In the neighbourhood of Manchester the rivers overflowed their banks, submerging all the low grounds in the neighbourhood. At Wallness, the left bank of the Irwell was overflowed, and a great portion of the Peel Park laid under water. A large portion of Lower Broughton was also submerged, the ground in some places being covered to a depth of nine feet. Two rows of houses at Broughtonview, between Broughton-lane and the river Irwell, seemed, at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in imminent danger of destruction. The flood had cut off all the approaches to these houses, but a boat having been procured, thirty three persons availed themselves of the opportunity of quitting their houses before seven o'clock. About two hours afterwards the water began to subside. Near the lower part of Oxford-street, a good deal of property was submerged, and the inhabitants of some of the houses in Little Ireland were compelled to take refuge in the upper storeys. Several of the mills in the neighbourhood had to be stopped in consequence of the lower stories being flooded. A reservoir, belonging to Mr. John Brooks, at the Hopehill cotton-mill, near Stockport, is said to have burst its banks. The water flowed into the lower stories of the mill, and carried away a portion of the machinery, destroying property of the value of nearly £1,000. At Disley, the large cotton factory of Mr. Vickers, had to be stopped at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of the swollen state of the river Goyt, which flows past the mill. The banks of the Mersey, between Stockport and Stretford, were overflowed in various places, covering all the low grounds in the vicinity, and rendering the roads almost impassable.

Camp Office

Executive, as to any dispute respecting the internal manage-ment of their own establishments; and by the seventh re-solution they will, if they consent to it, bind themselves to take a part in the quarrels of every other factory, and at their own risk and cost—at the expense of the cessation of their own business—to up-hold any individual acts of oppression which the Executive Com-mittee may think fit to sate tion. We a k you, employers of England, whether you will consent to abdicate your own rights of free action—to endanger your position —to subject yourselves to continual embroilments—to ri-k your business—to alignate your workmen, in order to save the selfsch

-to subject yourselves to continual enfortunents-to 11-a your business-to alienate your workmen, in order to serve the selfish ends of a few unworthy members of your own body, led on by an unprincipled mercenary hireling! We introat you to pause-to think well, both for your own sakes and for the sake of others, bu-fore you take and the universe and maginitate a step.

unprincipled mercenary hireling? We introat you to pause-to think well, both for your own sakes and for the sake of others, be-fore you take so rash, unwise, unjust, and precipitate a step. We intreat the non-society men-those whom the combined em-ployers have sacrificed under the pretence of protecting-those to whom the Amalgamated Seclety have stretched forth the hand of brotherhood and help in the hour of distress, to combine with us to resist this tyrany, w ich is endeavoured to be imposed on all alike. We call upon them to stand by their order, with the interests of which their own welfare is inseparably bound up. Will they consent to abdicate their right to combine in the most peaceable and legal form ? Will they allow them-elves to be debarred from any grievances they may feel to their employers ? Will they allow themelves to be forced, in their individual weakness, to stand sepa-rately before the power of capital ? Will they acknowledge them-after their work is done-their own wages after they have earned that they will. We will not give credit to the thought that they are so destitute of all manhood-so indifferent to all freedom—as stringent than any which an act of the Legislature ever dignified with the sanction of law. To the members of the Amalgamated Society, to those men who

with the sanction of law. To the members of the Amalgamated Society, to those men who have acted so nobly hither o, we hope it is scarcely necessary to say one word of exhortation. They can hardly want caution or advice as to how they should treat this more than Imperial proclamation upon the part of those who would be their absolute, uncontrolled, irrespon-sible masters. They are well aware of the strength which union gives them, of the benefits which it confers upon them. Upon it they lean for support, when individual injustice is attempted to be practised against them. To it they look for help when work fails, er vindictiveness turns them idle upon the streets. From the funds it enables then to accumulate, they obtain succour when disabled by accident and in the time of sickness; and when the shadow of death rests upon the house of a member, union prevents the tears of the widow from being rendered more bitter by cries of her clildren death rests upon the house of a member, union prevents the tears of the widow from being rendered more bitter by cries of her clildren for brend. Operatives, will you abandon such a holy combination as this? Will you singly expose yourselves to the storm of oppres-sion which is sweeping on towards you? Will you cast off from the only anchor which holds you to independent existence? Will you throw away the only barrier between the wrath of an employer and the workhouse and the wisco? We know that you will yot. The throw away the only barrier between the wrath of an employer and the workhouse and the prison? We know that you will not. 'The very steps which the Employers' Association is now taking forbids you to do so. Notice the fact—a fact from which you should gather wiadom—that while they say you shall have no association they in-tend to perpetante their own. Remember that while they bypo-critically pretend to assert the liberty of all, they are denying to you that right of combination which they claim and intend to exer-cise for themselves. You cannot choose but to resist such glaring unblashing despotism as this.

Job that high of combination which they claim and intend to exer-cise for themselves. You cannot choose but to resist such glaring unblushing despotism as this. Mark, too, that in order to ensure to you any advantages which you 'fancy' you derive from union, they intend to give you a 'new, sound, and legitimate benefit society.' What sort of a society do you suppose that will be ? Do you think it will support you against injustice ? Do you suppose that it will compensate you when you meet with accidents ? Do you imagine that it will provide for you when you are thrown labourless upon the world ? In short, do you fancy that it will preserve for you that power which these 'masters' are so anxions to deprive you of? Do you even think it will allow you to control your own funds ? Depend upon it that it will not. If will have employers for trustees and the tools of employers for offi-cers. Its rules will c-ntain provisions for excluding you for what those employers may call your misconduct—that is, your honest independence. The character givers will become the fundholders. A man's deposits will be held as pledges for his good behaviour, and his very savings will be moulded into links in the chain which binds them to abject shavery. To the general multin was anneal for accurate.

them to abject slavery. To the general public we appeal for countenance, support, and help. We trust that there is enough of good feeling to put down op-pression in its foulest form, wherever it shows its head. We think that in the sturdy English character there is that love of fair play which will not countenance an organisation riding roughshod over which will not countenance an organisation riding roughshod over isolated individuals forbidden to unite. Thousands of the leading class, in consequence of the power of large accumulated capitals, are passing day by day into the ranks of those who live by labour and wages; thousands more struggling in the vortex of competition see only the same fate in store for their children. Our cause is theirs; their interests and our own are identical. Even now, out of the earnings of labour the main portion of the retail trade is sup-ported. The degradation of the skilled labourer involves the loss, if not the ruin, of the tradesman. To non-society men, to the members of the Amalgamated Society, to hon-solvery men, to the atempers of the Amagamated Solvery, to the shopkers, we say, if for no higher motive than your own interests, aupport us in this contest. To all society we say, do so too, from a higher motive. Do so in the name of justice. Re-member that right is above all, and that those who stand by and permit wrong to triumph, inevitably prepare for themselves and their posterity a fearful retribution. For ourselves our minds are made up. So long as we have hearts For ourselves our minus are made up. So long as we have means to feel, brains to think, tongues to speak, we will cry alond against this threatened infraction of all duty alike to God and man. So long as any legal means of resistance are left to us, we will struggle against the treachery, the falsehood, the despotism of the Employers Association : and if those means at last should fail us although that is a result beyond probability, scarcely within the bounds of pos-sibility, we, and thousands at our back, rather than yield an unconditional submission, will be prepared to carry with us to other lands that skill and industry which we are not allowed freely to exercise upon our native soil, and thus take from the arrogant, heartless tyrants who now seek to lord it over us-to make their arbitrary wills the rule of our lives—the means of employing that wealth which they may value more than the lives or well-being of their fellow men. By order of the council, Jos. Musto, President. WM. ALLAN, Secretary. London, 25, Little Alie street, Whitechapel, Jan. 29.

Apropos of this subject, another paragraph of the speech points attention to the Constitution for New ealand, which may, it seems, now be allowed to emergo from its suspension. If we recollect rightly, that Constitution was based upon Universal Suffrage. We are sure Englishmen should be proud of the implied compliment that the liberty with which New Zealanders may be endowed is too great to be safely trusted to them-that a tattoocd barbarian is more fit to choose his representative than an artizan or a factory operative. That, however, seems to be the estimation in which our rulers hold those who produce the wealth of the Country ; and we fancy that the feeling of the rulers is fully reciprocated by the ruled. No doubt we shall be told that there are great differences between the two cases-that here there are vast and important intcrests (not the interests of the working man) to be conserved—that there there is not that antagonism and coullict of warring classes which here distract us. It may be, too, that a Property Qualification would be difficult to apply to savages who set a high value on tomahawks and war-clubs. But, whatever may be said, it is a significant fact—a fact for the proletarians to ponder on, and wring the meaning out of-that the tribe of HEKI are in Whig eyes more fit for Constitutional liberty than the descendants of the Saxon. In another paragraph we find the aunouncement utered with a deep expression of thankfulness that crime has lulled in what have been hitherto the most lawless districts of unhappy Ireland. What is the meaning of that sentence? It means—though statesmen are not honest enough to speak the truth-that pestilence and famine have done their work in the charnelhouse of the Celt, and that what they have left undone the exedus of a people flying as though from the

### Free Correspondence.

[As the columns under this head are open for the free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not responsible for, or committed to, any.]

### ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR; DEAR SIR,-Nothing is of so much importance for the " Organisation of Labour," on true principles, as a thorough knowledge of the nature and uses of money, and a just standard and measure of value. On these subjects I would recommend the careful study of Bishop Berkeley's Works, Dr. Adam Smith's " Wealth of Nations," and John Gray's of Edinburgh, last work on "Banks and Currency." The following are some questions taken from Bishop Berkeley's writings, which are well worth the attention of the "National Association of United Trades," and to this body they are by me particularly addressed for their most attentive consideration. Trades' Unions, as hitherto conducted, though they have not always been successful, have undoubtedly been useful to many trades in preventing that rapid downward progress in wages, the effect of excessive competition.

at is a Pound?

21 .- " Whether the term Pound Sterling, Crown, Livre, &c., are not to be considered as merely exponents or denominations of proportion ? and whether gold, silver, or paper are not tickets or counters for reckoning, recording, and transferring thereof?"

22 .-- "Whether the denominations being retained, although the bullion were gone, things might not, nevertheless, be rated, bought, and sold, industry promoted, and a circulation of commerce maintained ?"

These are only a comparatively small selection from the great thoughts of this truly great man upon this most vital question, and from these extracts it will be seen that Bishop Berkeley was not behind the most liberal and enlightened writers of the present day on this generally supposed mysterious subject. But there is no mystery in money, if people will only give themselves the trouble to think upon the subject. The bullionists and usurers, and their paid and unpaid supporters and advocates, say and do all they can to frighten the public from thoroughly investigating their enormous golden juggle, and they have so far succeeded hitherto, that not one man in twenty will pay any attention to the subject. But its paramont importance, and the poverty and distress of the country, will force the people soon to thoroughly unravel the whole swindle.

I am, very respectfully, dear Sir, yours, Liverpool, Feb. 2, 1852. John Fixe John Finch.

### THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I have read the noble address of the men of Stockport, in the "Star" of Saturday last, on behalf of our persecuted chief, Mr. Feargus O'Connor; every word of which I most emphatically endorse. The Chartists of this city will not hold their regular meeting this week in consequence of the lectures of our talented friend, Mr. Cooper, and no official response can be given until we meet. But, as I feel deeply interested in that gentleman's present unfortunate situation, and as I have always looked upon ingratitude as a crime of the blackest dye, I therefore hasten, individually, to respond to their noble call, by pledging my might and humble co-operation with the Old Guards of Bristol in raising that fund which I think ought to be called the "National Debt of Gratitude Fund ;" and earnestly hope that every man who has imbibed a spark of those noble principles which he has so long and consistently advocated from John O'Groat's to Land's End-ay, and even my native countrymen, on the hills of Cambria, will nobly contribute their mite. Let the tributary streams flow into a mighty ocean of gratitude, such as will strike dismay and disappointment into that tartarus of capitalist and governmental intrigue and all the machinations to crush him, as an individual, and his idolised Land Plan, in order to destroy every vestige of confidence which he has so honestly won.

Some members of the Land Company may ask, "Where is the sympathy for them ?" I answer, "In the redemption of Mr. O'Connor." The blow that strikes him down was aimed at us, but he must first be sacrificed in order to effect the deed. Just imagine all our chagrin and disappointment brought into one focus, and then you may form an estimate of the weight that hangs on the devoted head and heart of Mr. O'Connor; add to that his thousands, his all, perhaps, locked up with yours for years, or for ever, for I fear he will be the last to receive justice at their hands. Then, I say, if you wish to rescue him who has spent his thousands yearly in the cause of the working men of England from a premature grave, to which your ingratitude would surely hurry him, rally to the call of the men of Stockport; lift the burden that weighs him down, and let it recoil on the heads of our oppressors. Let us no longer be guilty of adopting the old and foolish cant of creeting monuments of stone, and inscribing thereon fullsome lines of adulation over the remains of neglected, starved, and broken-hearted patriots, but let us at once creet a living monument to liberty, such an one that shall convince our oppressors that we deserve freedom, and scorn the brand of slaves.

After fourteen years of servitude in the ranks of Demoeracy it is the first time that I have attempted to wield my pen publicly, and however imperfectly or unsuccessfully J may have done so, I shall have the consolation of having made the attempt in the cause of justice and humanity. I remain, Brother Chartists, yours truly, Bristol, Feb. 3.

JOHN ROGERS,

THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-On behalf of the Chartist locality of this town am instructed to state, that the resolutions come to at the West Riding Delegate Meeting, held at Halifax on the 1st inst., and which were supported by our delegate, do not meet with our approval.

#### [The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

#### THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The proprietors of the Haigh Foundry, near Wigan, have closed their works, though not members of the Masters' union. They have drawn up the following form of agreement to be signed by their workmen before resuming work, and in transmitting a copy to the Masters' Society at Manchester they state that it had been submitted to a committee of men belonging to the benefit club and received their sanction. This statement, however, must be received with caution :-

"Haigh Foundry and Brock Mill Forge, near Wigan, \_\_\_\_, 185-.--I hereby agree with the Haigh Foundry Company that I will not, whilst in their employ, contribute either directly or indirectly, any money or other value to the funds of the Society of Amalgamated Mechanics and Engineers, or to any other society whose object is, either wholly or in part, to dictate terms to the employers of mechanics and engineers, either as to what hours the men shall work or how they shall work, or what wages they shall receive for their work, or what kind of mon shall be employed at the mechanics' and other shops. And I agree to forfeit the wages that may be due to me if it can be proved that I have, after signing this agreement, contributed to the funds of such society, or in any way given them money or other value, either by myself or through the medium of any other person."

On Thursday night the members of the Amalgamated Society held meetings at Nottingham, Stockport, Bolton, St. Helen's, and Warrington. Next week they are to have meetings in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and in the Sobriety Hall, Todmorden. The society reports that they are in treaty for the manufacture of a large quantity of cotton spinning machinery.

We are informed that on Friday afternoon a deputation from the Employers had an interview with Sir George Grey. The subject of the interview has not, as yet, transpired.

The following is the reply of the workmen to the masters Ukase issued last week :-

THE APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY TO THE TRADES AND THE PUBLIC.

TOBLIC. The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., earnestly intreat that the employers of engineering opera-tives, the non-society men, their own members, and the public at large will give their attention to the document printed with this

appeal. That document contains the minutes of the resolutions come to by the Conference of the Employers' Association, and which, marked as 'Private and confidential,' and 'For members only,' has been circulated among the trade, so that those belonging to it may send in their assent to or dissent from it. Those who do wrong, who perform unjust acts, who violate every rule of equity and every principle of morality, who tread under foot every aspiration for rational and well defined freedom, always endeavour to work in secret. They understand that (as the 'Times' deavour to work in secret. They understand that (as the Thies says) 'public opinion always gravitates to the right in the long run,' and conscious of their own injustice, they dread to stand openly before it. Therefore this missive is marked 'private and confidential. A copy of it, however, has come into our hands, and we, seeking for no secresy, dreading no amount of publicity, but con scious of the justice of our cause-courting the strictest inquiry, the clearest investigation, put it before the world and ask for an impartial judgment upon it; and while we do so we cannot, with justice to ourselves, or to those whose interests we have been appointed to guard, abstain from plainly expressing our own thoughts and feelings. We believe that the resolutions of the Employers' Association express the spirit of the most utter despotism ; that, in fact, they iolate the law which wisely allows of peaceable combinations among all classes; that they contravene the recognised principles among all classes; that they contravene the recognised principles of commercial liberty; that they breathe the determination to impose an abhorrent slavery upon all those whose only property is their labour; that they have a tendency to crush that liberty of action which is essential to the welfare of the people; that they or action which is essential to the wenare of the people; that they are opposed to the interests of the general public; and that they degrade and disgrace humanity. These may be thought strong terms, but they are fully justified by the tyranny which provokes them, for never yet in the history of a free people was such a yoke of serfilom attempted to be imposed upon its commercial and industrial masses. Employers of labour should refuse their assent to these monstrous propositions, because their own free action is shackled by them. If they are adopted, the manufacturers will no longer be able to engage whom they please. They are by the first resolution prohibited from admitting into their establishments any member of any society which takes cognisance of the contracts between em-ployers and employed. By the second resolution they are prohibited from receiving any deputation even from their own workmen, and are compelled to dismiss any one connected with such deputation. By the fourth resolution the terms upon which alone they shal en-By the fourth resolution the terms upon which alone they shat the gage their own workmen are authoritatively dictated to them by this disgraceful association. By the fifth resolution they are pre-vented from employing any man who shall have offended against the authority of any formation of the the site presultion and has laid down that law so very erronecusly, I think it my duty to throw a little light upon the natter. Two or they are bound to abide by the award of the Employers'

### CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square.

### WEEKLY REPORT, Jan. 20th, to Jan. 20th, 1852.

The Agency transacted business with the following stores : -Ullesthorpe, Woolwich, Burnley, Galashiels, Baubury, Leeds, Braintree, Rochdale, Birmingham, and Swindon. The members of the Agency were waited on by a deputation of the Bookbinders' Society, who are desirous of buying their groceries, &c., of the Agency.

An evening party took place on Friday, January 23rd, when the managers of the Association were invited to meet Messrs. Newton, Allan, and Musto, of the Amalgamated Iron Trades, and other gentlemen interested in the Cooperative Movement.

The Banbury Store applied for some one to lecture for them. They were informed that one of the members of the Agency was ready to attend.

The petition for modifying the Law of Partnership, in order to facilitate Associations of Working Men, now lies for signature at the Central Office of the Co-operative Agency. [The above was inadvertently mislaid last week.]

WEEKLY REPORT, Jan. 27th to Feb. 2nd, 1852.

The Agency transacted business with the following stores : -Ullesthorpe, Braintree, Galashiels, Leeds, Banbury, Haslingden, Burnley, Bradford, Derby, Brighton, Mauch-line, Swindon, Birmingham, Hawick, and Glasgow.

An application was received from Mr. Henry, of West Moulsey, for some members of the Agency to attend a meeting there for establishing a Store. Mr. Wooden attended from the Agency, Mr. Furnival of the Council of Promoters, and Mr. Walter Cooper, manager of the Working Tailors' Association. The establishment of a Store in that village was decided on.

The Spinners of Bolton, 400 in number, intend forming a Store in connexion with the Agency. The last public discussion in Halifax between Mr. Lloyd

Jones and Mr. Ernest Jones, took place before a crowded audience, and it ended very favourably to the Co-operative Movement as it is at present carried out.

Several applications have been received during the week for prospectuses and catalogues of the Agency, and for Mr. Vansittart Neale's pamphlet, "May I Not Do what I Will with My Own."

#### GALASHIELS CO-OPERATIVE PROVISION STORE.

The quarterly meeting of the Store Company was held in the Black Bull Inn Assembly Room, on Tuesday evening, February 2nd, which was well attended by the members. The balance sheets of the several branches were discussed and adopted. They show that in the gross the public sales were £2,249 19s. 3d., and the profits £125 15s. 101d., on thirteen weeks. Towards the end of the meeting, an anxious discussion took place on organising an association to employ its members. Much interest is displayed on this subject, as nearly all the workmen of the town are idle, or but partially employed at present, and who, but for the provident habits created by the Co-operative Movement, would have been starving.

### LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

We have been compelled to adjourn our meeting again until next week, our rooms not being completed. We are extending our relations with other Stores, a course we hold to be at the very basis of successful Co-operation. We should be glad to hear of a delegate meeting of the northern Stores ; it would, we feel assured, be of great mutual advantage. The monies received are as follows :- Leeds subscription, £1 6s. 1d. ; Huddersfield, for France, 19s. 5d. ; Longton, per Riley, 1s. 6d.; Building Fund, 6d.; Propagandist Fund, 28. 61d.

which has involved the mass of the working population in these Islands in the extremes of poverty and destitution. But, not being based on general principles, they are only temporary expedients, benefiting a comparatively few for a limited period, and can never emancipate or in any way improve the condition of the working classes generally. Bishop Berkeley's questions are-On Labour, Wealth, Exchange, Money.

1.-" Whether the four elements, and man's labour therein, be not the true Source of Wealth ?"

2 .- " What makes a wealthy nation ? Whether mines of Gold and Silver are capable of doing this? And whether the negroes among the gold sands of Africa, are not poor and destitute ?"

3 .- " Whether a fertile land, and the industry of its inhabitants, would not prove inexhaustible funds of wealth, be the counters for conveying or recording thereof what you will-paper, gold, or silver?"

4 .-. " Whether, in order to understand the true nature of wealth and commerce, it would not be right to consider a ship's crew cast on a desert island, and by degrees forming themselves to business and civil life, which industry begat credit, and credit moved to industry ?"

5 .- "Whether such men would not set themselves to work? Whether they would not subsist by the mutual participation of each other's industry ? Whether, when one man had procured in this way, more than he could consume he would not exchange his superfluities to his wants? Whether this must not produce credit? Whilst to facilitate these conveyances, to record and circulate this credit, they would not soon agree on certain tallics, tickets, tokens, or counters?"

6.-" Whether paper money or counters in such a case would not, and ' whether paper does not by its stamp and signature acquire a local value, and become as precious as gold ? and whether it be not much fitter to circulate in large sums, and therefore preferable to gold ? Whether it be not agreed that paper hath in many respects the advantage above coin, as being of more dispatch in payments, more easily transferred, preserved, and recovered when lost ?"

Be kind enough to insert the above in your paper, in order to prevent an erroneous impression being formed of our opinions.

From yours respectfully, RICHARD MILFORD, Secretary. Bradford, February 3rd, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Mr. Ernest Jones says, in his "Notes," that my letter, which appeared in your valuable paper of last Saturday, is "a miserable attempt to cripple the subscription of funds to the People's Paper, by a base, unfounded falsehood—an attempt to raise a doubt as to the security of the money." Without using the same kind of scurrilous language, I wish to say a few more words upon the subject. At the time I wrote last week, Mr. Jones was under the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court; and, therefore, any property he had at the time belonged to that Court. If ho had been discharged by that Court, all his future property would have remained liable for his debts. But his petition was dismissed, because he had on a former occasion petitioned under the Protection Act in the Bankruptcy Court. But in dismissing the petition, Mr. Commissioner Law emphatically said "that any property Mr. Jones may have, belongs to the assignee in bankruptcy." I suppose that, although Mr. Jones has shown himself most lamentably ignorant of the law, not only in his prospectus for a People's Paper, but also in taking up his own case last week to the Insolvent Court, he will admit that the Commissioner does know the law. Therefore, from what that Commissioner said, it is clear enough that Mr. Jones can neither inherit nor create any property to be enjoyed by himself until full payment of his debts, which, according to his own showing, are not far short of £10,000. I have not the slightest objection, personally, to Mr.

Jones doing his best to get up a newspaper; but since he himself has undertaken to lay down the law at such length concerning the proprietorship of his contemplated journal, and has laid down that law so very erronecusly, I think it

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

PARIS, Thursday merning, Eight o'Clock .- The message from Madrid of the 2nd inst, states that an attempt has been made on the life of the Queen, but the wound is not dangerous. The Queen was going to church. The assassin fired with a pistol ; the shot struck the Queen's shoulder. He has been arrested.

# The Gazette. From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 3rd. BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Arnold, Elmore, Gloucestershire, miller-Thomas By. rom, Wigan, Laneashire, grocer-Joseph Hall, Hopend, Hereford-shire, farmer-Thomas Haris, Candorne, Cornwall, grocer-John Padgett, Idle, Yorksire, cloth manufacturer-Robert Sewell, Swallham, Norfolk, serivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Lamb Cunningham. Dundee, manufacturer-Alexander Findlay, Old Monklaud, Lanarkshire, tenant of the farm of Main-hill-David Stewart Galbraith, Drumere-house, near Campbelltown, underwriter-James Maxwell, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant-James M'Muray, Glasgow, irenmonger-Adam Wilkinson Glasgow, printer.

MR. VERNON SMITH, M.P., has, it is stated, received a ministorial appointment ; and remour declares Sir William Molesworth likely to be equally fortunate.

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### THE NORTHERN STAR.

### FEBRUARY 7, 1852:

### Central Criminal Court.

The February session of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning.

James Williamson Rushton, a young man of very respectable appearance, surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of stealing thirty-six yards of mousseline de laine, the property of Robert Felkin .- The jury agreed upon a verdict of Guilty, but wished to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court .- Judgment was reapited.

RIVER THIEVES .- John Driscoll, 20, labourer, and Thos. Rockery, 18, labourer, were indicted for stealing a coat, the property of Caleb Knock, in a barge on the River Thames .- The Jury found them Guilty .- One of the Thames Police said that both prisoners were well known river thieves, and had been several times convicted .- They were sentenced to six monthe' imprisonment and hard labour.

PERJURY .- Harriet Anne Newman, 19, who was convicted of perjury at the December session, and upon whom judgment was respited, in order that a point of law which arose during the case might be considered by the judges, was placed at the bar .- The charge against the prisoner, it will be recollected, was one of a very peculiar character She appeared as the prosecutrix against a young man named William Day, who was charged with having conspired with other persons to commit a felonious assault upon her, and her evidence was of a very extraordinary description. She represented that she had been entrapped by a forged letter, purporting to be written by her sweatheart, to go to a lonely place in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green, where she saw Day, who induced her to get into a cab by the representation that he was going to take her to her sweetheart, and as they were going along he gave her something to drink, which had the effect of stupyfying her, and she was ther taken to a house of ill fame, where three persons, having the appearance of gentlemen, committed an assault upon her, evidently with a felonious intention, and she represented that she was only enabled to escape from their violence by fighting her way out of the house with a knife which had been given to her by a young woman. Upon this evidence, and the construction assumed through it the evidence of the police with regard to the state of exhaustion and insensibility in which the young woman was found on the night of the occurrence, Day was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months. After the trial, however, further inquiries took place with regard to the matter, and upon the facts that were laid before the Sccretary of State he thought fit to grant a pardon to Day, who was accordingly set at liberty, and an indictment for perjury was then preferred against the prisoner, and after a long inquiry, during which it appeared to be pretty clearly made out that the tale told by her was entirely without foundation, the jury found her guilty of perjury, but sentence was respited upon a technical objection taken by her counsel in the course of the trial. This objection, it appears, has since been taken into consideration by the judges, and decided against the prisoner, who was consequently now brought up for judgment. The prisoner was sentenced to a further imprisonment for four months.

### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The January adjourned quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Monday morning, y adjournment, at the Guildhall, Westminster.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON .- Henry Beeson, 25, a respectably-dressed man, was indicted for having stolen a purse, a bank-note for the payment of £5, four sovereigns, and other monies, the property of Henry Webster, from the person of Mariaune, his wife .- Mr. Huddlestone addressed the jury for the prisoner; but the jury returned a a verdict of Guilty .-- The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for nine calendar months, and he might rely upon it that if ever he appeared again in that court he should be transported.

TERMENTS .- On Saturday last a deputation from Marylebone, consisting of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Messrr. Nicholay, Soden, D'Infanger, jun., Daniel, and Loden; and another deputation from St. Pancras, comprising Messrs. Batker, Healey, Billet, Cooper, Brettingham, and Dr. Gregory, waited upon Lord John Russell to present memorials agreed to in vestry, against the present system of in-terments in and near cities and towns, and praying his lordship to bring in a bill early during the ensuing session, empowering the several vestries to purchase their own extramural burial sites, and to defray the expense thereof by the charge of fees. Messrs. Brettingham, Soden, Baker, and other gentlemen having urged upon the Premier's at tention the objects of the memorials, Lord John Russell expressed his fullest concurrence in the views of the memorialists, which he said he was most anxious to effect, having due regard to the capabilities, the size, and position of each parish. His lordship also informed the depu-tation that Lord Seymour would, early next session, bring in an extramural bill. The deputation then retired.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE PREMIER AGAINST INTRAMURAL IN-

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM .- The use of tar and feathers in the punishment of crime is one of great antiquity. Richard I., in his voyage to the Holy Land, ordained thus :-- " If any one is convicted of theft, let his head be shaved like a Champion's ; let melted pitch be poured upon it, and feathers shaken upon it, that he may be known-and let him be put on shore at the first land to which the ship approaches.'

# BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. The following testimonial is another proof of the great effi-cacy of this Medicine:-

157, New Bond street, London, October 12th, 1850. Sir,-In acquainting you with the great benefit which I have ex-perienced by taking BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, I feel that T and BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, I feel that I am but performing a duty to that portion of the publi who may be similarly afflicted.

who may be similarly afflicted. About twenty years since I was first attacked by Rheumatic Gout in my hands and f.et. I had previously been subjected to every variety of climate, having served in Canada in the 19th Dra-goons, and in Spain, under Sir John Moore, in the 18th Hussars. I always procured the best medical aid, but without obtaining any essential relief, and my sufferings can be appreciated only by those who know something of this disease. It was during one of those paroxysms, between twelve and thir-teen years ago, that I was recommended to try BLAIR'S PILLS. I lost no time in procuring a box, and before I had taken that quantity the pain had entirely ceased, and in a few days I was in perfect health.

From that moment, whenever I feel any symptoms of the disease approaching, I have instant recourse to this Medicine, which to me is so valuable that were it not that the days of magic have ceased, I should certainly attribute the relief I obtain to that cause. Moreover, I rejoice to say that my health has not in any degree suffered, but, on the contrary, 1 believe the tendency of BLAIR'S PILLS is towards its improvement. I have recommended the Pills to many friends, and the result

has always been of the most gratifying character.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

I am, sir, yours respectfully, To Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand. GABBET FOSTER GILL. For Gont, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dic Doloreux, pains in the head and face, and all analogous complaints, it is a sovereign remedy; and the speedy relief afforded in this instance is parallel with the testimonials of the late Rev, Dr. B'omburg, of Misperton Hell Boomer Crimplomete London and Chaplein to his Maissty with the testimonials of the late Rev. Dr. B'omburg, of Misperton Hall, Rector of Gripplegate, London, and Chaplain to his Majesty William the Fourth; John Molard Wheeler, Esq., of Jamaica, transmitted by his brether at Swindon; John James Giles, Esq., Frimley, Surrey; R. Mandell, Esq., Coroner, Doncaster; Mr. Courtney, Barton, Stacey, Hauts; Mr. Cosher, Beaconsfield; Mr. Yates, traveller to Messrs. Day and Martin, London; Mr. Nasmyth, 208, Piccadilly, London; Mr. Dixon and Mr. Blake, Kingscliffe, Northamptonshire; and that extraordinary case of Lieutenant Masters. of the Veteran Batallion, Newfoundland; and many others whose particular cases have been already published. and were given unsolicited to assure sufferers by Gout; Rheumatism, were given unsolicited to assure sufferers by Gout, Rheumatism, &c., that speed, relief may be obtained by taking this Medicine. The respectability of BLAIR'S PILLS rests in a great degree

upon the truth of its testimonials, and the strictest inquiry is so-licited into all that has been published.

Sold by 'thomas Prout, 229, Strand, Lo: don ; and all respectable Medicine Vendera. Price 23.94, per box. Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe

that 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' is impressed upon the Government Stam

THE ROAD TO HEALTH ! OLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD

derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food, STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford.' Cure No. 1,609.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross,—'Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avo cations ; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after (revious exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symp-toms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an ob-jection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this isstance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obscient servant, Arex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross.— Achadown Gleba Skibbourge Co. Carle Aug. 27, 1810.2 Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849. Cure No. 77.

'Dear Sir, —I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, 'InomAS King, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.' Cure No. 461.

'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge.' Cure No. 180.

'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton.'

Cure No. 4.208.

Cure No. 4,208. 'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servar thad consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.' Cure No. 1,784. 'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. MAGDALENA PURVIS.—Moffatt, Scotland.'

Scotland.'

Cure No. 49 832.

Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom spepsia, nervousuess, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, sparms, sickness'at the 'stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that i was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms is the thet in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morn-ing. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty o make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAN.-Ligg, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.'

'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food. JAMES PORTER.—Athol-street, Perth.'

Cure No. 89. 'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach,

bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. ANDREW FRASER . Haddington, East Lothian."

Cure No. 3,483. ' Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with the most distressing symptoms of flatulency; constipation, sickness at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medi-sines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. SAMUELBARLOW, Chemist.—Darlington.' Cure No. 79.

Gentlemen.-The lady for whom I ordered your food is six Gentiemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your lood is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being con-stantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced im-mediate which the has nover hear side since had but little hearts. mediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heart-burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. THOMAS WOODHOUSE. —Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.' Cure No. 2,821.

Gure No. 2,021. Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Before I commenced I could not take a meal of any description but was sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion I suppose, but the board of the suppose of the supp thank God I am much better. I have recommer ded your Food to A great many of my fellow sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.—Dews-bury, Yorkshire."

### DR. GREER, 11. HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW, PROFESSOR OF HYGEIANISM,

JAMES GREER, ESQ., M.D. 'Scottish Hygeian Institution, '11, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIR,-Having proved the value of your excellent Pills for many years, not only in my own country, but also in foreign climes. pear testimony that they are the best and safest medicines to be had in any country. Therefore, under this impression, I forward you a Post office Order for £6, for which send value in Pills for me to take to America. Please forward them per return, and oblige, dear Sir, yours respectfully, WM. HALL, Gospeloak, Tipton, Staffordshire, Aug. 7th, 1851.'

When cholera appeared in Springbank, in 1832, (it was published when choiced appeared in Spinibouring of the second state of the s Thursday, till Sabbath morning. There were forty-two deaths in this period; when a deputation from the whole town called on Dr. Greer-Mr. Clark, late overseer of Mr. Dixon's railway, at the head of the deputied men. Dr. G. attended three times that day, visited sixteeen persons, and cured them all but three, who were dying when he first saw them. By giving the people there his advice, the town was clear of the disease four days afterwards, without a death out of the hundreds who followed his directions. Before he went, the deputation desired him to make his own terms, and they would see im paid. The doctor said it was too soon to pay till they knew if he deserved it. His charge, after cholera had vanished and their great panic allayed was just 'five shillings' for purgative medicine ; and they paid it. This was before he was appointed Professor to the British College of Health, London. The reason why Mr. Clark and Springbank people had so much confidence in Dr. Greer, was, they heard him lecture twice a week in Nor h Portland street chape!, against the usual drugs and medical practice. Why they and many more forsook him, was owing to the savage slanderin press, and the tyranny of the Faculty, whose persecution exceed al maginations.

Challenge for £100, that Dr. Greer's Pills are the best aperient tonic in England, which he improved after he resigned the Professorship to the British College of Health, London, in 1834. More Agents wanted. Apply to Dr. G. and Sous, or to Mr. W. Smith, 22, Great Winchester street, London. N.B.-London Agents-Mr. Prout, Strand ; Mr. Hallet, 83, Iligh Holborn ; Mr. Johnston, 68, Cern-hill.

#### Brother Chartists Beware of Youthful Ten Shilling Quacks who imitate this Advertisement.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, Rheumatism, Gont, Indigestion, Debility, Stric ture. Gleet, etc.

CAU'L'HON .-- A youthful self-styled ten shilling doctor (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) is now advertising under the assumed name of an eminent physician, highly injurious imitations of these medicines, and a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos' celebrated Medical Adviser, (slightly changing its title); sufferers will therefore do well to see that the stamp bearing the proprietor's name, affixed to each box and bottle is a bona fide covening states of this individual, which are published only for the basest purposes of deception on invalids, and fraud on the Proprietor.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND' RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established as a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, DIS HARGES OF ANY KIND, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from i aprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, fre-quently end in piles, fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death !

death; For gout, sciatica, rhematism, tix doloreux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofala, lossof hair and teeth. depression of spirits, blushing, inca-pacity for society, study or business, confusion, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, lear, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or com-bined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salu-tary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most pre-

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lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons. From its peculiar properties in removing barrenness, creating new, pure, and rich blood (thereby cleansing and strengthening the whole system), it soon restores the organs to sound health, even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its universal success in female complaints. May be obtained, with directions, &c., through all Medicine Ven, dors at 4s, 6d., and 11s, per bottle, or will be sent securely packed from the establishment, on receipt of the amount by Post Office from the establishment, on receipt of the amount by Post Office order payable at the General Post Office, to DB. ALFRED BAUKER, 48, Liverpool street, King's-cross, London.

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STELING LEAD .- James Turner, 35, was indicted for having stolen 481bs. of lead, the property of the governor nd Company of the Chelsea Waterword s .- The jury found he prisoner Guilty, but in consequen e of sixteen years good character, the sentence was mitigated to four mohths mprisonment.

AN INCORRIGIBLE POLISH REFUGEE .- Joseph Raciborski, 43, a Polish refugee, pleaded guilty to an indictment. charging him with having stolen a hat and other articles, value 30s., the property of the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, from the residence of Lord Dudley Stuart .- The learned Judge said he found that the prisoner had been summarily convicted on the 3rd of August, 1850, and sentenced to imprisonment for three months; again, for a similar offence, in August, 1851, when he had three months' imprisonment; and subsequently he had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for fraudulently obtaining a contribution from a charitable institution .- The Secretary to the Association of the Friends of Poland said the prisoner had received three months' imprisonment for stealing a coat from Lord Dadley Stuart, in January, 1851, and he was sorry to say that he had also served an imprisonment of six years in France, for forgery .- The learned Judge said he extremely regretted that, as the prisoner had never been tried before, he bad not the power to transport him, and get him out of the country at once. The sentence was, that he be kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, JAN. 31.

### IN RE EENEST CHARLES JONES.

This insolvent petitioned under the Protection Act, describing himself as a barrister-at-law. The schedule showed consideration debts to the amount

of £S43. The insolvency was stated to be "owing to my having been deprived of my personal liberty as a state prisoner for two years, during the years 1848 to 1850, whereby I was deprived of the means of pursuing my professional and literary labours, and I also attribute my insolvency to the heavy expenses I have been put to consequential on the very severe illness brought on by my imprisonment, and the very severe regimen imposed on me during my confinement." In his balance sheet the in-solvent deb:ted himself with monies received as sub-editor of the "Northern Star" Newspaper, and as editor of the "Labourers' Magazine." There was also a statement under the date of 1848.—"About this time I was acting as one of the Chartist delegates, and was in the habit of fre-quently attending public meetings, and addressing them on matters connected with their rights and privileges. I was, on the 6th of June, 1848, in this year taken into custody at the instigation of her Majesty's government, upon a charge of using seditions language, for which I was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 10th of July of this year, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years, which sentence was carried into execution. During my imprisonment I endured the greatest privations, arising chiefly from cold, bad diet, separate confinement, the silent system, and the rigorous prison discipline, which produced a serious illness, from which I am not now thoroughly recovered. The term of my imprisonment expired on the 10th of July, 1850. On obtaining my liberty, it became absolutely necessary that I should go into the country to recruit my health and gain strength, for the means of doing which I am indeted to the malactany sid means of doing which I am indebted to the voluntary aid of my friends." In the list of creditors Mr. Charles Kean, the tragedian, was entered as a creditor for £25 money lent and interest. The insolvent also stated that he petitioned the Bankropicy Court as an insolvent debter in January, 1846, and obtained a final order of protection. His debts were then £9,748 13s. 4d., still unpaid.

Mr. Dowse appeared to-day in support of the petition, and a creditor named Jackson opposed.

Mr. Commissioner Law, upon examining the schedule, said: This is a protection petition. I am told by the papers that there is a protection petition still pending. What am

Mr. Dowse: I am afraid, sir, you will do that which you have been accustomed to do in all previous cases of this kind-consider that you have no jurisdiction. I have told my client of the decisions of this Court, and that this petition must be dismissed. It was filed through a misappreDIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,-Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale Sin,-Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquities, desires me to let you know the parti-culars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disor-dered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the viralence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pils, and she informes me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She con-tinued to take them, and although sle used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your restonishing Pills.

#### (Signed) R. W. KIREUS. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st

of March, 1851, by Major J. Walch. Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for up-wards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbe during this period sho mean redeviced her of the use of her limbs ; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

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### North-street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sig.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any their skill, candidy told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect them according to the unrections, and is now restored to periect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the 'Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales

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plaints	kinds	
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		toms
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		Ulcers
Constipation of	l'anugice.	Venereal Affec-
the Bowels	Liver Complaints	tions
Consumption	Lumbago	
	Trumpago	Worms of all
Debility	Piles	kinds
Dropsy	Rheumatism	
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Discuccio	Retention of	whatever cause
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'1 was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Reva-lenta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I could hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am now so well, thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a steeple chase, and was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the horses; My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my triands. With gratitude to you, &c.-Hugu Evor.-Fethard, October 21st, 1850.' Cure No. 49,962.

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#### Cure No. 9,108.

<sup>6</sup>Dear Sir,—I had been suffering during three months from a violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart, which my medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks' use of your admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what use you think proper of this letter. Joseph Walters. -Broadwall Colliery,

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clusively to the peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow-creatures is fully testified and acknowledged by convalescent patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of personal consultation,

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Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by overindulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary grati-cation. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful con-sequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impair ment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain panying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This section concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illus-trated by ten coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay

PART THE THIRD

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury: primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorhœa, gleet, stricture, dc., are shown to depend on this cause. Advice for the treatment of all these discuss and their consequences is tendered in this section which if duly followed up cannot fail in effecting a cure. This Fart is illustrated by sixty-

up cannot fail in encourse two coloured engravings. PABT THE FOURTH Drevention Contains a Remedy for the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It acts with the virus chemically and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the Work should not escape the reader's notice. PART THE FIFTH Is devoted to the consideration of the duties and obligations of the married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or 'THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boon to the public, as it misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitious and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work. The CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the in-fluence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic ; its powers in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, bar-renness, and debilities arising from venerial excesses, have been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 116, per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED. DETERSIVE ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy, is recommended in cases of syphilis and secondary symptoms, scurvy, scorbutic humours, old wounds, ulcers, sore legs, ulcers and sores, glandular swellings, erysipelas, leprosy, king's evil, pimples, diseases of the skin, cutaucous eruptions on any part of the body, and all impurities of the blood. Price 33s. and 11s per bottle. Price 33s. and 11s per bottle. PERAT'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, a certain remedy in gonorrhers, gleet, strictures, and this, per box, a certain remedy in gouden-gleet, strictures, and chronic inflammation of the bladder. Consultation fee if by letter, £1. £5 packets with advice, to be had at the establishment only, by which the fee £1 is saved. Messrs. PERRY, Consulting Surgeons, are in attendance daily at Destrict the two, and 19, Berners street, Oxford street, London, from eleven to two, and from six to eight, on Sundays from eleven to one. LONDON AGENTS. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; W. Satton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; S. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 68; Corn hill, W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Simp-kin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers-hall-cour Kent and Richards, Patermoster-row. Patermoster-rew.

m WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID. "Three score years and ten our course may run."

MEDICAL, MORAL, AND FORENSIC.

Mr. Commissioner Law: Then there is nothing more to be said. I see a statement about property, but it is not necessary to read it, because, whatever property this party has, it belongs to the official assignee of the Bankruptcy The petition was then dismissed.

IN HE BICHARD EXCROFT. This insolvent was a planoforte maker in Camden Town. Ints insurvent was a planoiorie maker in Camden Town. Mr. Dowse opposed, and Mr. Way supported.—Mr. Dowse said, his client was a creditor for five quarters' rent, and therefore hoped the insolvent would not be discharged until he had given up possession of the premises.-The insolvent expressed his readiness to do so, and the case was adjourned expressed his requires to do so, and the case was adjourned for the landlord to obtain possession; which having been done, the insolvent was ordered to be discharged forth-

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BORDEAUX .- The recent earthquake at Bordeaux is the fifth which has taken place in that city. The first occurred in 574, in the time of St Gregory of Tours, when the Kings Sighebert and Chilperic were disputing the possession of the city. The second was in 1427, when great part of France was in the hands of the English; it did considerable damage to the church of St. Andrew. The third shock was felt on the 21st of June, 1660, two days before the case felt on the 21st of June, 1660, two days before the entrance of Louis XIV., on his way to St. days before the entrance of Louis XIV., on his way to St. Jean de Luz, to marry the Infanta of Spain; according to a writer of the time, "it was so furious, that it caused some stones to fall from the belfry of St. Michel, and shook the inhabitants in their beds." The fourth shock took place forty-seven or forty-eight years ago; this was not

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Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), consti-pation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflam-mation and niceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism cout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after Eout, hearthurn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general de-bility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involun-tary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blosd to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admirted by those who have used it to be the heat food for Injunte admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest sto-mach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of cigestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled.

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But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of pease beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Erva-ienta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry lenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irri-tating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoo with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this rea-son the public cannot two carefully evoid there havefored attempted son the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability. DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

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### LEISURE MOMENTS.

'Few words to fair faith.'-SHAKSPEARE. The author of the above publications is a qualified member the author of the above publications is a quannea memoer of the profession, being a Doctor of Medicine since 1841, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England since 1827, and a Licentiate of the Hall since 1824; and moreover, has been for the last twenty five years a resident practitioner in London. These writings are not the mere ephenicral scribblings of the hour, but the study of their author's life, who owes his present existence, health, and position to the observance of the maxims he would inculcate, of doing unto others as he would wish to be done by, of living after nature's laws, and of keeping always on the sunny side of the way They are to be had at Messrs. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster-row,

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has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his

"Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as this, would have been a happy husband, a bonoured parent and useful member of society.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary entes of diseases, the famentaole neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarm-

From the great extent of DR. DE Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Veneral and Scor-butic eruptions, &c., of the tace and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short time as

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At home for consultation, daily, from 11 till cured, At home for consultation, daily, from 11 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sun-days excepted,) unless by previous arrangement, Address, WALTER DE Roes, M.D., 35, Ely-plac olborn bil

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### Poetry.

"FLECTI, NON FRANGI."-"BENT, BUT NOT BROKEN."

A beautiful lily bent its fair head, While the rude blast swept o'er its earthy bed, But with morning sun the flow'ret sighs, "The storm is past, and the azure skies Shed over my leaves soft dewy rain, Bent, but not broken, I'll charm again."

Yon vessel seems doomed for the ocean's grave; Her shivering masts touch the briny wave-Though the sea runs high, and dark the sky, "Bent, but not broken," the mariners cry; And the stately bark once more doth ride On the foaming billows in fearless pride.

The midnight storm howled fearfully round A lonesome spot of sepulchral ground, Where a verdaut willow shed dewy tears. From drooping bows, o'er early biers-And its leafy sprays were prostrate laid On the clayey turf which it loved to shade.

The treacherous winds have passed away. And the willow shakes off the mouldy clay, While it raises once more its stately head, And friendly whispers the silent dead. "Bent, but not broken, my sprays wave wide On the morning breeze in my native pride."

The British Journal.

#### Reviews.

Tait's Magazine. For February. London : Simkpin, Marshall, and Co.

VOLUNTARYISM, in other words laissez faire, in education, is cleverly handled in the first article of this month's Tait, on 'The Manchester Education Scheme.' The writer shows that the connexion of sectarian instruction with general education is artificial and arbitrary, and we think with him

It is both an insult and an injury to a working man practi-cally to tell him that his child shall not be taught the multiplication table unless he at the same time learn the Athanasian creed ; and that his child shall remain all his days ignorant of his endowments as a man, and his duties and rights as a citizen, unless he be surrendered into sacerdotal hands, to be tinctured, as locality or chance may determine, with the deep dyes of Puseyism, the imperial scarlet of Rome, or the dark shades of Geneva."

The Leeds clique, who preach up the doctrine of "Willinghood," will have some thing to do in cracking the following nut :---

But what is Voluntaryism ? Is it the absence of co-operation ? No. Is it the absence of organisation ? Ask its paid officers. Does it leave each one to do as he wills? For an answer, mark the bustle and hear the thunders of its agitation. Perhaps it recognises the will (voluntas) of the parent. The parent's will is subjugated to the will of the sect and to the will of committees. What, then, is Voluntary-ism? Voluntaryism is a system of will, but it is the will of a few sectaries who form a common centre, and compass sea and land to force their will on others. In truth, Voluntaryism is a misnomer. As it actually exists, it means " My will and not your will. You shall be educated, if you come to my school and frequent my chapel. My chapel and my sect are my ends ; your education is my means. Be an Independent, be a Baptist, and you shall learn to read ; otherwise, go your own way and re-main ignorant." If the will of the propagandist cannot prevail, the will of British heathenism continues unre-formed and unqualified. "Willingbood !" Why, if only the willing, the really willing-that is, the spontaneous willing-were to contribute to popular education, miser-ably small would the number of the supporters be. Take away the fictitious stimulus and the indirect compulsion of those auctions of benevolence in which one Voluntary (!) bids for fame against another, until the sum assessed beent, at length is, after hours made up ; let those reciprocated goadings cease to be ; and very, we opine. "Willinghood " would dwindle to a name. In trath, we have had far too much willinghood in education. The will of the parsimonious has kept his pockets closed the will of the selfish has kept the school empty. The will of individuals is good only so far as it is a righteous will : and, until men have risen so as to be a law to themselves, they and society at large are advantaged by being under the control of outward and written law. The comparison between the relative merits of the National School plan and the local measure by which the Manchester sectaries seek to supplant it, is well deserving the careful perusal of all who wish to have clear ideas on this important and practical question. The new story 'Norman Hamilton' exhibits the same quiet perception of character, especially in various grades of Scottish Society, which distinguished the former production of the writer, ' Craigallan Castle,' and promises to be as interesting. If we had room, we should extract largely from a capital paper, entitled 'How to Teach and Preach to Colliers,' by a writer who thoroughly understands his subject. As it is, we can but advise our readers to get the Magazine and read it carefully. We promise them amusement as well as instruction. 'The Health of the Metro. polis,' by a medical man, broaches the theory apparently sustained by the Registrar General's returns, that its defective sanatary arrangements have generated what the writer calls 'The London Blood Taint,' or predisposition to disease, which in warm weather becomes Cholera, in cold Bronchitis, and in these two forms carried off last year 5,000 more persons than even the high averages of former years. Cholera, therefore, instead of being intermittent in its visits is now a permanent resident amongst us, though many medical men disguise its ravages under other names. 'The Working Man's Way in the World' gives a spirited sketch of the production of a 'Blue Book' in a hurry to meet party or parliamentary exigencies. The evils of protracted labour were never more graphically portrayed. The sketch of the Printer's 'reader' is also capitally done. The other articles sustain the general reputation of 'Tait.'

the tyrants who aim at crushing all free thought and speech more forcibly exposed, or more powerfully held up to public execration. Gerald Massey contributes a useful paper, elicited by the Engineers' Strike, in which he advocates the practical adoption of the co-operative principle as the cure for all such unfortunate occurrences. With respect to Suffrage Reform and the manner in which the conductor proposes to advocate it, we quote from the leader one sentence, in which we entirely concur, and commend it to the attention of those who, at the present moment, are playing the game of the enemies of popular sovereignty, by mistaking men for principles, and names for things,

As regards names, if we must have some party designation, we shall prefer to all others that of "Democrat;" a name unsullied, pure, and respected even by our enemies. As to questions of conduct, we only need say that we ignore both faction and compromise. Let us add that the resurrection of the *Past* we hold to be neither practicable nor desirable. "Let the dead bury their dead." To the exponents of De-mocracy we say, help us to inaugurate the living, the rege-nerated, the young, strong, and omninotent *Ruture*. nerated, the young, strong, and omnipotent Future.

Pictures of Life in Mexico. By R. H. MASON. With Illustrations by the Author. Two Vols. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

A BERIES of sketches, intended to exhibit the scenery. the society, and the various classes of Mexicans in a dramatic form. The author is well qualified for his task, from the rapidity with which he seizes upon the salient points of landscape or character; and the sketches themselves have the freshness of aspect derived from the comparative novelty of the topics themselves, though Mr. Mason furnishes little new information to those already acquainted with Mexican history, geography, and statistics. It may be argued, indeed, that his pictures of Mexican society throughout are of a darker and harsher character than some travellers, quite as capable of judging as he seems to be, have left us. But society has probably deteriorated, through the violence and anarchy consequent on the American war; or it may be that Mr. Mason correctly describes the society that fell under his observation. The priests, especially, he paints in the worst possible colours, as ignorant, licentious, gluttonous, and avaricious; and to their debasing influence he traces much of the degradation and vice which, unhappily, are the most prominent characteristics of the people. How, under their sway, the worst results have ensued, may be judged of by the fact that, for some time past, the people have actually been lassoed by thieves in the streets of the capital city of Mexico. Mr. Mason narrowly escaped on his first entry :---

Entering the city of Mexico by the Puerto de San Lazaro (gate of St. Lazarus), with my moso, I was startled by cries of "Stop, Senor! the lasso-take care! Madre di Dios! he is upon you." "The lasso! To the left Holy Virgin, stay !"

I had just time to wheel round the pony I was leading, when swift footsteps approached from behind; a sound as of rustling whipcord rushed past my ear; something ap. peared to hover for an instant over my right hand; and a wild and crouching figure on horseback thundered by me, with the curse of disappointed villany upon his lips.

"There is another on our track," exclaimed my atten-dant. "The plundering rascals! But no-blessed Mother! now he turns away, discouraged by the ill success of his companion.

We had, indeed, narrowly escaped being corded like e couple of packages, thrown down and robbed on the highway; for this second ruffian had doubtless intended to secure my fellow traveller, had his comrade succeeded in rifling my person and saddle-bags. This system of lassoing in the public streets of the capi-

tal is still pursued; although the authorities pretend prohibit riding on horseback at night, that the practice may be suppressed, and endeavour to persuade people that mounted videttes are posted at the corners of the streets for the same purpose. The crime and negligence continually lying at their doors are woful : yet they have the assurance to give out that every precaution is taken to prevent the depredations of both ladrones and leperos.

### THE NORTHERN STAR.

life nor property was held sacred; and the cathedral itself was threatened with an invasion. "We must watch vigi-lantly and incessantly, from night to morning, each in his turn," exclaimed the affrighted dignitary to his companions ; " for we know not at what hour the peace of our Zion may be threatened by these sacrilegious depredators." And watch they did, night and morning, in parties; in obedience to the orders of their chief. \* \* At length, at a late hour, one stormy night, when the three ecclesiastics -to whom alone the secret of the vault was known-happened to be on the watch together, a sound as of a thronging multitude arose in the distance; which, as it drew nearer, was heard above the howling of the wind and the falling of the rain. The tramp of heavy footsteps ap-proached the cathedral; shouts and vociferous cries burst forth on every side ; the red glare of innumerable torches shone through the emblazoned windows. At the first alarm, the trio of monks proceeded to carry the portable boxes containing their choicest treasures into the vault below; and by the time the building was surrounded, they had concealed the whole. Meantime, a series of thundering knocks assailed the door, which it was evident must soon give way beneath the repeated strokes : the massive bolts were forced, the hinges torn away, and an entrance effected. Just as the band of depredators rushed madly through the opening, the shaven head of the last of the three priests disappeared below the entrance of the vault ; the trap-door was hastily closed, and the spring was made secure. But this movement had not escaped the searching eye of a lepero in the crowd. The cathedral was thoroughly ransacked ; many valuable articles were broken to pieces, and the fragments were passed from hand to hand ; but a murmur of disappointment arose, ere long, that so few available treasures were to be discovered. The idea of a subterrancan concealment at once flashed upon the minds of the robbers, and the supposition was confirmed by the lepero who had seen the closing trap-door. They immediately tried every crevice and brokn stone, and beat violently on the floor with hammers and axes; but so well had the opening been concealed, that they were compelled to abandon the attempt in despair. Venting their disap-pointment upon the building, they demolished several of the painted windows, and carried off the choicest of the ornaments ; and it was a miracle that the edifice escaped conflagration at their hands. The beating upon the floor, however, had broken the spring of the trap door, the holy fathers' only avenue of escape ; and when, on the disap-pearance of the invading crowd, they attempted to emerge, they found themselves, in spite of every effort, hopelessly immured in a dungeon that must soon prove their living sepulchre ! The remains of the three monks were only discovered-fast beside the treasures which in life they had loved so well-when the marble floor was taken up by some workmen who were engaged in the restoration of the dilapidated and desecrated cathedral, The expulsion of Santa Anna by the Ameri-

cans, and the continued influx of the energetic and enterprising people of the United States have, however, opened up new prospects for Mexico. The Americans carried with them into several printing presses,-they established cafes in the towns through which they passed, -- they tried to regulate the gambling-houses, -and they introduced the cutlery of Sheffield and the cottons of Lowell and Manchester, without those high duties which in ordinary times more than quintuple the market value of these articles. Mr. Mason assures us that their short occupation of the capital has had a great moral result. American manufactures have become popular. The shopkeepers have adopted American methods of dealing. The European costume is gradually growing into fashion. We are further informed that :--

Many young ladies, also, of the better class, seem to delight in lisping forth a few broken American words, on particular occasions ; pronouncing the English vowels with all the fulness peculiar to their own magnificent language ; and making a most incongruous jumble of the whole affair. Many articles of established reputation under old Spanish names, with a few others of novel construction, now astonish their possessors by their new American appelions. Not a fer conventional phrases and expressions, also, may be traced far northwards ; and, upon the whole, an heretical traveller from Europe or the States, encounters far more forbearance, and is thought less monstrous, at the present time, than might have been the case before the period of the war.

equal to it." He attributes the superiority of the cotton raised here to the vicinity of this part of the province to the sea-"the water of which," he remarks, "mixing, as the tide rolls it in with the water of the Megna which overflows that part of the country during three months in the year, deposits, as it subsides, sand and the saline particles which very considerably improve and fertalise the soil, which consists of light sand and brown earth." The other sites of cultivation noticed by him are "the banks of the Luckia, from the Dulaseree river to a little above Roopgunge, about sixteen miles in length, and a few miles on the banks of the Brahmaputra, north of the Dulaseree," which, together with the country above mentioned, "furnish the greater part of the kapas used in the Dacca province. Of the rest, some is grown in Buldecal, Bowal, and Alephsing, and some imported from Boosna, in the adjacent district of Rajeshye." Two crops of cotton are raised in the district. Oue is gathered in April and May, another in September and October. The former yields the finest produce, and is the crop, therefore, which is most extensively grown."

The following extract, which we put together from the concluding pages of the volume, contains precise and acceptable information with reference to the actual magnitude of the cotton trade of Dacca when it was most prosperous, and also with reference to the changes which have taken place in the industry of the Dacca district since its former staple productions have been in a great measure superseded :---

The aggregate value of the cloth of Dacea, in the year 1753, was estimated by the Commercial Resident in 1800 at Arcot rupees 2,850,000, or £365,250 as the prime cost. \* \* Prior to 1765, the goods provided at the factory were purchased with bullion imported into the province from England. But after the Company acquired possession of the territorial revenues of the country, money was advanced from the provincial treasures for the purposes of trade, The stock of goods thus provided annually, or " the invest ment" as it was called, was increased after that date to more than twice its former amount ; and private merchante now began to trade with capital, borrowed in the country. In 1771 the Company exported clothes to the amount of ten lacs of rupees (£125,000), and English private traders that of twenty lacs (£250,000.) The manufacture of muslins had been attempted at Paisley as early as the year 1700. but it was not until 1781 that it was permanently established and carried on with success in Great Britain. On the expiration of Arkwright's patent, and the introduction of mule twist in 1785, this branch of industry was greatly extended. From 1781 to 1787, the cotton manufacture of Great Britain increased in value from £2,000,000 to £7,500,000. In the latter year there were forty-one spinning factories at work in Lancashire. In 1787, the estimated prime cost of the cloths that passed through the custom-house of Dacca was fifty lacs (£625,000), while the value of the whole trade of the town for the same year was calculated at one-and-a-quarter erores of rupees (£1,562,500.) This appears to have been the most flourish-ing period of the cloth trade of Dacca, or it was, at least, the year in which the amount of exports was the greatest. Soon after this, the trade began to decline. In 1793, the total value of cloths exported to foreign countries was estimated at £170,269. The estimated prime cost of the cloths manufactured at the stations connected with the Dacca factory, for exportation, from 1790 to 1799, inclu-sive, was £1,703,252. In 1807 the amount of the Com-pany's exports was £107,690, while in 1813 it was reduced to the comparatively small sum of £33,811 8s. In 1817. the Commercial Residency was abolished, and the factory closed. Since the extinction of the trade to Europe the manufacturing industry of the district has, from the increasing importation of cotton-twist and cloths into the country, been declining yearly. Native spun thread, with the exception of very fine and very coarse qualities, has in a great measure been superseded by the British yarn. The cotton goods manufactured at Dacca in 1844 we valued at £94,000. \* \* Deducting £40,000, which is the computed value of the British cotton yarn into Dacca and the neighbouring marts, and £5,000 as the value of the silk used in the fabrication of cloths of mixed texture, the amount of money expended annually among the manufacturers of the district does not exceed  $\pounds 54,000$ . \* \* The experiment of growing cotton in the district suited to supply the wants of the English market has been carried on by Government during the last seven years. It is under the personal superintendence of a gentleman practically acquainted with the culture of this plant in America. Though, indeed, little success has attended the cultivation of the American or otheir exotic varieties of cotton in the district, yet there is reason to hope that the results of the efforts now being made to raise the native kinds of the plant adapted to the above-mentioned purpose will prove more fortunate. The celebrity of the indigenous cotton used in the manufactures of the district, and the suitableness therefore of the soil to this cultivation, lead us to anticipate success in this experiment. Government have done everything in their power to promote the object in view. In addition to an expenditure of upwards of £3,000 on the experimental farm, they have held out encouragement to the ryots to engage in this branch of cultivation. by making advances of money to them for the purpose, and promising to purchase all the cotton that they raise.

tions, and probably stagnate and do mischief in others. while parts of the community will be left parched and destitute. Nor are even those who gain the most really benefited by this arrangement ; but are in fact greatly injured, either by their very superfluity, or by the slow and unhealthy circulation of wealth, as also by the want of some of the greatest of social blessings which cannot now be had or purchased on any terms.

Nothing can be a greater mistake than to suppose that any class can become richer or happier by an unfair, than it could by a fair distribution, because every unfairness in the distribution at once injuriously affects the contributions, and thereby the whole stock of the community, which is made up of contributions, is vitiated and diminished. While laws, or rather customs and acts of parliament, exist, which confer absolute private right in land and capital, or at least that which nearly approximates to it, and allow them to be transmitted by descent or bequest, and to be fettered in every conceivable mauner by private interests, both in pos-session and expectation session and expectancy, even to unborn generations, where is the power or where is the influence of the living genera-tion? It has adouted as tion? It has adopted an absurd rule which has the effect, to a great extent, of entrusting to chance and individual caprice the distribution of its wealth ; the disposal of its resources; and the management of its affairs; and the re-sult is what might have been expected, the whole business of distribution and management is blindly or mischievously

For the legislative and administrative remedies, by which the author proposes to remedy the evils he has so clearly depicted, we must refer to the pamphlet itself.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Dublin Review. Reports of the Leed's Flour Mill Society.

### *Varieties.*

THE only backbiters who ever did any good in this world -leeches

Cons.-What kind of paper most resembles a sneeze ?--Tissue.

WHY is a game at cards like a timber-yard ?-Because there are always a number of deals in it.

Which is the most intelligent, the man who knows the most, or the one who has the most nose? WOMEN.-Although the women have not "rights" enough

to be allowed to become sailors, they can always command

NATURE makes us poor only when we lack necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities.

THE peers of England lost twenty seven of their number by death in 1851 :- two dukes, two marquises, twelve earls, eight barons, and three viscounts. Two eldest sons of peers also died during the year.

THE GOOSE AND GANDER.--" Why, doctor?" said a sick lady, "you give me the same medicine as you are giving to my husband--how's that?"--" All right," replied the doctor; "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

FRIENDSHIP is more firmly secured by lenity towards failings than by attachment to excellences. The former is valued as a kindness which cannot be claimed, the latter is exacted as the payment of a debt to merit.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE. - An Irishman being asked on a late trial for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire-shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

A POWER LOOM. worked by steam, for weaving Brussels carpets, is said to be on its way from America to this country. A steam loom produces 110 yards of carpeting a week, whilst a hand-loom only gives about thirty-six yards.

PLEASURES .- We cannot multiply our pleasures as we multiply our possessions. We may indeed set no limits to our acquisitions; but Nature sets limits to our capacity for enjoying them.

Mrs. Bogs, well know about town as the lady who boiled the outside cabbage-leaves, and threw away the inside, observes that she always shuts her eyes when she looks at the blind beggars in the streets, their appearance is so awful. SALT MANUFACTORIES. - There are ninety-seven establishments in England, mostly in Cheshire and Worcestershire, which manufacture salt. These works produce, on an average, 800,000 tons of salt per annum. The town of Newcastle on-Tyne consumes 70,000 tons annually. THE CHURCH OF FROME .- A waggish printer, who inclines to Puseyism, pretends to see little difference between the Churches of England and Rome. A "thin space," he says, is the only distinction between the "clergyfrome" and the "vicarofrome." MARRIAGE .- A civic law has been passed in Wurtemberg to the following effect :- That no citizen shall be permitted to contract marriage, till he brings proofs to the authorities that he is possessed, if not of a competency, yet of the means of supporting a wife, EMIGRATION .- It is said that the plan lately recommended for a system of emigration to Australia, on sound, business principles, is likely to be attempted without delay, and that the Family Colonisation Loan Society, founded by Mrs. Chisbolm, will constitute its basis. Mr "UNCLE'S NEPHEW."-An Edinburgh pawnbroker, of short standing, has taken a long run-it is supposed to America. Having closed his shop "for the holidays," it was opened no more. "My uncle" had achieved a coup d'etat-making, like our "nephew," a clean sweep of his unredeemed pledges." A FAILING BUSINESS.—"Boy, what is your father doing to-day?"—"Well, I s'pose he's failin'. I heard him toll mother yesterday to go round to the shops and get trusted all she could ; and do it right straight off too-for he'd got everything ready to fail up to nothin', 'ceptin' that. Cool.-A Beloochee, condemned for murder, walked to execution, conversing with calmness on the road; when turned off, the rope broke, and he fell, but started up instantly, and, with inexpressible coolness. said, "Accidents will happen in spite of care. Try again."-NAPIER'S Administration in Scinde. GOOD ADVICE .- Hate idleness, and curb all passions. Be true in all words and actions. Unnecessarily deliver not your opinion ; but when you do, let it be just, well-considered, and plain. Be charitable in all thought, word, and deed, and ever ready to forgive injuries done to yourself; and be more pleased to do good than to receive good.-LADY FANSHAWE. CONSIDERATE BACHELORS .- There is a place in New Hampshire where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together, and draw lots for her. Those who escape pay a bonus to the one who gets her. There's gallantry for you! Three ladies of our acquaintance would start immediately for the Granite State, but they are past the age.-American Paper.

The British Journal. February. London: Aylott and Jones.

An agreeable, smartly-written selection of topics characterises the second number of this new candidate for public support. In the opening article, the demoralizing trash which constitutes what is called 'The Literature of the Streets,' in other words, the low-priced, and deleterious publications which are sold by tens of thousands among certain classes of the population, receives merited censure. Few subjects are more worthy of the attention of those who sincerely desire to elevate and improve the condition of the masses than this. Hitherto the attempts made to counteract the vitiating influence of this low-priced rubbish have been made by well-intentioned, but inexperienced persons, who knew little or nothing of the kind of mind they proposed catering for. The consequence was, that their ' good books' fell still-bo n. Let all who may feel inclined to embark in such an enterprise ponder on the following suggestions, which conclude the article we refer to :---

The present success of these works should teach us one lesson,-that the people will not be satisfied with reading of a purely utilitarian character. Something more than a eful knowledge they will have, and why should it be withheld from them? The very popularity of fiction, points it o it as a proper agency to be employed in the culture of the national mind. If romantic literature of a good and wholesome kind were placed within reach of the poor, we may be sure they would not choose the bad in preference. That which is now supplied to them is really not so cheap as it seems. It would take fifty penny numbers to form a decently sized volume, and at that rate the works not only of Scott, but of our best living novelists, might be supplied to them at a handsome profit. The number of readers in this country is rapidly extending; a largely increased sale would more than compensate for a great reduction in price, and we hope the day is not far distant when the original works of our highest minds,-the fictions of Bulwer, and the histories of Macaulay,-will be published in shilling volumes and penny parts, and the poorest reader in the kingdom, have thus an opportunity of sharing in a luxury now reserved only for the rich, or the comparatively rich. It is when a book is new, that it is most keenly relished, and as the mind of the nation is continually moving onwards, one class of the community should not be left, in intellectual taste, a generation behind another. We wish we could persuade one of our great publishing houses to venture on a bold experiment, and issue two editions of the next fiction by a popular writer, -one in penny numbers for the millions, -another at the old rate of 31s. 6d. for Circulating libraries. We have a shrewd suspicion that the sale of the latter would not be greatly injured,-while the former, taking the place of the wretched publications we have noticed, would be called for by tens of thousands, would swell the gains of both author and publisher, and form a new, an important, and most gratifying era, in the annals of what may be termed "The Literature of the Streets."

Dishonesty and lawlessness seem to pervade all classes. The late President Santa Anna was as great a thief as the ladrones who tried to pin on Mr. Mason :---

In one of the last years of Santa Anna's power, an English merchant and traveller, about to quit Mexico, having some very valuable goods in his possession, and being aware of the unsettled state of the country, desired a private audience of the President, in order to solicit his advice and protection. An interview was granted, and the merchant had, as he thought, the good fortune to communicate his position and wishes to the President in confi. dence-no one being present but Santa Anna and his secretary. The President received him most graciously and condescended to caution him emphatically against making his journey known, or communicating to any one the secret of his wealth; further advising him to secure his treasure in secret boxcs, and proposing to provide him, as an English merchant whom he highly respected, with an escort of his own trusty soldiers. The escort was duly provided, and the English merchant soon began his journey He had not proceeded far, however, before his guards fled at sight of a band of heavily armed men with blackened faces, who seized upon his goods, and quickly discovering the secret boxes and slides, despoiled him of all his treasure and decamped. The plundered merchant complained to the President of the treatment he had received, and many protestations of indignation and sympathy were made in reply : nevertheless, he had shortly ample reason to believe that the whole affair had been covertly planned by President Santa Anna himself: that the robbery had been executed under his private orders, and that the proceeds had been devoted to the enrichment of the President's treasury.

If the sway of the priests be injurious to the country generally, they are not exempt from the consequences. In the story which follows, the morals as well as the incidents are purely Mexican types of a land of ignorant monks and lazy ladrones.

During the troublous and sanguinary times that preceded the first Congress of the Republic in 1825, it was judged expedient by the authorities of a distant provincial cathedral, that the gold and silver utensils and ornaments, with the precious stones and other costly moveables, should be removed, for greater safety, to another church in the interior of the country. To this end, boxes and hampers, with false slides and secret contrivances, were made; so that, in the event of their capture or examination by robbers, the most valuable articles might remain undiscovered. The treasures were packed with the utmost care and secresy and much deliberation was exercised in the choice of an escort to accompany the precious cargo. At length it was decided that one Tezarin-a worthy disciple of the church, who had been employed to command an escort under government-and his band, with several holy brethren from the cathedral, should be entrusted with the duty. The caravan set out in due time upon their journey, with the utmost caution and privacy : the treasure being disguised under the appearance of a common bale of merchandise : and its guardians wearing the semblance of merchants with their escort. They proceeded for a considerable distance in security; but on the evening of the second day of their journey, the party were assailed by a determined band of la-drones; they were disarmed, and their luggage was carefully examined. Not content with merely surveying the packages however, the robbers, as if by a strange instinct, broke the boxes to pieces, and thus the hidden gems and most costly vessels were exposed to view. Everything was ruthlessly carried away; the prisoners were left behind, bound hand and foot, and the robbers made good their escape, leaving no traces whatever of their flight. For a long period, the secret of this daring and successful sacrilege continued an impenetrable mystery. The chagrined priests left no method untried for the discovery of the plunderers and their booty, and to learn how their secret expedition had transpired (for it was evident that the thieves had been supplied with previous information), but all their efforts and inquiries were entirely unavailing. At length the immaculate Tezarin himself was apprehended, and condemned upon a charge of theft and conspiracy; and while under sentence of death for these misdemeanours, he confessed, among other revelations, that the unaccountable robbery of the treasures of the church just recorded had been executed under his own direction. He admitted that the time and ice of th rence had been planned by him ; though he had submitted, for obvious reasons, to be bound as a prisoner with the rest. He also gave such information as led to the apprehension and execution of his accomplices. The punishment of Tezarin was mitigated ; and the principal treasures of the cathedral were, by his agency, re-covered : but their history does not end here. Although the jewels and golden vessels were restored to their old places in the cathedral, outbreaks and disturbances in its neighbourhood were of frequent occurrence. The hearts of the holy fathers were once more filled with doubts and fears; and so bitterly had they earned the experience of the past, that they had scarcely now the confidence to trust one another. While affairs were in this situation, news came that a church at no great distance from their own had been entered and plundered of its richest treasures, and that a series of such robberies was to be apprehended. This report, which they had every reason to fear was but too correct, had the effect of greatly increasing the consternation of the priests. The superior ecclesiastic and two of his favourites, had come to the determination, without the knowledge of their brethren, that a subterranean vault should be formed under a particular part of the cathedral ; where, in time of need, the most valuable of the church's possessions might be deposited. With much ingenuity the desired receptacle was stealthily completed, and the entrance preserved a profound secret among the worthy trio. They had decided that the only means of access should be by a trap-door from above, closed with an invisible spring, -and the tran-door was cunningly fixed, and the imperceptible spring duly set, accordingly. The disturbances in the vicinity increased. Insurrection followed issurrection ; outrage succeeded outrage ; pilage appeared to become the order of the day. Neither

In 'due season' it is certain that Jonathan will 'annex' the rich and fertile territory of Mexico to his already gigantic federation. All events tend in that direction, and there is no power in an ignorant, superstitious, and idle people to resist or prevent the extension of the Anglo American republic.

A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Cotton Manufacture of Dacca, in Bengal. By a former Resident in Dacca. London : Mortimer.

THE beautiful and delicate muslins from Dacca which formed so prominent a feature in the Indian Department at the Exhibition have again directed attention, in some measure, towards that peculiar district and branch of industry in Bengal to which we are indebted for productions so exquisite and so costly. It is admitted on all hands, that the finest of the Dacca muslins exceed anything which can be produced by the looms of Europe; and when the Manchester manufacturer describe them 'as the merest shadows of a commodity,' he pronounced, in fact, the highest eulogium which they could receive, and indicated in a few words the deficiencies of the English when compare with the Indian manufacture of muslins. There have been several general descriptions given of Dacca and its manufactures in the books of travellers, and in papers received from their servants by the East India Company; but before the appearance of the present volume we have had no treatise on the question at once general and technical, and written by a person competent from long residence in the locality to describe the changes which have taken place in the Dacca district since its cotton trade was almost extinguished by the importations of British-made calicoes into India.

The Dacca district is situated in the eastern division of the province of Bengal, and is about 1,960 square miles.

The population is composed of Hindoos and Mahommedans, in about equal numbers, and was esteemed in the year 1837, at 530,000. \* \* The business of weaving is carried on, to a greater or less extent, in almost every village of the district; but the principal manufacturing towns (aurungs) where muslins are made, are the city of Dacca, Sunargong, Dumroy, Teetbadee, Junglebaree, and Bezettpore. Dacca is situated on the Booreegunga, formerly a branch of the Ganges, but now one of he several tchannels through which the Brahmaputra discharges its waters into the Megna. It stands on the northern bank of this river, extending along it to a distance of about four miles, and is surrounded inland, partly by comparatively high ground covered with jungle and partly by low rice fields, which are inundated to a considerable depth during the rainy season Like most native towns in Bengal it is very irregularly built. Its streets and lanes are long and narrow, and lined with brick houses and thatched huts, erected close to each other, and placed without any regard to uniformity. In some of the bazaars occupied by certain castes-as weavers, goldsmiths, and shell-cutters-the style of archipeculiar, many of the houses of three or four tecture is stories in height, having only a frontage of eight or ten feet, while the side walls, unperforated by doors or windows, extend back to a distance frequently of sixty or seventy feet. The dwellings of the European residents are large and well-built, and give to the town a somewhat imposing appearance on approaching it from the south. Most of them stand on the bank of the Booreegunga, and have in front gardens upon terraces, the wails of which are washed by the river in the season of inundation. The population, consisting of Hindoos and Mahommedans, with a few English, Armenians, Greeks, and descendants of Portuguese, was computed in the year 1838 at 68,000.

It has been known for some time that a peculiar fine kind of cotton wool was employed by the Dacca weavers for their muslins ;-and of this cotton the writer speaks as follows ;---

The cotton of which the fine Dacca muslins are made is produced in the district. The plant is an annual, and attains a height of four or five feet. It is a variety of the Gossypium herbaceum ; but according to Dr. Roxburgh, it differs from the common herbaceous cotton plant of Bengal in the following particulars, viz. :--- "1st. In its being more erect, with fewer branches, and the lobes of the leaves more pointed. 2nd. In the whole plant being tinged of a reddish colour, even the petioles and nerves of the leaves, and being less pubescent. 3rd. In having the peduncles which support the flower longer, and the exterior margins of the petals tinged with red. 4th. In the staple of the cotton being longer, much finer, and softer." This is the indigenous (desec) cotton of Dacca, which has been cultivated in the district from time immemorial, and which is generally known there by the name of photee. Another variety of cotton called bairaiti, which is raised in the eastern part of Bengal, has been regarded as yielding the material of which the fine muslins are fabricated ; but at Daeca it is considered as being inferior to the photee, and as differing from it, as it does from the desee cotton of Hurriaul. in having a larger pod, and shorter but coarser fibres. Cotton is raised in different parts of the district, but the photee, or finest kind, is grown only in certain localities situated along the banks of the Brahmaputra or its branches, and the Megna. Speaking of the latter of these sites of cultivation, the Commercial Resident of Dacca, in the year 1800, remarks :-- "A tract of land extending from Feringybazar, twelve miles south-east of Dacca, along the banks of the Megna to Edilpore, twenty miles north of the sea, occupying a space of about forty miles in length, and in some places as far as three in breadth, and situated in the pergunnahs of Kidderpore, Bickrampore, Rajenagur, Carticpore, and Edilpore, is allowed to produce the finest cotton (kapas) grown in the Dacca province, and, I believe, I might add, in any part of the world, since ho cotton that has yet been compared with it, whether the produce of

### A Social Theory. By ARTHUR BROMILEY. London : Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THE object of the author of this brochure is to explain what he conceives to be a primary law in Nature affecting social development, and to present an outline of a scheme of society framed in accordance with that primary law. The fundamental principle of Mr. Bromiley's theory is not so new to the students of Social Science as he imagines. It is simply that, ' the social body, like the human frame, is a being of daily growth and advancement. Its capacity, experience, constitution, and resources, are constantly expanded or being unfolded; but this growth and advancement may be healthy or diseased." Starting from this point, the author proceeds toshow how private property in the soil, and in the raw materials of wealth, have caused society to become unhealthy and deformed. Mr. Bromiley advocates the holding of land and capital in trust for public purposes, but stops short of Communism. He says :--

The principle under consideration, while it forbids the appropriation of land and capital for private gain, or otherwise than upon trust for management (that is to say, as regards land, that which is used as capital for the purposes of production), cannot, like the Communist principle, be made to include as a consequence the negation of all individual rights or private property; for while it points to private ownerships of things in the course of production, or that are used in trade or manufacture, as impediments to productive energy, it merely requires necessaries and comforts, when produced and fit for personal use, to be distributed fairly as regards the amount due to each person, leaving them afterwards to be held and enjoyed in whatever manner may best suit the natural taste of their possessors, or which most accords with the nature of the thing to be enjoyed.

By anticipation of the claims of the Employers "to do what they like with their own," Mr. Bromiley ably argues, and we think, conclusively demonstrates, the right of society to dispose of the joint product of all individual exertion, in the manner best fitted to promote the general welfare. There can be no such thing as absolute private right-no individual or class can call anything their own' in the sense in which these terms are at present used by the holders of capital. On this point the author forcibly says :----

It is quite clear that however an individual may be employed he can act in no other way than by contributing with others to produce a joint result. No one can satisfy himself with the proper produce of his own industry ; but each can contribute to a joint fund, out of which all may be provided with what they require. The actual produce of a man's labour must in fact go from him, and become amalgamated with the produce of the labour of society generally, as well as with natural produce, before it can become useful, and then he receives back not what his own labour has produced, but a part of the fund realised by the community jointly. This amalgamation of the results of individual actions is a matter of necessity, independent altogether of any choice either on the part of the individual or even of society itself; for whatever incongruous laws or rules the latter may have adopted, or whatever may be the inclination of the former, the fact is so and cannot by any possible device be annihilated : even now this process is every where going on around us, disguised as it may be by the miserable inventions of past ages. Society may indeed so divide the sources of wealth, that this joint fund, created by joint labour and the common gifts of nature, sl divided in its creation and never pass entire into its own actual keeping ; but it cannot alter the fact that in every community, there is but one joint result of the labour and activity, whether for good or bad, of all its members.

#### EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

PUNCH'S COUNSEL TO LOUIS NAPOLEON, --- Stop, thief ! THE STAMP OF A SWINDLER. - One who always carries bill-stamp in his pocket.

A MILITARY PROBLEM.-Given-A Kaffir. To find-A 'regulation" musket that will kill him.

THE BEAU IDEAL OF A COOK .- One that cooks a rabbit to a hare !

SOMETHING RACY. - Numerous important subjects are now laid before us ; but the topic most worthy of our attention, at present, we consider to be that of Goldner's Preserves, since we certainly could not fly at higher game.

A QUESTION FOR THE WAR OFFICE. - A young lady presents her compliments to Mr. Panch. She has heard of the Zündnadelgewher, or Prussian needle-gun, and wants to know whether they load it with a thimble.

TRUE PATRIOTISM .- Several noblemen and gentlemenwhose names we would give with great pleasure, if we were able-have thrown open their preserves to all persons desirous of rendering themselves good marksmen-and thus defenders of their country in the event of invasion-by practising on the hares and pheasants.

SONG FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

AIR-" The Glasses Sparkle on the Board."

- The musket, bayonet, and sword Assert the sway of Might ; The Reign of Terror is restored, Of Panic, Dread, and Fright. The prize is won ; the game's our own ; The troops at our control ; If men of brain or worth remain, We 've cow'd them, every soul-
- A truthful Press says awkward things ; Then surely it is wise
- To gag it, like despotic kings,
- Or make it publish lies.

### The Friend of the People. No. 1. London: J. Watton. Mr. HARNEY takes the field in strong force with his

new periodical, which is ably written throughout, and if continued in the same spirit and with the same ability, will be an honour to the Democracy of this country. To those who know how earnestly the conductor has battled for freedom, it is unnecessary to describe the opening article on ' The State of Europe, and the Proscription of Free Thought.' Never were

No one can so separate his work from that of others as to give it an independent existence, or point to any production or part of one as exclusively his own.

Thus men as individuals are contributors only, producing partial and incomplete results, which by a natural process of amalgamation go to make up a general whole for the benefit of all ; while all complete results are the fruits of collective action and come from the community. We are compelled therefore to attribute every entire action and every influence over us not to this or that person, but to society or the world generally : and if each influence and benefit is derived from society, much more plainly is the aggregate so derived in which all those influences and benefits are intermingled and made to coalesce. \*

The community, therefore, having everything at its disposal, wealth, influence, honours, and the sources of wealth, must of necessity deal out its stores in some fashion to its several members, either for private personal use, or in trust for management, according to their respective natures, and upon the proper performance of this function, all its prosperity and happiness depend. The individual, we know, can have nothing but what he receives from the community; there are indeed a variety of chapnels but only one source, and these channels, through which the joint wealth passes in the distributing process, are merely the creations of the community and dependent on its will. Now if the channels India, or of the islands of Mauritius or Bourbon, whose are not well arranged, it is evident that the wealth and in-cotton is celebrated for its superior quality, has been found fluence of the community will run too much in some direcOppose our power-your streets we'll scour, Our volly'd fires shall roll, And roar again until we've slain Or cow'd you, every soul.

A FRENCH CARD .-- A certain Professor in England advertises lessons in "Dancing and Deportment." Professor Louis Napoleon, who gives balls at the Tuileries, and sends French citizens to Cayenne, may be considered as a teacher of Dancing and-Deportation.

DR. DARLING OUTDONE. - ELECTRO BIOLOGY. - M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte will continue his series of experiments on the People in a Perfectly Wakeful State, who will go down on their knees to him at the word of command; imagine themselves to be Negroes, and M. Bonaparte their Owner: believe him to be Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, &c.; and exhibit, in every particular, the most perfect Subjection to the Will of the Operator. Palace of the Tuileries; daily, till further notice.

A PERFECT CHARACTER.-The "Daily News" (which. A FERFECT CHARACTER. - The Daily flows (which, by the way, has been kept out of bad company, by being prohibited in Austria) expresses astonishment that the French Thing-a-mee (otherwise President) should determine upon confiscating all the property of the Orleans family. Now. where is the matter for surprise? To make the character perfect, the assassin of the liberty of a nation, has only to become the robber of a family.

THE DEFACERS OF THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENG-LAND .- Every new Government ship, whether man-of-war or steam frigate, is always so pulled to pieces, and changed, transformed, and deformed, after its construction, that one would imagine the Lords of the Admiralty were doing everything they could for the complete and entire break-up of the British Navy.

### THE NORTHERN STAR.

#### fined to Lord PALMERSTON, who was ostensibly dis write upon their establishments ' Ichabod.'. That Just Published, 12mo. Cloth, Price 4s .- by Post, 45. 6d. . : All subscriptions will be duly acknowledged ; but, to be To Correspondents. THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PROwhich made and makes them sources of wealth, will effective, they must be forwarded promptly. Delay have departed for ever; and their capital, unvivided Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the folwill ruin all. TERTIA. By JOHN SANGATER. 'The Author of this work enters upon one of the most searching expositions of the 'Rights and Duties of Property' in all their phases, which we remember to have met with,' and we cannot too strongly recommend it to those who wish to master the fundamental principles of Political Economy, and, at the same time, to see these principles applied to existing institutions by a fearless and a ust writer \_\_Napplied to Evision PERTY. owing general instructions :-The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the by labour, become a mass of rusty iron and mouldering The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of being inserted. This is the case especially with latters upon general subjects intended for the columns set apart for 'Free Corr. spondence.' Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co operative Sociaties, &c., should be forwarded immediately after their occur rence. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end of the week and consequent or non-insertion. bricks. CONSPIRACY OF CAPITAL AGAINST LABOUR. LEGAL PROTECTION FOR THE POOR MAN'S CAPITAL. A few facts in connexion with the continued strike ust writer, .- Normenn STAR. London : Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria Lane. end of the week, and consequent curtailment or non-insertion. Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts. All communications intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor. of the Master Engineers require to be noticed, in Class Legislation gives us 'one law for the rich order that we may keep up with this important strug-MEMOIR AND PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. and another for the poor.' 'It gives to him that hath gle. It appears that the employers are not satisfied Now Publishing The much, and from him that hath little it taketh away with the power of combining themselves, but are re-The 'FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. that which he hath.' The poor find the poet's line R. JONES, Leeds, and W. H. Corrie, London .- We are compelled, solved to prevent by law the power of their 'hands' EDITED BY through press of matter, to postpone your communications till to combine in future. They deprecate any interfeto be literally true :---G. JULIAN HARNEY. next week. The world is not their friend, nor the world's law. WE have received 3s. 8d. in postage stamps in a blank envelope. Will the remitter have the kindness to forward his name. J. BENTLEY, Chickenley, has our thanks for his information. rence, either legal or otherwise, with their establish-PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NO. 2, SATURDAY, February 7th, 1852 :---Not content with the possession of the land, the ments ; but the same immunity is by no means to be PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NO. 2, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1852:--1. L'Ami du Peuple's letter on the Queen's Speech and the Open-ng of Parliament, Palmerston and Buonaparte, the Continental Reign of Terror, Austria and America; Kossuth's Reception and Progress in America; 3. 'Oar "glorious" Institutions; 'A. Me-moir of Louis Napoleon Buonaparte; 5. Memoir of Washington; 6. Reviews: 'Carlyle's Life of Sterling,' 'Tennyson's Poems; 7. Notes and Jottings; 8. Pictures in Switzerland; 9. tierald Mas-sey's New Form, Part 2; Our Rear Column. Also A PORTRAIT OF CENERAL WASHINGTON enjoyed by the workmen. Finding that they are mines, the fisheries, the machinery, and the capital of society-not content with all the raw material and playing a losing game, and that the men are too all the mechanical and scientific appliances by which firmly united, too well supported, to be forced into THE NORTHERN STAR, it can be wrought up into articles of consumptionthe speedy and abject surrender which was anticipated, they have applied to the Home Secretary to the landlord, the moneylord, the mill-lord, and the SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. merchant claim and exercise the power of making help them to subdue their refractory slaves by force A PORTRAIT OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, laws in their own favour, and directly intended to of law. 'Let alone' is excellent gospel so long as the Price THREE HALF-PENCE. keep the labouring classes in poverty and disunion. WINDING UP OF THE NATIONAL LAND No. 2, Will be ready for the Trade on Monday, February 9th profits and the interests of the masters are concerned, They strengthen the strong, and try to make the and every succeeding Monday. but it is the height of impudence on the part of the COMPANY. London: Published by James Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row. weak weaker. Every attempt of the toiling and truly men to imagine that it applies to them. The capita-It is with feelings of the deepest regret we call atenslaved masses to break through their bondage, is lists have adopted, in their dealings with the opera-To be had, on Order, of all Publishers and News Agents. foiled by the subtle and all-pervading influence of tention to the proceedings before the MASTER in tives, the principle embodied in the proposal of an LAND AND COTTAGES FOR THE ingenious gambler upon a small scale : ' heads I win, class-made laws. They find themselves fenced in CHANCERY relative to this Company. The con-WORKING CLASSES! and hedged round on all sides, by enactments which tails you lose.' The law of supply and demand, of SOBER AND INTELLIGENT MEN, being desirous of bringing up their families in the pure and life-preserving air of the country, and away from the contaminations of large towns, may always have their wishes gratified by applying to the Advertiser, particularly if inclined to form themselves into tinued persecutions, and the varied obstructions prevent them from taking a single step in advance if which we hear so much, as the great motive power which Mr. O'CONNOR has had to encounter in conthat step must be taken in conjunction with others and regulator of society, is not sound political nexion with it, seem at length to have affected his economy, when it operates in favour of the workof their own class. Or, if they are not actually premental powers, and rendered him incapable of giving man. The buyer of labour, the dealer in any vented by specific laws, they must carry on any Co-ASSOCIATIONS, the explanations required from him. This fact is so kind of merchandise may justly and legitimately operative enterprise in which they may embark, withthe chief object of which shall be to prepare their children at least (if the Parents themselves are unit for such a superior mode of life) for a obvious, that we are surprised the MASTER permitted take advantage of surplus hands, to reduce wages, out the protection and security which the law affords the renewal of examinations, which, while they led

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Branch Establishments-35, Great Marylebone-street, Portland-place, London : and 13, Swan-street, Manchester. The Agency intends hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or pr duce, their operations for the present are restricted to Groceries, Italian Articles, French Wines and Brandies.

A Catalogue has just been published, containing a detailed list of all articles with the retail prices affixed, with remarks on adulteration. Price 6d., or sent free by post for ten stamps. Also a wholesale price list for Co-operative Stores gratis, or by post for one

stamp. Particulars relating to the Central Co.operative Agency, with a digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the central office of the Institution. Sent post free for three stamps. Particulars, Kules, List, and Catalegue sent post free for eighteen

stamps. Rules have been framed and printed for enabling any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country to form themselves into Friendly Societies for enjoying the

or to raise prices. The additional gain is all fair according to trade ; but the operative, who is obliged to accept low wages when work is scarce and labour too plentiful, must not do the same when an extraordinary demand occurs for the kind of skill he has to sell. We see that the organs of the profitmongers have raised a howl of indignation, because the gunmakers have naturally availed themselves of the opportunity for raising their prices, presented by large Government orders to be executed in a short time. It is admitted that, for years they have been in an exceedingly depressed condition ; but that, of course, was the natural result of slack trade. Now, however, that brisk trade has come, they are denounced for trying to get a share of its benefits. Greedy, selfish, unreasonable people that they are ! Why should they attempt to make hay while the sun shines ?' It is only the Masters, who understand the gospel, according to the Political Economists, who have a right to do that. Political Economy was not invented for niggers or workmen, but for their betters, and so, by way of teaching them their proper station, and how to demean themselves in future, it is understood that SIDNEY SMITH'S liberal friends and proteges have been endeavouring to persuade Sir GEORGE GREY to bring in a cunningly contrived Bill, by which industrial independence and free action will be crushed as effectually in this country as the Press is in France. Of course it would not do to proclaim the real object of the bill in so many words. Not at all. The devil must put on the disguise of an angel of light. So in the plenitude of their benevolent anxiety for the welfare of the working people, a measure will, it is said, be introduced for the ostensible purpose of placing their investments in safety and security. Nothing more. Is it not delightful to see such philanthropic and disinterested exertions on the part of these rich Capitalists, and this over-worked Whig Cabinet to protect the savings, and promote the interests of the working classes ! True; it is opposed to the fundamental dogma of their economical creed, but they are so devoured by their new born zeal that they will, in this case, even give up laissez faire for so good a purpose. But how are the investments to be protected? Why, simply by compelling every society of working men to send a copy of their rules and objects for certification to Mr. TIDD PRATT. Such official censor will, of course, carefully strike out everything that refers to support in case of disputes with Employers ; confine the objects, and the application of the funds strictly to sick and burial purposes, and set in motion such machinery as will place the whole of the investments under the power of the Capitalists and Government functionaries, with power to confiscate the funds if ever the owners should dream of revolting against those who manifest such an amiable desire to manage their affairs for them. Is it not a very pretty scheme? Is it not the more remarkable that such a plot against the liberties of the working classes should have been hatched at Whitehall, in the Home Office, when a few days previously the President of the Board of Trade repudiated to another deputation all industrial legislation at present on account of the Strikes. What made the difference? Why Mr. VANSITTART NEALE, Mr. HUGHES, and other gentlemen composing that deputation, went to plead for protection to the hard-worked ballast heavers, for such protection as would prevent them from being utterly crushed by the merciless competition to which they are exposed. To all such innovations upon orthodox Political Economy, of course Ministers turn a deaf ear-when the Masters come-ah, that is quite a different matter ! But we do not believe that if SIDNEY SMITH and the rest of the gentlemen who say they and every British subject, have a right to do what they like with their own, have the unblushing impudence and brazen hardihood to propose such a measure, or any other for depriving the working classes of their present extremely limited privileges, that they will succeed. Though THOMAS DUNCOMBE's health is too much impaired to enable him to fight the battle of labour as he did on the Masters' and Servants' Bill a few years ago, there are yet one or two members left in the House of Commons who would denounce and expose the character of such an infamous measure. Exposure and defeat, in such a case, would be synonymous terms. In other respects the Strike presents the same features as at the commencement; the men, calm, peaceable, orderly, but determined; the Masters, hurried on by a consciousness that they are in the wrong, from one false step, and one violent and extreme measure to another. Take the following as a sample of their moderation and humanity. A large and their claims to participation in the government firm in Liverpool has posted on the foundry gates the of this country. They are bound to show the other conditions on which they will reopen the works to their men. These conditions are, that the men are not to belong to, nor support, directly or indirectly, any Trade society, or in any way whatever to meddle with the question of hours of labour or wages. They are further prohibited from assisting, directly or indirectly, those who may belong to such societies, or who are thrown on strike, though, by a stretch of extraordinary humanity, this last restriction does not extend in all its severity to a father, brother, or other relative. These parties may receive an 'occasional meal' from their sons, brothers, uncles, or cousins, without violating the laws by which their Masters prescribe the expenditure of the wages they have toiled for, earned, and, up to this time, believed were their own ! But then, mark, it must be only an 'occasional meal.' There is to be no assistance in balance sheet, would no doubt be immediately acmoney Nay, not even two consecutive dinners. That kind of assistance would be too systematic for the English slaveholders, who have as little respect for the natural feelings of those who toil to make them wealthy, as the American slaveowners for their chattel slaves. Is it not horrible to think that Mammon should so completely dehumanize these men as to lead them to imagine such barbarous edicts could be obeyed, or that the natural and the holy affection of parent and child could be sacrificed at their command, at the shrine of St. Five Per Cent. The longer the struggle continues, the more glaringly will it show the utter incompatability of the present system of producing and distributing wealth with the true interests of the nation, and of all classes but a few selfish persons who, in their haste to grow rich, heed not though all around goes to ruin. They ought, however, to pause. The nation cannot suffer without that suffering reaching even to them, and if they will persist in driving matters to extremity in this high-handed style, we should not wonder to see an emigration en masse of the intelligent and skilful engineers and mechanics, whose productions are the real foundation of our manufacturing and commercial supremacy, to some other country where capital is less tyrannical in its demands, and where labour may, at least, have a voice in settling the terms of a mutual compact, and a right to gratify the domestic instincts without incurring the hazard of discharge and starvation. Should that day ever come, the employers may

to the enterprises of the wealthy classes.

To the individual workman, who aims at bettering his own position by becoming an employer and living upon the profits of other men's labour, the law extends protection, and adds power in proportion as he succeeds in his object. Individual aggrandisement, not collective well-being, is fostered by our Legislative code. The case of the National Land Company is a striking illustration of this fact. The plans of that Company may have been defective, and the means by which it was proposed to attain its objects utterly inadequate for the purpose, but, on the face of the matter, it is plain that one great cause of its failure was the want of legal powers to compel all parties to fulfil their engagements as Shareholders, legal facilities for acquiring property in a corporate capacity, and legal security and protection for the property so acquired. Any miscalculations as to the amount of subscription requisite to the realisation of the general plan could have been easily rectified by experience, and any defects of the administrative machinery gradually remedied as they become evident in the working; but the foundation of the whole was unsound. It had no standing whatever in law; and though its promoters expended thousands of pounds in the endeavour to give it a legal status, they failed in accomplishing their object. As a consequence of that failure. Members violated their engagements to the Company. The operations in which the Directors had embarked, on the faith that these engage ments would be kept, and the funds regularly supplied, were suddenly brought to a stand still, and the conse-

quence was, the failure of the whole plan. At the present time, when Co-operative Societies, fined to Lord PALMERSTON, who was ostensibly dia missed for manifesting it in an informal manner, but but, was, we are told by the Prime Minister, participated in by himself, the President of the Council, the Colonial Minister, the Chancellor of Recharger and in fact, by the Cabinet of the Exchequer, and, in fact, by the Cabinet as a whole. In Lord JOHN RUSSELL's opinion, M. Box whole. In LORG JOHN LUCEDALL Conduce to the welfare of PARTE'S coup d'etat will conduce to the welfare of PARTE'S coup d'etat will construct a source of the people over whom he rules ! In his opinion, also the people over whom he rules. In his opinion, also the press of this country has acted very wrongly because it has called things by their right names. If his Lordship could 'put it down's as Louis Bonaparte has crushed and silenced as LOUIS DUNATABLE - doubt he would do the press of France, no doubt he would do the press of France and the press of the There would be great danger, however, in any attempt of that kind, and, therefore, his said 'lordship' contemptuously tells the Press that it does not represent the opinions and feelings of either the Government or the people of this country. He goes down on his knees to the successful wholesale mur derer and plunderer, and begs that he will not make derer and plunderer, and begins of England speaks for the People of England. No such thing. He and the pack of family imbecilities he has gathered around bin are the true voice of the nation, and they respectful assure the Dictator that they quite approve of bi perjury, his murders, his transportations, and his confiscation of property ! There is a logical con nexion between all these things and the treason to the Constitution by which they were heralded, When M. BONAPARTE resolved to set aside all law but his own will, all the other crimes followed as an inevitable sequence. His position is in itself a crime against the laws of GoD and man, which can only be main. tained by the commission of other crimes, until at last the hideous burden becomes intolerable, and the nation, by one simultaneous and convulsive effort. shakes it off for ever. Lord JOHN must accept all the consequences of the policy as well as the policy itself. Sad, indeed, is it for this country that Minis. ters of State should dare to utter such sentiments, but sadder still that the assembled senators and representatives of the nation should applaud them,

But what is it to lead to? In Austria and Belgium newspapers have already been suppressed because they have written the reverse of complimentary to the Dictator. Lord GRANVILLE, the new Foreign Minister, has sent messengers from the Foreign Office to seize on private correspondence from France, which it was supposed might tell too much truth to be palatable to the tyrant. Is the next measure to be a censorshin at his instigation in this country? The thin end of the wedge has already been inserted by the Lord Chamberlain's rigorous excision of all political alla. sions in the pantomimes of this season. Despotism like the cholera, spreads fast. Downing Street has been attacked by the disease, and in their paroxysm they assail that mighty power, which has been justly called the palladium of liberty, and which, with all its defects, is the strongest guarantee and safeguard of the freedom and the progress of this England of ours

Besides this question, all the others mooted on the opening of the session sink into insignificance. The personal difference between Lord JOHN and the late Foreign Minister as to ministerial etiquette in the preparation of despatches is a mere piece of red. tapism not worth the momentary notice of any sen. sible man, save that the setting up of such a paltry pretext for the dismissal of so important a member of the Cabinet, provesit is not the real cause of that dis. missal. When RUSSELL and PALMERSTON both agreed that LOUIS BONAPARTE had done rightly in abolishing the Constitution he had sworn to maintain ; that he had done rightly in seizing in the dead of night the members of the National Assembly, huddling themwithout even the formality of inquiry-into filthy prisons, and pulling down the Hall in which they met; that he did right in butchering the unarmed and helpless multitudes on the Boulevards, and in expatriating every man of note, intelligence, or influence from the country : when these two 'nobla lords' agreed on these points, surely there was no cause for their parting on the ground that one had preceded the other in conveying the intelligence to the triumphant Usurper. But nobody is deceived by this flimsy excuse. The Continental influences by which the expulsion of PALMERSTON was brought about, are pretty well known. The real offence was his reception of the Kossurn deputations; and he fell in consequence of a court intrigue against him, headed by one who up to this time has wisely kept himself aloof from such interference. It will be wise for him to continue that abstinence in future. The Court will maintain all the more pleasant relations both with the Parliament and the People, if it refrains from mixing itself up with the political or the personal policy of foreign powers. The Prince Consort will speedily discover that all the popularity he has gained by other means will vanish if he abuses the influence of his position, or makes it subserve interests alien to those of a free country. In the meantime, the political horizon looks gloomy. Such avowals as those we have alluded to, are signs of the tendencies of our rulers and legislators not to be neglected. Forewarned is Forearmed.

## FEBRUARY 7, 1852

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classify and keep with that precision and clearness which is necessary for the satisfaction of all parties. But the Companyhad not the services of such a professional staff. The accounts were honestly but not professionally kept. All the materials for the production of a proper balance sheet were in existence, but they were not arranged in the methodical and business-like form which conduces so much to the orderly dispatch of business, and a clear understanding on all matters of detail. If that was the case in 1848, when the Company was in the receipt of large funds, and its machinery still in working order, what must it be now, when funds have long ceased to flow into its Exchequer, when its officers have been disbanded, and its books, documents. vouchers, and papers, dispersed in various quarters? Clearly, the equity of the case demands that the respondents to the queries of the MASTER in CHANCERY should have the same kind of professional asssistance as that which enables him to put those questious ; we believe that the members at large would not object to the expense coming out of the estates. But if this cannot be, that the services of an efficient accountant should be obtained by some other means. We must say that we are surprised, the solicitor of the Company, who during its operations received so much of its money, should have suffered the inquiry to proceed without engaging connsel to watch over and elicit, as counsel alone can do, the case of Mr. O'CONNOR and the Directors. If this had been done at first, all parties would have been spared the lamentable exhibitions in the Vice Chancellor's Court this week, exhibitions which can only tend to heap needless odium upon this unfortunate Company, and, we believe, unmerited obloquy upon those who had the management of its affairs. Even had the funds come out of his own pocket in the first instance, we believe the Solicitor would have gained by such a course in the end. As it is, it is not yet too late to adopt proper steps for a business-like and impartial inquiry, and the production of accounts of expenditure verified by such vouchers as will satisfy the MASTER. We are informed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing the fact, that ample materials for this purpose are in existence, that masses of them were lying on the table before Mr. O'CONNOR at the very moment he so repeatedly declared he knew nothing about them, and that if these materials were put into the hands of a practised accountant, the result would be not only honourable to the personal character of Mr. O'CONNOR, but beneficial to his pecuniary in. terests, by showing the Company to be in his debt to a considerable extent. At present, so clumsily has the inquiry been conducted, that it almost seems as if he had appropriated the funds to his own use, and refuses to account for them. What is to be done under such circumstances? This is an important matter. It is one which pecuniarily affects tens of thousands of subscribers, and a large body of allottees. It is more than that; it is one which, to a very considerable extent. affects the character of the working classes,

to no useful result, were of the most painful and humi-

liating character. If the proceedings were regulated

by the strict forms of a Common Law Court; there

might be some excuse for this course, but as it is

with the equity of the matter, and not strict legal

formalities, the officials appointed to wind up the

Company have to deal, we do not see why they

should press Mr. O'CONNOR for information, which

he is clearly not in a fit state of mind to give them,

of inquiry.

when that information may be got by another method

As far as we understand the position of the affair,

it is briefly this :- The accountant has ascertained

the exact sum of money paid by the subscribers to

the Company, and wishes Mr. O'CONNOR, as the

acting Director, by whom, or under whose directions,

the whole of these funds were expended, to account

for their application in detail. Up to a certain point

these funds are, we believe, accounted for, or at least

admitted, and the principal inquiry is directed to a

comparatively small balance, including the proceeds

from the sale of several allotments since the passing

of the Act for Winding up its Affairs. It will be re-

membered that Mr. GREY, the accountant appointed

by the Select Committee of the House of Commons

to examine the accounts, while he reported decidedly

as to the honesty with which the funds had been

managed, at the same time expressed a strong opi-

nion as to the defective and irregular manner in

which the books and accounts had been kept. Trans-

actions so multifarious, minute, and extensive, would

have taxed the skill of the most experienced ac-

countant and a staff of professional clerks, to

classes of society that, however they might have been mistaken in their speculations and expectations as to the results of the plans of the Company, that at all events its affairs were conducted honestly and honourably. However great the loss may be to individual subscribers, the collective affairs of the Company should be fairly and clearly wound up, and the blame or guilt, if any there be, distinctly ascertained and laid upon the right shoulders. For this purpose we venture to suggest the propriety of a subscription being immediately entered into, to retain the services of a professional accountant and a barrister to conduct the case of the Company, before the MASTER-au application for the necessary time to produce a properly authenticated both for productive and distributive purposes, are so rapidly increasing in every part of the country, it is peculiarly desirable that some practical and businesslike steps should be taken to procure such an alteration of the law, as would place these societies on a sound foundation. The question is sufficiently ripe for a practical settlement. Within the last two or three years it has received a considerable amount of public attention ; and the evidence taken by a Select Committee in two succesive sessions, has accumu. lated a mass of valuable information, both as to the evils resulting from the present state of the law and the benefits that would accrue to all classes from a new law, based upon equitable principles, and appli cable to the exigencies of the times. Even the purely mercantile classes are convinced that the law, at present, tends greatly to limit enterprise, to prevent the profitable application of capital, and retard improvements. The advocates of the Co-operative Movement, would, therefore, in any effort they make for this purpose, find themselves supported by a class which possesses great political influence.

But, in matters of this kind, somebody must assume the initiative, and put it in such a shape as is likely to secure the assent and support of the Legislature. What is everybody's business is well-known to be nobody's business; and if the Co-operative Societies wish to obtain so indispensable a security and protection for their future operations as that we have pointed out, they must 'take their own affairs into their own hands.' The object is not to be obtained by mere talking. Indeed, the less mere talk there is about it the better. The people who manage to get 'bills' passed through the Legislature don't waste much of their time or means in empty discussious or loud-tongued complaints. Having made up their minds as to what they want, they frame a 'bill' by which they think it can be attained ; they send an intelligent, practical deputation to London to wait upon Ministers and Members, daily canvass both, and when the measure is to come before the House, they take care to 'whip' all the friends and supporters who have been gained by their representations. This is, perhaps, not quite so stimulating to personal vanity as the applause which greets an orator, whose eloquence on a public platform kindles the sympathies, and carries with him the passions of his audience. But it is better for all practical purposes. 'Loud cheers' die away into silence, excited passions grow cool again, and the world turns round in the old way. Not so with work done in a workman-like spirit, and in a workman-like way. An act of Parliament passed by such quiet, but effective, agencies as those we have indicated, placing the combined investments of the poor man on the same footing with the thousands of the rich, would be worth a million of 'strong resolutions' and 'eloquent speeches,' set to the music of 'enthusiastic and long continued applause.'

There is no time to be lost. The Session has already commenced; and those who have had experience in these matters who know how difficult and tedious a process it is to bring members up to the voting point, need not be told that every day is of the utmost value. We venture to suggest that the provincial Co-operative bodies should select two or three practical and earnest men to represent them; and that these delegates, in conjunction with the Central agency in London, and the Council of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, should forthwith prepare the draft of a bill for the object in view. They would also have the support of an influential Association, which is in process of formation, but to which we cannot further allude at present than to say it includes Lord GODERICH, and several other gentlemen, whose position in society cannot fail to give weight to any representations they may make to the Government and Members of the Legislature. If the work be taken up in this practical manner, and prosecuted with due perseverance and earnestness, the great probability is, that before the end of the present Session a substantial and a satisfactory settlement would be secured. If the various Societies take the same view of the primary importance and indispensable necessity of such a measure as we do, they will set about the work forthwith. Its accomplishment is essential to the success of any Co-operative cffort in this country. The absence of Legislative Protection and security must at all times expose them to the operation of unfavourable influences which are beyond the control of those engaged in them. At present they are building upon sand ; we want them to lay their foundations on a rock.

### Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

" If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at."--STUART MILL.

The further legal and other proceedings for the costs of the late prosecutions, alluded to last week, have since been pursued with all necessary vigour. On the 30th ult., Mr. Sergeant Allen obtained a rule absolute for 'Writs of attachment against Messi-Peel, Green, Duffield, Woodnorth, and Gaunt,' in their contempt in not paying the sums of £332 3s. 6d., and £205 1s. 7d. (together £537 5s. Id.), being the amount of the taxed costs in the above-named prosecutions. And upon the same day rules nisi were obtained against the same defendants and Charles Pyart, and their bail (eighteen in number) to show cause, on the first day of next term, why the recognisances entered into, on removing the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench, should not be estreated into the Court of Exchequer for non-payment of the above sums, amounting to £537 5s. 1d., and we suppose such additional costs accruing from the above named proceedings.

In addition to this, we find the Messrs. Perry determined not, if they can help it. to be any losers, by what they call their patriotic efforts to maintain the rights of capital, ' to do what it likes with its own.

The following paragraph, taken from an obscure and low-priced local newspaper, will sufficiently prove the length, breadth, and substance of the Perrys patriotism.

When we announced, some time back, the fact of a public subscription by the manufacturers of Stafford shire in aid of the late prosecution, it was impudently denied by Wynne, who, now, in a paper of which he is the acknowledged editor, proclaims the fact which he previously denied. The advertisement re ferred to, expressly states the subscription is opened to reimburse the Perrys for their expenses in the prosecution of the agents of the National Association of United Trades.

By Rev. Father C. Borgo. A Novena preparatory to the Feast of the Szcred Heart of Jesus. Translated from the Izalian by a Father of the same Society. The Stranger's Guide to High Mass, translated into Welsh. Catholic Hymns, in Welsh, History of the Welsh Martyrs, in Welsh.

Dr BARRY's Revalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nerrous, stomachic, fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachie, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dys-pepsia, (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhea, acidity, hearthurn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, cr. rups, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, &c. The best food for in-fants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of di-gestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most cnfeebled. restion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, frem Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdearon Alexander from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archueacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thom is King, Drs. Ure, Shoreland, and Harvey, and other persons of the highest respectability. A. co-pious extract of 50,000 cures cent gratis by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.—Caution.—The name of Messre. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that is raide connect the curefully look at the exact spelling Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that is va'ils cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real favalenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian Heralenta, cr other spurious imitation of ite name, which have nothing to recommend them compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would be Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

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ceded to. The expense could not be very great. In any case, it will be much less than the present deplorable and unsatisfactory inquiry now going on, the cost of which will all have to be taken out of the estates, before the Shareholders can receive one farthing. To protract such an inquiry, therefore, is not only gratuitous cruelty to a man whose mind has broken down under an accumulation of the most grievous disappointments and reverses, but at the same time to swallow up in law expenses the whole of the available assets, and probably, as a conclusion, to leave the entire affair in as unsettled a condition as it is at present ; to perpetuate unfounded obloquy on the character of those who took part in it, and to lay another stumbling block in the path of all those who may in future attempt the great and god-like task of endeavouring to improve the condition of the industrial millions.

We have never had, directly or indirectly, the slightest connexion with the Company. We have no pecuniary interest whatever involved in the matter; but we feel strongly, on the grounds we have stated, that] it is important it should be terminated in an open, straightforward, and honourable manner, whatever may be the pecuniary loss to individuals. If the suggestion we have thrown out meets the approval of those directly interested, we shall be happy to receive subscriptions, and to place ourselves in communication with the friends of Mr. O'CONNOR and the Company, for the purposes we have named.

# THE WHIG ALLIANCE WITH CONTINEN-TAL DESPOTISM.

The separation of peoples and rulers is now complete in Europe. In spirit and intention our Government is as despotic as the Autocrats of Russia and Austria, or the blood-stained and perjured tyrant of France. The long looked for Ministerial explanations on the first night of the Session revealed the astounding fact, that the Whig Cabinet approved of the sanguinary, atrocious, and traitorous course pursued by M. BONAPARTE, and of the summary confiscation of the lives and liberties of a whole people, whenever either of them interfered with his designs or his interests. This approval was not con-

It will be seen from our advertising columns that an appropriate mark of gratitude to the Messrs. Perry, of this town, for their services to the interests of the industrial community in the recent put secution and conviction of the agents of a formidable scentration gaged in exciting and fostering ill will and mutual injury between capitalists and labourers, is projected. We understand that among the foremost names already on the subscription list are those of Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is a large employer of mining labour: in this and main subscription the formore the mining

mining labour in this and neighbouring counties; the printi-firms in the Potteries, Messrs, Thorneycroft and Co., Sparrows, and other eminent firms of this immediate neighbourhood, and certal extensive bourse in the back extensive houses in the hardware trade in London. That is as it should be : for the Messrs, Perry have deserved much of all who are interested in the maintainance of peace, hat would and mutual service between the possessors of capital and labour. Had the useful example they have afforded been confined to their steady and encounter the part of the service between the possessors of the service between the service between the possessors of the service between the service between the possessors of the service between the service steady and successful resistance of the Strike among their numerous workmen, stimulated by the emissaries of an Association stream ously bent in ocquiring a footing and influence in Wolverhamploi which must otherwise have extended its operations to all the prior cipal manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood, they might have been held sufficiently recompensed in the flattering. Edward fluentially-signed address which was presented to [Mr. Edward Perry at the commencement of the past year. But when it is born in mind that they hesitated not, after their own ends had been answered by the return of their workmen, to institute further proceedings, regardless of cost, for the common benefit of sil per ons interested in trade and liable to similar evils, it must be ad-mitted that anything short of the more general and substantial mark of appreciation now announced, would have evinced a great degreee of public ingratitude. steady and successful resistance of the Strike among their nume

Now we strongly suspect that Earl Granville is

entirely ignorant of or has been most grossly misinformed as to the character of the late prosecutions, or of those who have been begging of his bounty, or holding so prominent a position in the government of the country, he would have had the discretion and delicacy not to have permitted his name to be paraded hefore the country as the public apologist and patronizer of a set of obscure and litigious tinmen. We are not surprised that the manufacturers, &c., of Wolverhampton, should rally round men who have fought so unscrupulously for their class, and we rely with some confidence upon the public spirit of the trades of England, to evince an equal energy and spirit for those who have resolutely fought their battle against the despotism of Capital.

The effect of the ' Writs of Atlachment,' is the indefinite imprisonment of the 'Conspirator,' terminable only by the absolute payment of the whole amount.

We appeal to the justice and patriotism of the trade to extricate us from this position.

WILLIAM PEEL. Queen's Bench Prison.

### THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. THE STRIKE.

LONDON,-During the last few days a conclave of em-ployers has been sitting to consider the time when, and the conditions under which the shops should be re-opened. It is rumoured that the Conference was much divided in opinion, and that one of the largest employers in the metropolis stated to a member of the Amalgamated Society that, in all probability many of the closed establishments would be soon re-opened, although some of the larger ones might sustain the contest for some time longer. The workmen state that they have good grounds for believing that many of the smaller masters will be ruined should their machinery remain idle for any considerable length of time, as they have no capital to fall back upon to meet the current claims of creditors.

The position of the workmen remains unchanged ; they evince no symptom of regret for the step they have taken.

The number of men out of employ in the metropolis remains nearly the same as last week-viz., about 800 society and 170 non-society men. A large number of moulders discharged from Penn's factory at Grcenwich, have, however, obtained employment elsewhere; and the men who formerly worked for Messrs, Easton and Amos, Southwark, who have been soliciting for the establishment of a shop for their own employment, have succeeded in obtaining suitable premises in the Mile End-road, and are now actively at work on their own account.

The London trade societies have generally promised to contribute towards the support of the movement; and it is expected that a large amount of subscriptions will be this week received.

Although a few districts of small importance have sent no returns relative to the £10,000 grant for Co-operative purposes, the grant is, we understand, considered as affirmed, and measures are being quietly taken towards carrying out the proposition of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society ; and, in fact, the undertaking will, in all probability, be proceeded with even in the event of a speedy settlement of the dispute; as it is felt .that the existence of extensive Co-operative establishments would, in any event, confer great benefits upon the operatives connected with the Iron Trades.

Upwards of 1,800 members of the society are employed at the different railway locomotive works, and as the men did not solicit any alteration in the system of labour, it was thought that they would be retained in their situations as usual. Such, however, it would seem, is not to be the case. The Eastern Counties is the first railway company to open up a dispute with its engineering workmen, and some 200 men will in the course of a week or so be turned out on this lize, that number of members of the Amalgamated Society being employed in the several engineering sheds of the

who had been thrown out. This prophecy had been fulfilled, and he had no hesitation in saying that they would continue to do so however long the dispute might last, so as to leave the funds of the society comparatively uninjured. (Hear, hear.) He saw it stated in the "Times" of Saturday that on the previous day a deputation of employers had an interview with Sir G. Grey, at the Home Office. The exact nature of their object was, of course, difficult to know; but it proved, at any rate, that the masters, with all their boasted capital, could not stand the contest without the aid of the Home Secretary. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps they wished to put down the society; but he did not care one pin for that, as Lord Cranworth had admitted their legal right to combine, and said it was even politic to allow them to do so legally, as trade combinations would exist, more or less, without the sanction of the law. There was another thing, the masters could not get the law altered so as to affect the men, without making it, at the same time, more stringent with regard to themselves, as there was far more of conspiracy in the combination of the masters than in that of the men. (Hear, hear.) The men would keep within the letter of the present law, and therefore the masters could not touch them. The government could do nothing in the matter, and in fact they would not, with an election at hand, trouble themselves with the charge of any unpopular measure, which would expose them to the antigonistic votes of large bodies of the working classos. (Hear, hear.) The workmen were open in their proceedings-they issued no confidential and private circulars, such as that which had recently been issued by the employers, and which was of a more inhuman nature than any circular ever put forward by a body of men before. (Hear, hear.) The masters had endeavoured to ascertain how many men could be got to sign the declaration which it contained, but he had not yet heard of a single man who had agreed to do so, nor did he believe that such a man could be found in the whole circuit of their trade. (Cheers.) This circular, intended to oppress, would in reality aid the men, as it would bring public opinion to bear against the employers, and he believed even the "Times" would shortly condemn it. (Cheers.) The employers, then, might boast

of their capital, and the compactness of their combination ; but it was plain they relied upon the aid of the Home Secretary, whose aid the men did not want, because they thought themselves able to manage their own affairs. Cooperative shops were being established, and would continue to be so, and he hoped shortly to see large numbers of the men employing themselves, as, in addition to smaller shops to be opened by the men themselves, the ex-council were in treaty for the stock and plant of a large establishment. Referring to the attacks of the Press, Mr. Newton said he under-stood there was another violent and mendacious attack upon their proceedings. How far that was true, he could not tell, as he was resolved never to spend a sixpence in supporting a journal which, through the medium of the master-paid agent, constantly slan-dered and misrepresented them. He did not presume to say that dered and misrepresented them. He did not rresume to say that others should do the same, but he was of opinion that those who hitherto had taken that paper would do well to transfer their sup-port to some of those papers which had treated the struggle in an independent and an impartial spirit. He saw in the 'Star' of that day that Mr. Finch made some important statements as to the treatement of the slaves in America contrasted with the treatment of working men in this country. The continue had here in the of working men in this country. That gentleman had been in the United States many times—he had ample opportunities of perso-United States many times-ne nad ample opportunities of perso-nally examining the condition of the slaves, and his well-known philanthropy would naturally incite him to make the most of these opportunities. In his admirable and impartial letter, he gave the opportunities. If his authorable and impartial letter, he gave the results of his experience, and it was in favour of the slave, against the so-called free workman. In all physical respects the slave is better treated and cared for. He trusted Mr. Finch would continue his letters, which, coming from a man of great experience in their own trade, were entitled to the careful perusal and attention of all connected with it. In conclusion, Mr. Newton repeated his earnest exhortations to maintain the same calm, orderly, and praceable demeanour which had distinguished the Strike hitherto, and he had no doubt of a successful, and, probably, a speedy conclusion of the

to doubt of a successful, and, probably, a speedy conclusion of the contest. (Loud cheers.) The London trade societies have generally promised to contribute towards the support of the movement; and it is expected that a large amount of subscriptions will be this week received. Among contributions from trades, not previously published, are one of £10 10s, from the London Sawyers, and £4 from the London Operative Tobacconists.

The Executive Committee of the Employers' Association are by no means pleased with the threat of Mr. Gooch, to dismiss men from the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company who may pay towards the support of the Amalgamated Society, as it is feared that the threat may only tend still further to widen the breach existing between the workmen and their employers.

The announcement that the employers had resolved to open their shops on Monday next to all the workmen who might agree to sign a declaration inviting them to renounce all connexion with the Amalgamated and similar societies, appears likely to be barren of satisfactory results, as the workmen in London have generally expressed their determination never to return to work upon such terms. The workmen of Manchester have expressed a similar determination. The sums received during the previous week, at the general office of the Amalgamated Society for the support of the skilled hands thrown out of employ by the Strike, amount to about £1,300, chiefly composed of contributions of a day's pay by the men in work. Several contributions from Trade Societies, are however included, and, among others, one of £100, from the Greenock Shipwrights' Provident finion Society. This is the largest contribution of the determination. Provident Union Society. This is the largest contribution of the kind which has been received. At a general meeting of non-society men (skilled workmen) held on Thursday at the Masons' Arms, Lambeth, the following resolu-tions were unanimously, adopted :--Resolved-1. 'That in consequence of the conduct of our employers in sending forth a document for us to sign previous to returning to our emploment, we, ment for us to sign previous to returning to our emploment, i.e., non-society men, are compelled to consider the best means of main-taining our independence and freedom of action for the benefit of all.—Resolved—"2. That it is expedient, in consequence of the aggressive acts of our employers, to take into consideration the necessity, as non society men, of forming ourselves into an asso-ciated body in corjunction with the Amalgamated Society, to resist the tyranny of capital.-3. That a deputation from this meeting be appointed to confer with the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society in order to adopt proceedings in reference to joining the above Society.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

### Imperial Parliament. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

### TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Session of 1852 was opened to day by the Queen in person. The doors of the House of Peers were open at twelve o'clock, and from that time the arrival of peers, peercesses, and those persons who had been fortunate enough to obtain orders, was continuous until the magnificent chamber was filled with an assemblage of handsomely attired ladies, about fifty peers in their peculiar robes, a full attendance of the corps diplomatique in their varied uniforms, and a greater number of judges than we have ever scen present on a similar occasion. The whole scene was one of much beauty and grandeur, the entire body of the house and gallaries being filled with gaily dressed ladies, the varied colours of whose dresses with their jewels and other personal ornaments presented a tout ensemble, the effect of which was admirable.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, -The period has arrived when, according to usage, I can again avail myself of your advice and assistance in the preparation and adoption of measures which the welfare of the country may require. I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers,

The complicated affairs of the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig have continued to engage my attention. I have every reason to expect that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which was concluded at Berlin in the year before last, will, in a short time, be fully and completely executed.

I regret that the war which unfortunately broke out on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, more than a year ago, still continues. Papers will be laid before you containing full information as to the progress of the war and the measures which have been taken for bringing it to a termination.

While I have observed with sincere satisfaction the tranquillity which has prevailed throughout the greater portion of Ireland, it is with much regret that I have to inform you that certain parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth have been marked by the commission of outrages of the most serious description. The powers of the existing law have been promptly exerted for the detection of the offenders, and for the repression of a system of crime and violence fatal to the best interests of the country. My attention will continue to be directed to this important object.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, -I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you.

I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service. Where any increase has been made in the estimates of the

present over the past year, such explanations will be given as will, I trust, satisfy you that such increase is consistent with a steady adherence to a pacific policy, and with the dictates of a wise economy.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, - The improvement of the administration of justice in its various departments has coninued to receive my anxious attention, and in furtherance of that object I have directed bills to be prepared, founded upon the reports made to me by the respective commissioners appointed to inquire into the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of law and equity.

As nothing tends more to the peace, prosperity, and contentment of a country than the speedy and impartial administration of justice, I carnestly recommend these measures to your deliberate attention.

The Act of 1848, for suspending the operation of a previous act, conferring representative institutions on New Zealand, will expire early in the next year. I am happy to believe that there is no necessity for its renewal, and that no obstacle any longer exists to the enjoyment of re-presentative institutions by New Zealand. The form of these institutions, will, however, require your consideration, and the additional information which has been obtained since the passing of the acts in question will, I trust, enable you to arrive at a decision beneficial to that important colony.

It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state to you. that the large reductions of taxes which have taken place of

Kossuth, and the sympathy expressed in behalf of his designs by those who professed themselves to be the advocates of peace. With respect to the Kaffir war, he said it was to be hoped that the reinforcements sent out to the Cape would be sufficient to restore tranquillity, and that afterwards the colony with its new constitution would be enabled to defend itself. He proceeded to ridicule the idea of an invasion of this country while it possessed the largest navy in the world, and a mercantile marine to double the amount of that of any other nation in the world. With respect to the projected reforms in the courts of equity, he dwelt upon the improvements which have been effected within the last twenty years in all the other courts in the kingdom, but from which the courts of equity had hitherto escaped, and expressed a hope that now at last they might be subjected to the hand of improvement. With respect to the new Reform Bill, he shortly stated some views of his own on the subject. He would give a vote to every man paying direct taxes, and to every man paying poor rates, and also to every man who had £50 in a savings bank. Ile, however, heartily hated vote by ballot and triennial parliaments, believing that no respectable man would subject himself to the nuisance of a triennial election. Who was afraid in that house to extend the suffrage? Who had forgotten that within a very short time three of the principal cities of the continent, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, were in the hands of a mob, that during that time there existed the greatest order in this country. There was faith in the working classes in England-their loyalty had been tried. It must not be forgotten, that when wretched politicians had collected a monstrous petition, requiring eight horses to drag it to the house, every man who possessed a shilling instantly joined the cause of order, and when the morning came that was to sack London, that miserable, deluded humbugging set of political preachers-(laughter)-with a member of that house at their head-(continued laughter)vanished into the holes and corners of the metropolis on the appearance of a few polic-men. (Renewed laughter.) The attention of Parliament had been for many years directed to the amelioration of the condition of the people-their bread had been cheapened-the meat had also been cheapened, and he wished he could have stated the same thing of their beer. Their sanitary condition had been improved, and in Ireland much also had been done. The hon. gentleman then appealed to the Irish members to pause ere they openly declared war to the knife against the government of Lord John Russell. In conclusion he expressed a hope that they would vote a unanimous Address to the Throne, and then proceed without delay to the transaction of the business of the country. Mr. B. CARTER seconded the Address.

Sir B. HALL alluded to the cabal which was reported to have existed some time ago for the purpose of driving Lord Palmerston from office, and which it now appeared had atlast succeeded, though his policy had been approved of by that house, and he believed by the public generally. The noble lord's resignation or dismissal was announced in London on the 24th of December, and yet on the same day the fact of such dismissal was printed in the "Breslau Gazette," and Vienna was placarded with the news by the direction of the Austrian government.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would answer the question put to him, though it required him to go into considerable detail. The noble lord complimented Lord Palmerston for his ability, and proceeded to state what he considered to be the duties of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the duties of the Prime Minister ; after which he proceeded to say : 1 will now draw the attention of the house to the events which took place in the autumn of the past year. On the 3rd of November last a Cabinet Council was held, and I happen to have my memory the more impressed by what I stated on that occasion by a note which I made at the time. I stated that I thought the situation of Europe was exceedingly critical; that I thought we were on the verge of seeing in 1852, either what is called a social democracy have a triumph in France and other countries, or, on the other hand, of seeing absolute power prevail over the greater part of the Continent. I said that in either case the situation of England would be one of some perilthat we could not expect that the social and democratic Republic in France would observe the faith of treatics, or reftain from attacking our allies. And I said on the other hand, that if absolute power should prevail-this country being an exception in its form of government from the prevailing form-there was a danger of combination upon the subject of the refugees in this country, or upon some other subjects, in reference to which demands might be made upon us with which we could not submit to consistently with the honour of the country. (Cheers.) I stated that, in my opinion, in this critical state of affairs, it was the interest of England to observe a strict neutrality. (Cheers from all parts of the house.) I said we ought to beware most especially of giving any just cause of offence -(renewed cheers)-that we ought to exercise the utmost vigilance in order to prevent such cause of off nce. And I think my colleagues generally, and my noble friend, who was more immediately concerned, entirely concurred in the general opinion which I then expressed. No formal resolution was, however, come to in that Cabinet, but there was a general understanding as to the desirableness of adopting that course of policy. Now, sir, a very short time after that Cabinet Council my noble friend unfortunately, as I think, received at the Foreign Office certain delegates from districts in the metropolis with addresses containing terms which were most offensive to Sovereigns in alliance with us. (Hear, hear.) But I was fully persuaded, and I am still fully persuaded, that though my noble friend had not exercised due caution in that respect-though he did not take the precaution of seeing the addresses before they were presented to him-though he had not taken the further precaution, when the delegates came to him in reference to a most delicate subject, of assuring himself that his words should be accurately reported ; yet I was fully persuaded that my noble friend had fallen into error that day entirely from oversight and the immense press of business in his department. I was persuaded likewise that great misrepresentations were made with respect to the words which my noble friend had used to these deputations. (Hear, hear.) I was ready, therefore, and I declared it at once, to accept with my nobie friend the whole responsibility of his conduct on that occasion, although I could not forbear seeing that an error had been committed. (Hear, hear.) I did hope that, after that occurrence, my noble friend would have treated me with the trankness to which I think I was entitled ; that he would have taken no important step-that he would have made no important communication to a foreign minister without first giving me information, and enabling me to express my opinion upon that step. There was a meeting of the Cabinet, I think, on the 5th of December, and there was, I think, a genorally prevailing opinion at that council, that with respect to any foreign power we had nothing more to do than to abstain from any interference whatever with its internal affairs. (Hear, hear.) My noble friend correctly represented the views of the government in this respect, and which had obtained her Majesty's sanotion and approval, in the dispatch which he afterwards sent to Lord Normanby. He says in that dispatch :---I am commanded by her Majesty to instruct your excellency to make no change in your relations with the French government. It is her Majesty's desire that nothing should be done by her ambassador at Paris which could wear the appearance of an interference of any kind in the internal affairs of France. I am, &c., PALMERSTON.

an act discolving the French Assembly. It was an act which, in the first place, dissolved the Assembly, and put an end to the existing constitution. It was an act which. in the next place, anticipated the elections of 1852, which were to take place according to the constitution, but with respect to which great apprehensions were entertained. But, in the third place, it was an act putting an end to parliamentary government in France ; and, as I conceive, together with parliamentary government, su-pending those rights of freedom of speech and freedom of the Press which we in this country consider usually accompany a parliamentary government. (Hear.) Now, I am not going to enter into any dispute whether that was or was not a fit thing to be done. That is entirely a question for the French people themselves to determine. The French people may say -and they are justly entitled to say-" What you call parliamentary gouernment has produced such evils in France-it has so frequently led to convulsions-it is so incompatible with the output led to convulsions-it is so incompatible with the order and peace of society in our country, that it ought to be at once put down, and another system of go-vernment adopted in its stead." If the French nation chose to say that, who has the right or the least pretence to con-tradict them? (Hear, hear.) But it is quite another question to give the moral approbation of England to, and place the broad seal of England upon, that doctrine with respect to a great nation like France. If France is so resolved - if she acquiesce in that position - I can do nothing but lament it. (Hear, hear.) I should indeed lament that those great qualities of human nature which are brought out by parliamentary government, by free discussion, and a free press-that those great qualities could not thenceforward have their whole development and display. But with respect to our own position, it was to be recollected that during the existence of the present administration, with my noble friend as its organ, we have been continually giving the moral support and moral sympathy of England to constitutional and parliamentary government. (Cheers.) We have done so in Portugal-we have done so in Spainwe have done so in Piedmont. (Hear, hear.) And noboly was more anxious than my noble friend, and I was ready to join him, in giving the advantage of our moral influence in support of that policy. But if we were at once to express our approbation of this act of the President-however necessary-how could we advise any other countries to maintain their constitutional and parliamentary governments ? (Hear, hear.) The noble lord proceeded to say, that, as I conceive the authority of the crown had been set aside, and set aside for a purpose which I could not respect, it ap-peared to me that I had no other course open than to inform my noble friend that, whilst I held office, he could no longer continue to hold the seals of Scoretary of State for Foreign Affairs. I think that on the Thursday I informed the noble lord that I should wait, thinking it possible that some course might suggest itself by which our separation might be prevented. But nothing of the kind occurred. I therfore wrote, on Saturday, the 20th, to her Majesty, con-veying the correspondence which had passed, and also intimating my advice to her Majesty that Lord Palmerston should be required to give up the seals of the Foreign Office. In coming to a decision so grave-a decision that I should separate from a colleague with whom I had acted so longwhose abilities I admired, and of whose policy I approved, I felt-whether right or wrong I will not now say-that I was bound to consult none of my colleagues, in order to avoid the appearance of a cabal, and to assume the sole and entire responsibility of the act. The noble lord denied the story with regard to the letter written from Vienna, and stated that, at the cabinet council held on that 22nd ult., he took upon himself the dismissal of Lord Palmersten. He said : I am far from accusing my noble friend of any intention of personal disrespect to the crown. My belief is, that, having been long conversant with the affairs of the Foreign Department, and having great confidence in his own judgment and in his own mode of doing those affairs, he forgot and neglected that which was due to the crown and to his colleagues, without any intention of personal disrespect to either. But it is impossible for me to make this statement without also referring in some degree to the state of affairs which now exists on the continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I think it necessary to make that statement, because I have been necessarily led to an avowal of my opinions that we tive to the conduct of the President of the French Repub-(Faint ironical cheers.) Let me say that again. (Laughgreat regret the language which has been used by a portion of the press of this country-(Protectionist cheers)-1 rewhich occurred during the Peaco of Amiens to render that peace of short duration, and to involve these two great countries in one of the most bloody hostilities which ever mangled the face of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I believe that temperate discussion and temperate negociations between the two countries might have averted the calamity of war between them, but that the language of the press at the time was such that it embittered all negociation, and prevented the continuance of that peace. (Hear, hear.) I should deeply regret if the press of this country at the present time were to take a similar course. We have indeed one advantage over that time-viz., that the First Consul of France, great as were his abilities and his talents, was ignorant of the manners and constitution of this country. The present President of France has this advantage over his uncle, that he is perfectly aware how much liberty, nay, how much license of discussion prevails in this country-that the most violent and unmeasured invectives of the press do not imply any feeling of hostility either on the part of the government or the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced, too, of this, that there never was a time in which it was more desirable that those two countries should preserve the relations which at present exists between them, and that there never was a time when the maintenance of peace between France and England could contribute more to the cause of civilisation throughout the world. From every assurance I have had I am convinced that the present ruler of France-the President-is desirous to keep up those terms of peace and amity now existing, and it shall not be any fault of ours, of the government of this country, if those terms of peace and amity are not continued. (Hear, hear.) I say this the more especially because it certainly may be our duty, as her Majesty's Speech has intimated, to propose some increase in the estimates of the year. When the proper time comes, when the measures for that purpose are proposed, it will be shown, I trust, to the satisfaction of the house, that these measures are not for an increase of armaments, and are nothing more than not only every country in Europe, but the United States of America, also think it necessary to take for their own national defence. It is impossible not to see that with the great changes which have taken place in the world, among other arts the art of war has been improved. It is necessary when there is always a possibility of war not to be without the means of defence which that improved art of war may present. But really to see some of the letters that are published, and to hear some of the language that is used, one would really believe that those two great nations, so wealthy and so civilised, were going to butcher one another merely to try the effect of concussion shells. I am convinced that the fixed and deliberate opinion of this house and the country is for the continuance of the most permanent and decided peace, and that they regard it as the greatest blessing which the nat'ons of Europe can enjoy. But there is something further which, if I may be permitted, I will point out to the attention of the house. Some years ago we were astonished by the success of insurrections in various capitals of Europe, and the overthrow of the existing governments in these countries, and the establishment of democratic constitutions in their stead. I have heard persons in this house express their admiration of the establishment of those democratic constitutions, but I could not participate in their admiration. I looked upon these events with mixed feelings—glad if it turned out that they promoted the freedom of the nations of Europe, but by no means confident of that result. We have seen where four years ago, in almost all these countries, democratic constitutions were established. absolute power was put in their place. For instance, in that little country of Tuscany, in which I at one time lived for several months under the henignant rule of a most mild and enlightened government, we have seen that government overturned by democracy, the Grand Duke

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should not properly or fairly express an opinion here relalic on the 2nd of December. I thought it was not our part to do what we have heard the Prussian and Austrian ministers had done-to go at once and congratulate the President of the Republic on the course he had taken. But this 1 am bound to say, that the President of France. having all the means of information which he has, has no doubt taken that course from a consideration of the state of France, and that the course he has taken is best fitted to procure the welfare of the country over which he rules. ter.) What I state is, that I have no reason to doubt, and everything I have heard confirms me in that opinion, that in the opinion of the President of France the three things which he has donc-viz., putting an end to the constitution, preventing the elections of 1852, and abolition of parliamentary government, are all measures conducivo and, perhaps, essential to the welfare of France. But I have to state further-because I confess I have seen with very member something as a boy, and have read more of that Paris, Dec. 6, 1851.

company. During the past week some ill-feeling has been exhibited by the labourers towards the Amalgamated Society, owing to the fact that the former are to receive no further assistance from the funds contributed by organised bodies towards the support of the workmen thrown out of employment, but only from the amount contributed from the unorganised trades and the general public. The labourers consequently resolved to act for themselves in collecting subscriptions, and to begin by applying for aid from their late employers. The Employers' Association refused to treat with them as a body, but advised individual appeals to the respective employers. The men have done so, but generally with no definite result up to the present moment. They have appealed for assistance to the nobility, gentry, and public.

Mr. Grissell, City-road, declined to give aid, which would make his men appear like paupers, but has offered to advance 5s. to each labourer by way of loan, to be repaid shortly after returning to work, or in default to be recovered by legal proceedings.

Messrs. Maudsley and Co., who employed about 100 labourers, intended to allow them to work by relays of eight men per week, so that the strike must have lasted twelve weeks before the last relay can derive benefit from this determination.

Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill employ three men by turns out of about forty to watch their lower factory by night, so that each man may hope for about one night's pay per fortnight. At their upper factory they give partial employ-ment, that is, three days per week to fifteen labourers out of about forty-five or fifty, so that each man may look fer one day's work, on an average, in three weeks.

At a meeting of the members of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers, &c., held on Tuesday at their office in Bucklesbury, it was resolved to open their establishments on Monday next to any or all the operatives required on each signing a copy of the following deelaration :---

"I do hereby honestly declare that I am neither now, nor will I during the continuance of my engagement with my present employers, become a member of or support any society which, directly or indirectly, by its rules, meetings, or funds, professes to control or interfere with the arrangements or regulations of this or any other establishment. the hours or terms of labour, the agreements of employers or employed, or the qualifications or period of service. I do also further declare that I will not, while in my present employment, call in question the right of any man to follow any honest calling in which he may desire to engage, or of any employer to make what arrangements, and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they choose mutually to agree.

"Dated the day of "(Signed) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

"Witness .

It has been before stated that an intimation had been conveyed to the engineers employed on the works connected with the Eastern Counties Railway, that they would be dismissed if they continued to contribute to the support of the men discharged from the various factories; and that the men replied to this intimation by a formal resolution, passed at a full meeting of workmen, pledging themselves to contribute each a day's pay per week, until the end of the strike. This resolution was adopted on Thursday night, and it was thought by many that the threat of discharge would be acted upon by Mr. Gooch ; an expectation which was only realised in the case of two men, who, by Mr. Gooch's desire, communicated his determination to their fellow workmen. These men received notice of discharge on Safurday, bu, beyond this, nothing, we understand, has resulted, of a remitting nature, from the expressed determination of the workmen to continue their contributions.

At the works of the South Western Railway, at Nine Eims, it is stated that police constables keep watch in plain ciothes, to prevent the attendance at the gates of agents of the Amalgamated Society, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

### MEETING OF WORKMEN.

On Sunday night a numerously-attended meeting of engineering workmen, took place at the Central Club-house, Stepney, to consider their position, in consequence of the resolutions passed by the Employers' Association, and which were recently published in the daily papers.

Mr. EGLIN, on taking the chair, said that the resolutions referred to, and which had been made public contrary to the intentions of their authors, who marked them "private and confidential," showed the treachery and villapy of the employers, and had the effect of giving fresh energy and determination to the men, who were frightened, as the employers would probably expect they would be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MATTHIAS feit proud of the noble answer to the employers' resolutions which had been issued by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society. The masters might strive as they please, but the Amalgamated Society was too noble an institution to be overthrown at the dictum of a few employers. With respect to the social position of the men, as effected by the strike, the deplorable picture presented by the pages of "Punch"—(laughter)— had not yet been realised. The men, as he saw, did not yet come to Sunday meetings in their working clothes, but looking as respectable as ever, and apparently with as much money still in their pockets. The abourers of Brighton had advised the labourers of London to go into the shops, and do the work of the society men. (Laughter.) Yes, they might well laugh at such nonsense. As for himself, sooner than betake himself, at whatever sacrifice to his family, to the far west, or Australia, ay, or even starve, and he thought that feeling was entertained generally by his fellow workmen. (Cheers.) Mr. CROMACK, of Greenwich, said that the proceedings of the masters during the past week had been of such a damaging nature to themselves and their object, which was the destruction of the Amalgamated Society, that those who had formerly been the enemies of the workmen were just becoming their friends. (Hear, hear.) Even the "Dispatch," in which they had been so fiercely denounced, admitted the resolutions of the employers were tyrannical and arbitrary in the extreme. (Hear.) As far as his experience in that direction went, he knew that those resolutions had made the men more firm in their position than they were at the commencement. (Hear.) Rather than sign it himself he would go to other countries to seek for a more favourable reception than was accorded him by those who would, in that case, be the means of banishing him from his own. (Cheers.) Mr. NEWION, amid loud cheers, on rising to address the meeting, said that on last Sunday night he had prophecied that contributions would flow in for the support of those i sembled together on that occasion.

MANCHESTER.-The Operative Engineers of the Amalga-mated Society continue their exertions as actively as ever to procure the sinews of war. There are, we are informed, about seventy trades' societies in Manchester, and of these between thirty and forty sent delegates to a meeting at the Brewer's Arms, Oldbam-road, a few days ago, when a resolution was carried pledging these unions to support the engineers in the "present strike against them of their employers." The contributions of the engineers at present in employment in Manchester and Salford for last week was nearly £200. The labourers' funds are coming in very slowly, and the Amalgamated Society attribute it to the conduct of the employers. They say that the employers have caused it to go forth that they (the employers) would find work in their mills for the labourers and keep them from starving, and this affords the public a pretext for declining to aid them, so that they are likely to starve through the erroneous impression thus created. At the offices of the Amalgamated Society it was stated that Messrs. Galloway and Co., of Manchester, had re-opened and taken forty to fifty society men on, upon the understanding that pending the strike they were to work over-hours when breakdowns or emergencies occurred, receiving double wages for overtime with an allowance of two and a half hours for refreshment during the night,-the agreement to be void should the strike not result in favour of the operatives.

LIVERPOOL -A deputation, consisting of the Mayor, Thomas Littledale, Esq., and Messrs. Hugh Hornby and J. B. -Lloyd, two influential members of the town council, have consented to wait upon Messrs. Forrester and Messrs, Fawcett, master engineers, in order to effect some arrangement between them and the workmen, about thirty-six in number, whom they have discharged, and refuse to reinstate in their shops unless they renounce all connexion with the Amalgamated Society. This the men are unwilling to do, as they would thus have to forego their claim to assistance from the funds of what they contend is a benefit society.

Advices from Laucashire and other parts of the country announce continued firmness on the part of the men; and the following copy of a letter, received on Saturday, from the secretary of the Manchester branch, will, perhaps, convey a better idea of the real state of the strike in that important district than anything which has previously appeared in print :--

### "Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c.

Manchester Office, Jan. 30, 1852. " Dear Sir,-The number of members paid to-day for the present week is, clubmen, 827, at 15s.; non-clubmen, 223, at 10s. ; and 219 apprentices, at one-third of their wages the whole amounting to £782 17s. 6d. All the men are in good spirits. The non-society men have been holding meetings by themselves, and have in all cases, decided to remain out until the society and employers have settled their dispute. The trades are with us, and we shall get more money from them. We are deputing members to attend five public meetings to-night, and one to morrow night, in various large towns in the neighbourhood. Mr. ----, one of the largest millowners in this part of the country, has requested a deputation of our men to wait upon him this morning at his works to explain our position. He wishes to know our objections to piecework, so that he can defend our position on 'Change ; and he also wishes to know if we can supply him with mules or engines, and if we are prepared to contract for him. A deputation will wait upon him according to his desire.-Yours, &c., "W. HEMM, Secretary.

### "To Mr. W. Allen, General Secretary."

late years have not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the national income. The revenue of the past year has been fully adequate to the demands of the public service, while the reduction of taxation has tended greatly to the relief and comfort of my subjects.

I acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, that tranquillity, good order, and willing obedience to the laws, continue to prevail generally throughout the country. It appears to me that this is a fitting time for calmly considering whether it may not be advisable to make such amendments in the act of the late reign relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament as may be deemed calculated to carry into more complete effect the principles upon which that law is founded.

I have the fullest confidence that in any such consideration you will firmly adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are equally secured.

The Queen then withdrew in the usual form, and their lordships adjourned during pleasure. The house resumed at five o'clock.

THE ADDRESS .- Earl ALBEMARLE moved, and Lord LEIGH seconded, in the Upper House, the Address, which was, as usual, nothing but an echo of the Speech, and the speeches of the noble mover and seconder nothing but a prolongation of the echo

The Earl of DERBY criticised the choice and arrangement of topics-demanding to know why the Ecclesiastical Titles Act had not been enforced, and why Lord Palmerston had retired-strongly censured the tone of the English press towards the President of France-complained of the Kaffir War and Colonial administration generally, and contended for a fixed duty on corn.

Earl GREY concurred in condemning the tone of the press, intimated intentions of preparing for national defence, and replied to the other points of the Opposition leader. Lord BROUGHAM and the Duke of RICHMOND spoke briefly and the Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The doors of the lower chamber were opened at a few minutes after twelve, and shortly afterwards the members began to flock in, and were speedily seen busying themselves in affixing their names to their favourite scats.

During the recess the chamber has undergone considerable alteration, or rather it has been brought to a perfect state of completeness. The temporary hoop gas pendants (not unlike those used in the canvass theatres of country fairs) have given place to ten beautifully executed and appropriately designed gothic chandeliers of bronze decorated with copper and gilded ornaments, and suspended by massive crimson cords. A light and elegant brass rail has been fixed round the galleries. The panels in front of the ladies' gallery, and behind the strangers' gallery, have been filled in with a similar railing. The emblazonry of the arms of all the municipalities and counties of the kingdom on the panels of the roof and in front of the side-galleries, and the stained glass windows, have been finished. The Speaker's chair, table, clerk's chair, official boxes, which are no longer of the orthodox scarlet colour, but covered with green velvet, and bound and ornamented with brass gilt ; and the other details of the presidential locale have been provided and arranged in order. The seats in all parts of the house are covered with morocco of a most agreeable green hue, and the floor with a cocoa-nut fibre matting or carpet to correspond. Altogether the decorations and furniture harmonise singularly well with the style and proportions of the apartment, and contribute to give it an appearance of snugness and comfort which those who saw it a year ago would hardly suppose could be attained. The acoustic properties of the new House of Commons too, are very much improved by the change which was made last year in the roof, and afford a most advantageous contrast in this respect to the aristocratic chamber.

At half-past one the Speaker entered, and prayers being over, the ballot for the order in which members should proceed to attend her Majesty took place.

At twenty-five minutes past two, (by which time at least 300 members had assembled, but not including any cabinet minister, the opposition being in the greatest numbers, Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, cntered the house, and proceeding up to the Speaker's table, delivered the Queen's command to the house to attend her Majesty immediately in the House of Peers. The Speaker, attended by the great majority of the members present, went in obedience to the command, and on their return the sitting was suspended until a quarter to four.

Shortly after the resumption of business, Lord Palmerston entered the house, and took his seat apparently unnoticed on the front lower bench below the gangway which separates the ministers from the independent liberal members. Lord John Russell and Sir F. Baring entered at a few minutes subsequently, and passed on to their seats without recognising their late colleague.

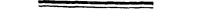
GOVERNMENT NOTICES OF NEW MEASURES .- Mr. HATTE stated the course the government proposed to take in asking leave to introduce certain new measures. On Monday the 9th of February, the First Lord of the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the right of voting for members of parliament, and to amend the law relating to the representation of the people. (Loud cheers.) On Friday the 13th, leave would be moved for by his noble friend, to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the local militia; and on the same day the President of the Board of Trade would ask to introduce a bill to carry into effect certain provisions agreed to between the two governments of Englaud and France on the subject of international copyright. On the 16th the Solicitor-General would move for leave to bring in a bill to reform the practice of the Court of Chancery-(hear, hear)-and on the same day the Secretary of State for the Home Department would move to introduce a bill to exclude the borough of St. Albans from the right of sending a burgess to parliament. (Loud cheers.) THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.-THE ADDRESS.-THE SPEAKER reported that the house had been to the House of Teers. where her Majesty had been pleased to make a most gracious speech, which he proceeded to read, Sir R. F. BULKELEY then rose to move the usual address in answer to her Majesty's speech. He expressed a hope that, while dwelling on the advantages of peace, let remonstrances come from whence they may against our affording an asylum to political refugees, we should nevertheless continue to do so, and even to offer friendly advice to foreign powers ; but farther than this we should not go. He adverted to the course pursued by Kossuth, who was apparently trying to get up a feeling in faveur of intervention with foreign nations, which he was told had failed in America, and which in this country was simply absurb. He

(Loud cheers.) A few days afterwards, among the Foreignoffice dispatches which came to my hands, was one from Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston. It is dated December the 6th, was received on December the Sth, and it says :---

My Lord,--I this morning received your lordship's dispatch, No. 600, of yesterday's date, and I afterwards called on M. Turgot, and informed him that I had received her Majesty's commands to say that I need make no change in my relations with the French government in consequence of what had passed. I added that if there had been some little delay in making this communication, it arose from material circumstances not connected with any doubt on the subject. M. Turgot said that delay had been of less importance, as he had two days since heard from M. Walewski that your lordship had expressed to him your entire approbation of the act of the President, and your conviction that he could not have acted otherwise than he had done. I said I had no knowledge of any such commu-nication, and no instructions beyond our invariable rule to do nothing which should have the appearance of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of France, but that I had often had an opportunity of showing, under very varied circumstances, that whatever might be the government here, I attached the utmost importance to maintaining the mest anicable relations between the two countries, "I added that I was sure, had the government known of the sup-"pression of the insurrection of the rouges at the time I heard from "them, I skould have been commissioned to add their congratula-"tion to mine."—[That had reference to the combats which took place in the streets of Paris on the 4th, and to this dispatch Lord Palmerston replied.]—"I have thought it necessary to mention maintaining the most anicable relations between the two countries. Paimerston replice. J— I have thought it necessary to mention what was stated about M. Walewski's d'spatch, because two of my colleagues here mentioned to me that the dispatch containing ex-pressions precisely to that effect, had been read to them in order to show the decided opinions which England had pronounced."

I have, &c., NORMANBY. Lord John Russell said that, after having asked for an explanation from Lord Palmerston, after a lapse of several days hereceived a communication, which stated

That there has been nothing in the language which I have held nor in the opinions which I have cent events in France which has been in any way inconsistent with ly time expressed on the re the instructions addressed to your excellency, to abstain from anythe instructions addressed to your excellency, to abstant from any thing which could bear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France.  $\overset{+}{\to}$  If the instructions contained in my dispatch, No. 600, of the 5th instant, to which your excellency refers, were sent to you, not in reply to a question as to what opi nions your excellency should express, but in reply to a question as to what op-nions your excellency should express, but in reply to a question which I understood to be, whether your excellency should continue your usual diplomatic relations with the President during the inter val which was to c'apse between the date of your excellency's dis-patch, No. 365, of the 3d instant, and the voting by the French nation on the question to be proposed to them by the President. As to approving or condemning the step taken by the President in dis-solving the assembly, I conceive it is for the French nation, and not for the British Secretary of State, or for the British ambass:dor, to for the british sected of or the printer and a sector is pronounce judgment on that event : but if your e.cellency wishes to know my own opinion on the change which has taken place in to know my own opinion on the ensage which has taken place in France, it is that such a state of antagonism had arisen between the President and the Assembly, that it was becoming every day more clear that their co-existence could not be of long duration; and it seemed to me better for the interests of France, and through them for the interests of the rest of Europe, that the power of the President should prevail, inasmuch as the continuance of his authority might afford a prospect of the maintenance of social order in France, whereas the divisions of opinions and parties in the As-sembly appeared to betoken that their victory over the President would be the starting point for disastrous civil strife. Whether my opinions were right or wrong, they seemed to be shared by persons interested in property in France, as far, at least, as the great and sudden vise in the funds and in other investments may be assumed to be indications of increasing confidence in the improved prospect of internal tranquillity in France. 1 am, &c.,



### CELEBRATION OF PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.

On Sunday last a Tea Party was held at Mr. Skerrett's residence, Christ Church-passage, Birmingham, to comme-morate the birthday of Thomas Paine, the noble proclaimer of the "Rights of Man," "Common Sense," "Ago of Reason," &c. Among the sentimen:s spoken to were the following :-- "Thomas Paine," "May Republicans soon shake hands over the grave of the last tyrant." These were proposed by Mr. Broom, of London, in two long speeches descriptive of Paine's life, character, and the conduct and effects of kingcraft. "To Richard Carlyle, Robert Taylor, Mr. Watson, and all others who have worked to emancipate the human mind from priestly thrail." Proposed by Mr. Skerrett, in an able, logical, and deeply practical speech. He traced the history of mental freedom-showed how hardly it had been won-defined the province of mind, and called on those present to aid the all-important work of rationally educating society. "Robert Owen, the living philanthropist," was spoken to by Mr. Taylor, in a speech of intense feeling, on behalf of the goodness of the founder of English Socialism. "Woman -may she soon be enabled to exercise those rights she has been so long kept from," was proposed by Mr. T. Hawkesford, in an elequent address. The chairman sung an old, but excellently worded song, on Education. Soveral other gentlemen addressed the meeting, evincing their fervent admiration for Thomas Paine, their great admiration of Republicanism, hatred of pristcraft, under ary form or name. The meeting did not disperse until a late hour, and it was resolved to hold weekly meetings for the purpose of instructing the people respecting the life and works of the brave man to honour whom they had asdriven from his dominions by the forces of the Italian Unity, and we have seen him afterwards restored to absolute power, but with the addition of foreign forces occupying his capital and chief towns, and the subsistence of that force partly provided for by diminishing the means which the Italians above all other nations are so pleased to give to institutions for promoting social enjoyments and relaxation. In Austria the constitution was strangled in its birth, and absolute power restored. In Hesses a foreign force was introluceda to put an end to the constitution there established. Now, is there no moral to be drawn from these events? Do they not show, in the first place, that we should not judge hastily or rashly of events occurring in foreign countries, and that we have done wisely to adhere to our ancient institutions, to our characteristic freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and to that rational liberty which is more fully en-joyed in this country than in any of those which democratic constitutions have been established. I trust, therefore. that with regard to our own country we shall continue in the path of peaceable and safe reform, rather than by the hasty adoption of anything different from our ancient constitution run the risk of ruining that true freedom which we now enjoy. But with regard to foreign countries there is this to be said, that whilst we did not interfere-whilst. we abstain from any intemperate judgment upon their internal affairs, yet there is one portion which comes to us of those events which impose upon us a duty from which we cannot shrink. All those governments, as one party or the other get uppermost, send their opponents or enemies out of the country ; they dread their being in a neighbouring state, and that ends in their seeking a refuge in England. In giving them hospitality we are pursuing the ancient and known policy of this country-(hear, hear)-we are but doing that which was celebrated two centuries ago, when

(Continued in our Sth page.)

PALMEBSTON. Lord John Russell proceeded to say, that in so grave a matter the opinion of not only the Prime Minister but of the whole cabinet, should have been taken with regard to it, and that no opinion should have been expressed without the fullest consideration of the cabinet and the sanction and approval of the crown. (Cheers.) The act of the Prewas, however, much surprised at the attention shown to } sident is not what is represented in that dispatch-merely

### The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON .- The official report states that the deaths from all causes registered in the metropolitan dis-tricts have shown throughout the four weeks of January a tendency to decline, the numbers returned for these periods have leen as follows: 1,111, 1,096, 1,061, and, in the week which ended last Saturday, 1,002. In the ten weeks cor-responding to last week of the years 1842 51, the average number week 1071, and if this he raised in proportion. number was 1,071, and if this be raised in proportion the increased amount of population now in London, it will become 1.178, compared with which the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 176. Last week the births of 822 boys and 794 girls, in all 1,616 children, were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of 1815,51 the average was 1,415. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwith, the mean height of the barometer was 29.716 in. The mean temperature was 421 deg., or nearly four degrees above the average of corresponding weeks inten years The mean daily temperature was above the average of correst Londing days, on every day of the week, except Wednesday. On Sunday, Monday, and Friday it was about six degrees above the average. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 0.54 in.

GUILDHALL IN DANGER, - A fire took place in a warehouse in the immediate vicinity of Guildhall, which, however, was fortunately discovered and sub ned before it could damage the fine old Hall, which is so deservedly the pride of the citizens.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM FIRE -On Saturday the inhabitants of Kentish Town were alarmed by the cries of fire from No. 1, Craven-street, occupied by a milkman. Upon entering the house, they found Sarah Leighbour, age 1 seven, one mass of flumes. The poor creature, who was hurned to a cinder, was carried to the University College Hospital, wie:e she expired.

THE FATAL LAMP EXPLOSION AT HIGHGATE .- On MONday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Wynee Edwards, aged twenty-four years, which was caused by the sudden explosion of a naphtha mineral spirit lamp. The inquiry had been adjourned for the purpose of hearing the opinions of eminent chemists re-pecting the construction of the lamps, and the composition of the mineral spirits used in them. Dr. Scoffern and Dr. Miller were both examined at somelength, each explaining the particulars of the experiments they had made, and they concurred in expressing their opinions that the death of the deceased had been caused by an explosion of gas, resulting from the ignition of a mixture of naphtha vapour with atmospheric air. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and expressed an opinion that great caution ought to be observed in the use of such lamps.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT LAMBETH. - On Tuesday the parish church of Lambeth, which has been entirely rebuilt, was opened with much ceremony by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by a large number of the local clergy. It is in the early decorated style of architecture.

THE REBELLIOUS MINISTER OF LONG-ACRE CHAPEL. It is stated by a morning paper that the Rev. J. E. Gladstone has been formally cited into the Arches Court at the instance of the Bishop of London. Five of the neighbouring clergy have attempted to mediate with the bishop for their rebellious brother; and are assured by his lordship he has no wish to be harsh.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATIONS AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY .- On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. James English, pasteboard-manufacturer, Nc. 23, Builge-row, Cannon-street, City. Fortunately an abundant supply of water was instantly procured, but the flames continued to spread until the roof fell in, and it was hours before the fire could be got under, and not until the several floors were either burned out or most severely damaged by fire and water. In the lower floors great damage has been done to the valuable machinery and also to the large stock of papers, &c. The premises of Messrs. Le Blond and Co., engravers, 24, Budge-row, and of Mr. H. Cook, merchant, have sustained damage. Mr. English was insured in the Sun Fire Office ; Messrs. Le Blond and Co. were insured in the same office, but Mr. Cook was uninsured. A short time previous to the above outbreak a very serious fire took place in the premises of Mr. G. A. Richards, cabinet-maker, 79, West-street, Mile End. The factory was burned out. Mr. Richards was insured in the Royal Liverpool, and the premises were insured in the London Fire Office. Kossurn's Host in London -Two of the young gentlemen of the Guards have recently been "permitted" to sell out. The "Daily News" ascribes the untimely retirement to fast living-but of one of the two, Mr. Algernon Massingberd, the "United Service Gazetto" says his retirement has been brought about, in a great measure, by an intimation he received that his attention to the celebrated Hungarian, in placing his mansion in Eaton-square at his disposal, was by no means benefitting the position he held in the household troops of her Majesty. It is added, that Mr. Massingberd intends repairing to America, and devoting himself to the Hungarian cause.

### BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL TO THOMAS PAINE.

A public tea party, to celebrate this event, was held on Sunday afternoon, at the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road. Prior to the chair being taken, and during the intervals between the sentiments, appropriate music and suitable choruses were executed with the usual ability displayed by the Appolonic Society. The Hall was crowded to excess.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. JAMES WATSON was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by reading letters from Mr. Owen, Mr. Saul, and others, apologising for their non-attendance.

The CHAIRMAN then gave as the first sentiment :-- " The

People-may they not relinquish the struggle for social and political rights until the whole population have obtained them." What would Thomas Paine have said, could he have witnessed on a Sunday a gathering like the present, to celebrate his social, religious, and political views ? They had advanced greatly to procure this freedom. This was what Paine had thought, wrote, and fought for. Honour in an especial manner was due to Thomas Paine, for being the first man that took superstition by the beard and give it a sound shaking, regardless of the calumny and persecution to which he knew he should be subjected. It was to Paine mainly that we owed the liberty of thought and expression on religious subjects, which we now enjoyed ; and yet many professing similar views were apt to speak of his writings as coarse and sarcastic, forgetful that the liberty they possessed was owing to the energy of his attacks upon their common foo.

Mr. S. Kypp responded to the sentiment. Nothing that he could say could add to the long tried and tested character of Paine. His authority and reputation as a political writer was settled by the general consent of all Europe. Those who abused his writings were generally but slightly acquainted with them. His character for humanity was equal to his other qualities, and thus the name of Paine was appropriately connected with the sentiment to which he was responding. Thomas Paine was a Social as well as a Political Reformer. This was particularly evidenced by his work called "Agrarian Justice ;" and his name and works would live when those of his calumniators were buried in oblivion. Paine took an enlarged view of human nature, Instead of endorsing the views of the great or noble, he called upon all men to think and act for themselves. The trath of his views were being daily more felt. Our modern civilisation was every day proving itself more incapable of realising the good of society. The rich were equally ignorant and culpable with the poor-one class was rendered miserable by the excess of wealth, whilst theother class was miscrable from its poverty. Men were asking why these things were. Mechanical and scientific inventions were daily being impressed into the service of man; but they only tended to increase his misery, to render him the slave of labour. The pale-faced weavers, the swarthy miners, the low-paid artizans, were, by thousands, thinking that to return to barbarism was superior to this state of civilisation. They looked up to the rich, and said this may be a true system of civilisation to you, but it is a false one for us; and with this moving in their hearts, it was idle to tell them of the prosperity of their country. Such scenes as were every where occurring in England were sufficient to break the bouds which held society together. Ships were wrecked daily on our shores, because they were not sufficiently well manned, owing? to the shipowner wanting to increase his gains. Everywhere health and life were being sacrificed to wealth. If they had not a civil war, like that in France, raging in England, they had one equally as fatal in its results. There was a civil war between capital and labour -between the employed and the employer. The working men of England were not free agents-they did not stand on equal terms with their employers. One favourable circumstance in the present day was, that the circumstances of the age were beginning to force all men to take part in the struggle. Heretofore they had much false philanthropy and mock humanity, mixed up with a little genuine benevolence and much hypocrisy, but, until now, no real interest was felt by society in the workman's struggle. This change was hopeful, and would ultimately tend to change the present relations of capital and labour. Mr. Kydd concluded a long and able speech, amid much cheering. Mr. G. J. HARNEY also spoke to this sentiment. Ever since he was a boy, he had heard that sentiment re-echoed. and he hoped, at no distant day, to hear it altered to the one of "May we zealously guard the liberties we have obtained." Nevertheless, in spite of the toast being so hack-nied, they must persevere. The perseverance of the people of this country was of an effervescing nature-it did not continue. They broke from the object of their desire, because the views of this leader, or that man, did not consort with their own. Baffled as they had been they must not despair. Perseverance never failed of success. Paine, in his life, left to them an example of the sublime effects of perseverance. He first conceived the idea of turning a simple insurrection into a struggle for national independence, and, notwithstanding all the seeming obstacles to his views, they at length achieved a glorious realisation. His career in France was a proof of his undaunted energy. When imprisoned in a dungeon during that period of excitement, with death in all probability near, he penned the glorious thoughts on religion contained in his "Age of Reason." On the views of that book-whether they went too far, or not far enough-he would not dwell; but it was a grand example of his spirit of perseverance. On his return to America. notwithstanding the ingratitude of the American nation, equally with Washington he was the saviour of America. On every occasion until his death, when his advice or presence was necessary, there was he present. Let them imitate this spirit. If they had not the genius of Paine, they could at least be imitators of his perseverance. It was the will-the spirit alone-that was necessary to ensure success. Without this, all plans or programmes were useless. Mr. HART was pleased with the opportunity of recording his sentiments on this great man. He did not agree with Paine in his religious opinions, still he felt it his duty to give his meed of admiration to his fame. Ilis religious opizions were the result of his convictions, and were uttered amidst difficulties and danger. A man who asserted the right of free thought was equally useful with the man who gave a great thought to the world. It was only by the exertions of such great and fearless men as Paine that any great cause was made to triumph. We owed our present political and social position to the exertion of such men. They had set the current of free thought running, and it was impossible that the people could resist struggling for its advance. They had struggled from one position to another ; first, the barons against the king, then the middle class against the barons ; and, finally, the operatives against the capitalists. In all things, except the possession of wealth, the people had progressed to be the equals, if not superiors, of all other classes. He endorsed the sentiments glanced at by Mr. Kydd. If the intelligent men of the present day were to remain victims to the present system of civilisation, better return to harbarism. There was something chivalric and generous in the times of feudality : the feudal serf was a superior being to the slave of a machine. Look at the present struggle going on between Capital and Labour. The masters had issued a pamphlet stating their right to do what they liked with their own. This was opening up a new subject-one which the working men had not previously entered upon. This would lead to the question of what was their own. The masters said. "Our money, our time, our capital, our labour, our every thing, yes, our hands." They were hands, and not men with hearts; things with five fingers, not human beings, These men claimed all things, even the thoughts of the labourer, his time, and the manner in which he should spend his earnings. When Ledru Rollin first read the inscription on the Royal Exchange, he translated the word "Lord" and "Peer," and read it "the Earth is the Peers and the fullness thereof." This was the view of the masters. They were the true disorganisers. Their liberty was license t will would be robbery. Mr. Hart then, in eloquent language, dwelt upon the political and social question, and sat down amid loud cheers. Mr. H. KNIGHT gave the following sentiment: "The Memory of Thomas Paine, may his 'Age of Reason speedily effect the destruction of the two great superstithe divine rights of Kings, and the right divine of tions. Priests."" He believed these were the two greatest evils that ever afflicted the earth. All honour to Paine, who, in an age of comparative darkness, had dared to aim the shafis of reason at these superstitions. All honour to the men of the present day, who dared to meet and celebrate the fame of this ever famous and much celebrated man. Owing to the writings of men like Paine, the bubble of divine right had burst, and out therefrom had come the sweet flower of the natural rights of the people. During a long logical address Mr. Knight was much applauded Mr. LE BLOND responded. Paine asserted the right of all mankind to entertain the convictions of their minds; this he gave equally to those who differed from, as to those who assented to, his doctrine. Hence men of all shades of religious views could stand on the same platform and do honour to his memory as the great advocate of free thought. It was to him they must ascribe their present comparative freedom. Still, freedom of thought, though not legally punished, did not escape all punishment. The professed Atheist was still under the ban of Society. But the time was approaching when all men would not only be allowed, but encouraged, to give free vent to their convictions. He trusted the shade of Paine would visit and afflict all who would not act, as well as talk, in defence of these opinions. D. W. RUFFY, in an energetic address, supported the sentiment, and called upon them to give honour not only to Paine but to Carlile, to their respected Chairman, and others who had continued to struggle amid all the persecution to which they had been subjected.

### THE FRENCH CO OPERATIVE MOVEMENT .- MR. CONINGHAM'S LECTURE.

### (BY SPECIAL REPORTER.)

On Saturday evening last a lecture was delivered by Mr. William Coningham, of Brighton, in the Athenæum, Portsea, on "The French Co-operative Movement of 1848-49." The reputation of the lecturer drew together a good audience, notwithstanding the very peculiar evening selected for its delivery, which circumstance was aggravated by unfavourable weather. The Hall was well filled from the entrance to the platform by an assembly composed of the elite of the working classes of Portsea and Portsmouth.

The Rev. W. CHIGNELL, an Independent minister, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Coningham to the audience.

Mr. CONINGHAM commenced his address by a few general observations on political economy, labour, and capital, and proceeded to state-that the produce of labour originally constituted the natural recompense or wages of the labourer. Before the appropriation of land, and the accumulation of stock, the whole of the produce belonged to the abourer : there was neither landlord nor master to share it with him. If this state of things could have continued, wages would have augmented with the improvements in productive power, developed by the division of labour and the discoveries of science; while all things would have become cheaper as they would have been produced by a smaller expenditure of industry. But this, said the lecturer, could not last beyond the first appropriation of land and accumulation of stock; the landlord then demanded rent, which was the first abstraction from the wages of the labourer. After further tracing the growth of the Competitive system, Mr. Coningham stated that the profit of the capitalist, or owner of stock, had been defined as the remuneration of "abstinence," or what he gains by forbearing to consume his own capital, and using it for the employment of labour. But when one or more workmen possess stock or capital sufficient both to purchase the materials for their work, and to maintain themselves until it be completed, they then take the whole produce of their own labour, or the whole value which has been added to the materials in the process of manufacture. The profits arising from surplus production must, however, always be distinguished from mere money profit, obtained by buying cheap and selling dear, without any real increase of wealth to the community. Co-operative Association or concert, therefore, both in the division of labour and the distribution of its produce, may serve to adjust the proportional division between labour, talent, and capital, and between the employers and employed. After, at some length. pointing out the difference between simple and complex Co-operation, and arguing the important mental and moral results of Co operation, Mr. Coningham passed to the more immediate subject of the evening. After briefly referring to his former lecture, delivered in the Town Hall, Brighton, a short time since, in which lecture he had described the then state and prospects of the principal co-operative establishments of France from information obtained during a prolonged sojourn in that city, the lecturer stated that the only conservative element he could discover in the midst of the social anarchy prevailing in France was the wonderful capacity for self-organisation and self-employment manifested by the labouring classes. These opinions have been confirmed by subsequent events, and these little social republics, as he foretold, have been enabled to resist the blind fury of the political storms raging around them, and disappointed the malignant incitements of the secret police. While the middle classes and idlers of the city of Paris were mown down by the grape shot and musketry of the French Algerines of "order" in the bloody massacre of December, the Paris Co-operatives never quitted their work. The terrible events which succeeded each other with such frightful rapidity, may serve as a warning to us; and they clearly indicate that all reforms to be lasting and permanent must be gradual, and that a government established by violence begets violence, which invariably terminates in disorder, anarchy, and despotism. He advised his auditory to avoid the errors of the extreme parties in France, and endeavour to profit by the noble example of the brave and in:elligent ouvriers of the French metropolis, who were about to seek in distant lands, and under a real republic, a wider field for their ingenuity and skill-aland where the workman reaps the produce of 1 iis own la lano where a man is a man, and not merely "a pair of bands,"-where every man has a vote, and pays only the road and the school tax, and where he is called upon only to support the minister of his own religion. In the United States he is no longer the slave of the priest and the tax-gatherer. After a passing reference to the illustrious men of ancient and modern times who have given to the world their various theories of association, from the Essenes to the French Socialists of the present day, Mr. Coningham passed on to describe the eventful year of 1848-and the scenes at the Hotel de Ville, and the Palace of the Luxembourg-in order to refute effectively and in detail the calumnies against M. Louis Blanc and the Socialist party, which have been so frequently iterated and reiterated by the Press. There could be no doubt, he said, that the revolution of 1848 gave a powerful impulse to the social and Co-operative Movement, especially in France, but, indeed, more or less in all Europe. The Government proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville was not wholly Republican. The one great fact accomplished by the revolution of February was the decree of the Provisional Government, by which M. Louis Blanc was appointed to the presidency of the commission of the Luxembourg. He (the lecturer) would remind them that the Provisional Government had on the 25th February issued the memorable decree affirming the right to labour. This decree, which our readers will remember, Mr. Coningham read at length, as he also did that of the 28th February, by which the commission of the Luxembourg, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc, was inaugurated. He then described the commencement of its labours on Wednesday, the 1st of March, when from a hundred to a hundred and fifty delegates from the different trades or corporations took their seats on the places recently occupied by the peers of France. M. Louis Blanc, president, M. Albert, the vice-president, was seated at the Bureau. Louis Blanc addressed the workmen in a spirited and affecting address. and pointed out the business for which that important assembly had been convened. Several delegates from the different corporations then mounted the Tribune, and expressed the views of the ateliers, or workshops which they represented. Two questions were especially insisted upon on behalf of the working men-questions which require an immediate solution :- Ist. A reduction in the hours of labour ; 2nd. Abolition of the contract or sweating system. The assembly next proceeded to nominate delegates who should compose the permanent Executive Committee, but differences crept in among them, and the meeting was adjourned for a time. Next morning Louis Blanc convened a meeting of the masters, or " patrons," who represented the principal trades of Paris, and explained to them that the commission desired to consult representatives of the different interests, in order that full justice might be rendered to all. He then pointed out the most urgent demands of the workmen, which were as just stated, and requested explanations from the masters on these two points. Mr. Coningham here entered into a full account of the middleman, or sweating system, as practised in Paris, which was as bad, at least, as in this country. Returning to the narrative, he observed, however, that the explanations of the masters were "short and satisfactory ;" they cheerfully concurred in the reduction of the hours of labour, and the government in consequence issued a decree reducing the hours of labour to ten, and abolishing the more odious form of marchandage-the sweating system. Matters having proceeded to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, the workmen met again on Friday, the 10th of March, and elected ten of their numbers-taken by lot from eighty-eight trade societies or corporations-to form a permanent committee. By the 20th of March the number of delegates had increased to 500; but the masters, 150 in number, met in a separate chamber, and held their discussions apart from the workmen. In committee, Louis Blane developed a plan for the gradual redemption of the factories and workshops by the State, and the establishment of associations of operatives on a system of equal wages; the profits to be divided into four parts-one part to be devoted to the aged and infirm; one to the able bodied; one to paying off the original cost of purchase; and the fourth part to form a reserve fund. The details of M. Blanc's proposal were also minutely stated by the lecturer ; but the foregoing were its principal features. In committee, considerable opposition to the plan was manifested, and in the general assembly the opposition would have been more decided. But the regular debates never took place, for party politics insinuated themselves into the Luxem. bourg-the general elections were approaching-the reactionary party were conspiring-and the organisation of the ateliers of the Champ de Mars were becoming a cause of serious uncasiness to the Luxembourg. On the subject of the Champ de Mars ateliers, Mr. Coningham gave some interesting particulars. The decree by which these organisations were set on foot, was never signed by M. Louis Blane ; the decree was in fact issued by the other members of the Provisional Government during his absence from the Hotel de Ville. The labour of these ateliers, as our readers are aware, was totally unproductive. Their mode of organisation was as follows. Every individual who had resided for six months in the metropolis, and claimed to be registered, was at once enrolled without any other formality. By the 7th of June there were 119,000 men receiving one and a half frances to two france per day, in these ateliers, who, with their families were estimated at 400,000 souls, or nearly half the male population of Paris. Their discipline was much the same as that adopted in the army-they were divided into companies, battalions, services, and so forth, each division being officered : and such were the numbers and organisation of a body of men, who were suddenly turned adrift with arms in their hands by the intrigues of royalists, and the folly of doubtful or "white" republicans. Being composed, in a great measure of the irregular and fluctuating population, they were naturally viewed with distrust by the regular workmen of the Luxembourg; and the violent disbanding of this enormous force proved fatal to the Republic. The ateliers disappeared in the terrible days of June, in which the people were conquered by the republican party, a victory by which reaction alone triumphed. Ater the 15th of May the conferences at the Luxembourg had been interdicted, and no complete system of organisation emanated from thence, for the simple reason that the workmen never had a fair opportunity of discussing or deciding upon any practical scheme ; and the atcliers were never looked upon as an industrial organisation, but only as a temporary expedient for the relief of the destitute. One leading idea, however, was brought prominently forward by the brief and imperfect discussions of the Laxembourg-the idea of "cooperative association," and upon leaving the halls of this palace, the workmen formed a central committee, representing the various groups desirous of forming associations, and a few large corporations, such as the tailors of Clichy ; the saddlers and the lace makers had formed

themselves into societies for the purpose of executing government contracts. After the dreadful days of June the Constituent Assembly, however, began to perceive that the policy of conciliation was more prudent than that of coercion and repression; and on the 5th of July, 1848, three millions of francs were voted for the encouragement of the Association, and a Committee of fifteen persons, most of whom were favourable to the Co-operative principle, were appointed to superintend its distribution. But many difficulties arose. The sucssive ministers of commerce unfortunately became ex of the Committee, and they were imbued by old prejudices. Nor was there—the lecturer asserted—time nor opportunity to discriminate between the various applicants who crowded the door of the committee-some of them mere adventurers, others crude theorists, and few practical and tried men. The distribution of the money was shown by Mr. Coningham, in a detailed statement, to have been anything but satisfactory to the government or the people. After further describing the wretched condition of the Operatives of France, on the authority of M. Leon Faucher, Mr. Coningham proceeded to describe the foundation and management of the establishment of the much calumniated Tailors of Clichy; pointing attention in the first instance to the condition of the Parisian Tailors generally. In the early days of the Republic the cloth manufacturers of France held meetings, and waited by delegates upon the Provisional government, urging, as a measure of public safety, to be furnished with the means of employing their workmen. The Tailors, on the other hand, were holding a Conference at one of the barriers of Paris, to decide on the best means of forming themselves into Associations, as their only chance of salvation. In compliance with the prayer of the manufacturers, the Provisional government issued a decree imposing on the communes the obligation of supplying the clothing of the National Guards. The workmen, who were informed by Louis Blanc of what was going on at the Hotel de Ville, also addressed the Provisional government ; and on the 28th of March the journeymen Tailors received a contract to supply Paris with 100,000 uniforms, at the rate of ten france for a coat, and three france for a pair of trowsers, without extras. Another bargain was also made with the minister of the Interior, to supply the Guard Mobile with 10,108 uniforms. The old debtors' prison, which had become untenanted in consequence of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, was granted to the Operatives to perform the work in. The men, however, had not even the necessary stock to commence with ; but the masters who had assisted the men in procuring these contracts, raised the sum of 11,600 francs, and presented it as a gift to the Association. But the Associates declined the money, on these terms, and received it only as a loan, to be repaid when they settled accounts with the city of Paris. The Association of Clichy could not therefore be considered a fair test of the Co-onerative Principle, as the lecturer pointed out by reference to this and other disadvantages encountered by them at the outset of the experiment, such as the indiscriminate admission of its members, and its imperfect code of laws. As the goods were delivered, the workmen received seven-tenths of their cost, and were to have received the remainder on the completion of the contract. This latter arrangement was found by the men to be very harassing, and, in order to surmount this obstacle they issued a real paper money or labour notes, payment of which was generally guaranteed by government credit, the notes varying in value from one to three francs, 30,000 of these notes were issued by the Association in three months, and they were readily taken by small traders in the quarters of Clichy and the Batignolles, There was no attempt made to counterfeit them, and no disaster occurred to the little bank. A few of these notes are still preserved as a curiosity. Clichy must be viewed as a rate in aid-a kind of Co-operative asylum for men out of work, numbering from 800 to 1,600 a day, besides supplying 2,000 families with work at their own homes. After three montns' trial, the formation of a veritable association seemed within reach, out of the capital realised, when the disastrous day of June arrived. On the 23rd the ouvriers never quitted their work. On the two following days they were un-able to reach the workshops; but when, on the 26th, the work shops were reopened, twelve men only out of the 1,600 were found absent. These facts completely refute the accusations brought against the workmen of Clichy of baving taken part in the memorable insurrection. The men returned to work, resolved to make up for lost time, but the reactionary party had gained a complete ascendancy and would not hold to the contract with them, by which the ouvriers lost at least 1,000,000 francs, as they had not executed more than one-third of the order. As an indemnity for this sacrifice, the workmen could only procure 30,000 francs, or less than 20 francs a head for the loss of six months' work. The ateliers were closed by the Government in July 1848, and in the liquidation of the affair the workmen were again made to suffer. The goods deli-vered were submitted to a rigorous scrutiny : 27,307 coats, and 27,948 pairs of trowsers were however passed and accepted. Yet, six months later a fresh inspection was ordered, and 711 more were cast aside as too small. The three tenths remaining unpaid by the city of Paris, were paid in March. The remainder of the labour notes were withdrawn from circulation, and the money advanced by the masters was returned to them, and after thus honourably discharging all their own obligations, despite the unfairness to which they were themselves subjected, they divided among their own members the balance left in hand. Altogether the tailors of Clichy received from the city of Paris, 370,818fr., including the 30,000fr. damages for breach of contract. The clothing of the guard mobile had been already paid for by the Minister of the Interior, and produced 142,000 fr. The great space we have already devoted to the valuable historical details given above, with the many other demands upon our space this week, preclude us from following the worthy and estimable lecturer through the remainder of his subject-a circumstance we regret, as the details were certainly important. We may state that the elite of the men employed at Clichy clubbed together their resources, and started a veritable Association in the Faubourg and St. Denis. It comprised fifty-four active members, and 300 adherents-the original capital was 40,000 fr. The form of the society was a partnership en commandite, or limited liability. After at some length describing this Association and others, he had visited while residing in France, Mr. Coningham summed up by showing :- First, That M. Louis Blane was not the originator of the Ateliers Nationaux, but, on the contrary, that they were organised as a military force, in order to oppose the Commission of the Luxembourg, and to descend into the streets, if it were necessary, to use words of a member of the Provisional Government. Second, That the plan of making government advances for the purpose of employing unemployed workmen, originated with the cloth manufacturers, of which M. Louis Blanc very properly took advantage. Third, That while the work of the Ateliers Nationaux was totally unproductive, the work of the tailors of Clichy was not only productive, but profitable, and lastly, while the military organisation of the Champ de Mars broke out into open revolt in the bloody days of June, the industrial organisation of the Rue de Clichy remained firm and loyal in its obedience to the laws, and faithful in its adhesion to the cause of ORDER. After then quoting from Mr. Vansittart Neale's pamphlet, "May 1 not do what I like with my own," as also from John Stuart Mill, and from Mr. Wilson's work on " Partnership en Commandite," to show the important results accruing from that form of business in France, America, and in the island of Java, Mr. Coningham resumed his seat. The lecturer was listened to, during the delivery of this long address, with the utmost attention. The audience kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the lecturer, and except at times, when the pent up feelings broke forth into applause, no sound was heard throughout the room. At the conclusion, Mr. Coningham was loudly cheered. Mr. G. R. VINE moved a vote of thanks to the esteemed lecturer for his kindness in attending their town, to assist them by his valuable services, and requested that he would consent to publish his address. Mr. STROUD seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. On the motion of Mr. CONINGHAM, a vote of thanks was also tendered to the reverend Chairman.

# FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

The

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH .- MEETING AT JOHN STREET.

A public meeting, convened by the Executive Commis A puone meeting, contract of the value committee of the National Charter Association, was held at Literary Institute, John-street, Tottenham-court.

The attendance was very numerous. Mr. BEZER having been called to the chair, commence the proceedings by reading the Queen's Speech, which we interrupted by shouts of laughter. He had written a very which he thought would have come much better from the of their rulers. Mr. Bezer then read his speech amid a better from the back of the speech and the Maupa deteste prints iene ma applause. A desire was expressed that the speech amid be published. [The crowded state of our columns alon prevents it being published.] sacity that si throu

Mr. J. HOLYOAKE moved the following resolution having heard the Queen's State Mr. J. HOLYOAKE moved the long resolution. "That this meeting, having heard the Queen's Speech disponsibilition at its meaore dent' This a cannot but express disapprobation at its meagre and h cannot but express unapprovided in the incogreated is satisfactory character; more especially in reference to the Parliamentary Reform. In the Napol satisfactory character; more especially in reference to the promised measures of Parliamentary Reform. In justice to ministers, however, this meeting cannot visit upon the its chief condemnation; the really culpable parties being in our opinion, the majority of the present House of Con-mons, who are notoriously oppose i to all real reform in Pa-tice and to the other leaders of the peorle out of data possib chat e menti te gel dressi states mons, who are notoriously opposed to the people out of dout liament, and to the other leaders of the people out of dout who have shamefully neglected their duty in not elicity mon men the g sure for the entranonisement of the resolution, but agree not agree with the verbal form of the resolution, but agree ing with it in spirit, he would willingly co-operate with the However measure the Same TUTA weak with whom he was working. However mengre the Speech **suc**h with whom he was working. might be, there was in it a matter of gratification, for j the might be, there was in it a matter of gradineation, for it proposed, however vaguely, to amend the representation, Had this not been in the Speech, no party in the country were powerful or popular enough to have forced it upon the traction of the ministry. If the Speech had even no latte that groat the attention of the ministry. If the Speech had even by move posed to restrict the liberties of the people, they was equally powerless; therefore it was a source of congratule may equally powerless; therefore in the a contend of the statute tion, seeing that their own apathy had rendered them as a tion, seeing that their own apathy another good failed. party, almost powerless. There was another good featurein party, almost powerless. Anoto the another good tenurein the speech ; it did in some measure recognise a government ê **w**ith founded upon the representation of the people. The Speech Sjudge did not praise the arbitrary act of Louis Napoleon, bol not c withstanding the glitter of the false glory that surrounded func him. This circumstance showed that progress had been made during late years. He was not going to spend all disti his time in continually blaming others, whilst there in th was anything in their actions open to praise. He found with from the uneasy manner in which he was heard, that the rece meeting did not feel exactly similar with him. They must Min remember that the aristocracy and upper classes were like dent themselves, a portion of the people. They must look with temper upon the exertions of others who did not entertain **C**01 the same opinion as themselves. Few persons devoted mer much time to the study of politics. Few working men bod were capable of leading a political movement. They must This get rid of much of the distrust which now existed, before they could hope for success. There was one part of the ¥107 Speech which was a complete blank, and it would be alto a stativ blank in the speeches in Parliament. He meant the con. tingency of a war with France. He thought that they should not stoop to make any terms with the government, Their first duty was to defend their country. (Great his. sinc ing, during which the Chairman appealed for order.) He Cali was only speaking his own views, and he believed the views pub of the majority of the people. Much as he hated the op. pression at home, he hated foreign oppression worse. It the was the first duty of the government to give the people the something to defend.

Mr. O'BRIEN seconded the resolution. He agreed with its sentiments, and should support it strongly, for he consibur dered Mr. Holyoake had said more in favour of the Speech than against it. He did not wish to throw more blame upon Lord John Russell than circumstances warranted. He the Ves dared not, in the apathetic state of the public mind, bare put stronger words into the mouth of the Queen. If he ex. had, an amendment would have been moved on the Address, his and he would have been driven from office. The fault lay with the leaders of the people. Parliamentary and others, Th who had not aroused attention to the only measure of Re. COL form really beneficial to the masses. They found fault with the Speech, not because it proposed a Reform, but because it proposed to carry out the Reform Bill. That measure weat de completely to alienate the middle class from the working N men. This measure would complete the separation between eve the two classes, and would also include the aristocratic :-ma portion of the working men. He found fault also with the professions of amity in the Speech with foreign despots A and brigands. If the government really represented the C O People, our Ambassadors would have been withdrawn from the Courts of almost all the crowned heads in Europe. Look at the state of things in France; they ought not to be ักเ in amity with such a monster as Louis Napoleon. He was De not the ruler of France. He was merely the ruler of half a million of African butchers. He had not restored Uniſr versal Suffrage to the people. The 261 puppets who were 0 to be elected as representatives, had not the power to frame a single law. The real power was vested in the Senate. It was to be composed of twelve ex-officio Senators-six Marshals, two Admirals, and four Archbishops were to be guardians of the Social compact !! Eighty others were to be appointed by Bonaparte himself, with a salary of 30,000 france per annum. What independence could be expected from them ? He voted their salaries and they were to vote his. It was "scratch me and 1 will scratch you." And a C mighty big salary it would be. Sixty others were to be appointed as a Council of State with a salary of 25,000 francs. The Legislative Assembly were not to be paid. So that the only power to make laws or govern France, were to be a set of dependent slaves paid by himself. When they knew this, it was the duty of the people to tell the Sovereign and the Ministry what they thought of such a man. It was their duty to speak for their muzzled brethren, and to tell them, through the refugees now flocking to this country, that the people had no sympathy with such a man, and that when they had power they were determined to effect a union with their continental brethren, and proclaim the solidarity of peoples. Mr. O'Brien then alluded to the exertions of Kossuth in America, and after alluding to the vacillating conduct of the Parliamentary Reformers, conoluded his speech amid loud cheering. Mr. C. F. NICHOLLS supported the resolution. He trusted that if they differed they would agree to differ. He agreed with Mr. Holyoake relative to foreign invasion. If they had no land, as Mr. O'Brien told them, they had wives and children to defend, and any man, let it be Mr. O'Brien or whoever it might, he was a traitor to his country who acted otherwise. (Immense confusion, during which Mr. O'Brien explained that he had never said that they should join the foreigner, or that they should not repel him if he attacked them. But if they only attacked the rich plunderers let the rich plunderers defend themselves. Great cheering and hisses.) Mr. Nicholls resumed by saying that it was only on a certain supposition that he called Mr. O'Brien a traitor. They should have heard him out, ard not have cried him down. If they looked upon the speech as coming from the representatives of the people it was unsatisfactory. But if they looked upon it as coming from the general of the enemy's camp it was satisfactory, because it promised some measure of reform. The chief fault lay with the people; they should not ask for their rights, but act in such a manner as to secure them. They should be prepared not to give up the Charter, but to act with all men who would go for Manhood Suffrage. There was no national party. They should look at the great example set them by Kossuth and the Hungarian people. Mr. II. HOLYOAKE briefly supported the resolution. The present time was favourable to the people. They would soon have the power in their hands to say to the rich, "You expect to be invaded, we, the working men, love our native land, we are willing to fight and die for it, on the sele condition that we shall not be allowed to starve piecemeal. You can save us, if you will not we will not save you." Mr. G. J. HARNEY said Mr. Holyoake had congratulated them that some measure of reform was promised them. If as the Speech said, they meant to look to the " welfare of the country," it was good news. But he thought it was too good for the "lords and gentlemen" to mean it. The Speech said that the reform was to be merely an amendment of the Act of 1832; and Mr. O'Brien had shown them what that would lead them to. The principle of that Reform Bill was said to be a full, fair, and free representation. They well knew that this was never realised. The present measure would be said to lead to the same result; but, while founded upon the same principles as that of 1832. it was impossible that it could give them a full, fair, or free representation. He warned them to expect nothing from the Whig Nazareth, or from any other Nazareth, save that of Universal Suffrage. Cobden and others were clamouring strongly for the Ballot ; but, without the Suffrage, it would be injurious to the cause of Democracy. At the first glance it might seem that the Speech was favourable in not formally recognising the usurper of France. But he believed this open recognition was only avoided because the moral feeling of the bulk of the English people would have burst out into a thunder of indignation. If he were to visit our shores, such was the feeling of the people, little as they understood of foreign politics, that he would be treated worse than Haynau was. But behind the scenes the government of England, like that of all the Continental despots, did support the usurer. Lord Palmerston was, doubtless, well acquainted with the plans of Napoleon, when he said there would be no revolutions in 1852; but the year was not yet over, and if we were to have a large army and navy, it was better to have that army assisting the democrats of Europe, than waging a war of rapine against the innocent Kaffirs. Relative to foreign invasion, he thought that if they had heard Mr. Nicholls out, they would have saved much time and confusion. While they should oppose all open foes and false friends, they should endeavour to keep together all the true friends of liberty, for all would be needed in the times which were coming If the men of England were as well trained to arms as the men of Switzerland or America, there would be no danger of invasion. Ile advised them to act with all men who would oppose the increase of the army, or the turning of the police into a more armed force than it now was. Let them arm the people; let them have popular bodies armed among the people, independent of government influence. If an invasion should become more threatening, he would say with O'Connell, that the time of England's difficulty was the time for them to achieve their rights. Let them ground their arms, and say with him, the difficulty of the aristocracy is the opportunity of the people. The brigands of France or Russia would not come to wage war in Spitalfields or bivouac there. They would not come to plunder those who had nothing. If they were to defend the country, they must give them something to defend. If not, let them defend themselves. Multitudes of working men had not wives or families to defend; let them look to the factory districts, and say whether these men could be said to have wives or families. They had nothing but misery, whilst their rulers monopolised overy benefit. (Cheers.) The resolution was unanimously passed. A collection was made at the close of the proceedings.

### The Provinces.

THE EXPLOSION AT TRIMDON COLLIERY - An inquest was held on the bodies of George Dixon, Nicho'as Hindmarsh, and William Dunn, putters at Trimdon Colliery, the two former of whom were killed by an explosion which took place at that colliery, on Monday week. and the last named died from the injuries then received. Matthias Dann, E q., the government inspector, examined the workings, and attended the inquest. It appears from the evidence that blame is attached to Farrow, the deputy overman. The pit has been closed for some years, and was only re-opened a short time ago. This accounts for so few men being employed in the workings at the time of the explosion. Several witnesses having been examined, the inquest was adjourned to 20th February, in order to afford time for the recovery of one of the wounded men, who is expected to be able to give important evidence.

A LANCASHIKE ELISION .- In the township of Hapton, there is no policeman, no lawyer, no doctor, no magistrate, no church, no chapel, no parson, no beerhouse, and very few paupers or poor people -Preston Chronicle.

SUICIDE AT WELLINGTON BARRACES .- On Saturday last, while the man of the battalion of Grenadier Guards were preparing for parade, one of their number, by name George Ridley, committed suicide in the presence of his comrades by firing a ball from his musket into his mouth. He instantly fell to the floor a corpse.

DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENTS .- On Saturday night information was received in the metropolis of no less than four serious accidents at collieries in different parts of the manufacturing districts, by which five persons lost their lives, and several others sustained considerable injury. They are as follows :- On Friday, at Newfields Colliery, Tunstall, Staffordshire, two men, named Olivant and Orton, were killed by falling down a pit, in consequence of the breaking of the tackling chain. Two others were seriously injured, but saved their lives by clinging to the side of the pit.-At the Rushton pit, near Blackburn, Michael Taylor was killed by a stone falling on his head while repairing to the side of the pit.—John Wilson was killed by choke damp at Cappycrook's coll ery, near Shildon, Northumberland. -At the Black Waggon pit, at Rowley Regis, near Birmingham, between fifty and sixty tons of coal fell from a rock upon two men and a horse. One man, named Harrison was killed on the spot, and the other dangerously wounded. The horse was killed.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT OXFORD.-Some twenty years ago a learned and eminent physician (Dr. Bourne) died at Oxford, where, by a long and successful practice, he amassed a large fortune. The house in which he resided. until a few weeks ago, had been in the occupation of the family ; but the executors having sold the house, it was requisite to have an auction to dispose of the furniture. Previously to that taking place, the executors went over it, and in a wardrobe, which it is believed has never been opened since the physician's death, they found a cabinet, which, to the agreeable surprise of those present, contained nearly 600 guineas.

THE LATE MR. JAMES CUMMING AND HIS SON. - The bodies of these unfortunate persons were found last week in the river Derwent below Matluck Bath. The unfortunate father and son were discovered locked in each other's arms, lying on the eastern side of the river, near the hat factory. Since this unhappy calamity the river had been dragged as far as Belper, but with no success until Thursday, when four men, who had been hired by Mr. Hodgkiuson, of the hotel, fortunately discovered the bodies, which had been sub-merged fourteen days. The boat in which the unfortunate father and son were in was washed down the weir a few days ago by a rise of water, and became a complete wreck, near Cromford-bridge .- Derbyskire Courier.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER. -- A coroner's inquest has been sitting two days at Alvington, near Chepstow, to inquire into the cause of death of a child, the body of which was discovered in a ditch in that neighbourhood ; and a young Irishwoman, named Peggy Barlev. has been exam child appears to be about two months old, and from the cira as the suspected murderess. The cumstances that have transpired in evidence, and the contradictory statements made by the suspected woman, it is fully expected that a verdict of wi ful murder will be returned by the jury against her. THE FAIR NIGHT MURDER .- It will be remembered that on the 9th of November, 1850, a young man, named James Betts, of Snailwell, whilst returning home with his wife and sister from Newmarket fair, was attacked by some ruffians, and in endeavouring to protect his companions, received a blow or blows, from which he died immediately. Some weeks back we noticed a report that a disclosure of the guilty party had been made by a convict, which was afterwards contradicted ; aud it now appears that a notorious thief, named Chappel Brand Newman, of Cambridge, who was committed at Swaffnam, in Norfolk, for stealing some cloth, and sentenced to be transported for life, when on board the trans: ort-ship gave information that a man named John Dagard, alias Cooper, alias Batcher, alias Brown, a desperate traveling thief, was the party who inflicted the fatal blow. A warrant was in c.ns quence issued, and he was remanded to Bury gaol. SHIPPING DISASTERS ON THE WELSH COAST .- The late severe gales have been productive of serious disasters to the shipping on the coast of Wales, and the various harbours of shelter have been crowded with vessels which have put in for helter, having sustained more or less damage. At Thorn Island, at the entrance to Milford Haven, the George and Francis Works Francis, Morton, master, of and from Chepstow to Dublin, was totally lost, the crew taking to the boat, and barely escaping with life. The wreck did not escape the plunderin. ropensities of some thieves, who stole a quanti y o the materials. The Haven has been crowded with vessels, a kewise have been the roads at Penarth. Several vessels re-

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## NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE RIFLE CLUB AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE .- About ninety members of the Stock Exchange have signified their intention of helonging to the proposed Rifle Club it is to be armed with double-barrelled rifles of the value of ten guineas each.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A RIFLE CORPS .- There was a public meeting held at Cheltenham on Saturday, at which a rifle corps was established to "act under such organisation and rules for practice as her Majesty's government may think fit to provide." The chair was taken by E.G. Hallewell, Esq., M. P. The following resolution was adopted :--" That in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, it is deemed expedient that the population of this kingdom should place itself in an attitude of national defence, and that as the recent improvements in the rifle are likely to render it a most important arm in future warfare, a corps should be formed in Cheltenham, to be called the ' Cheltenham Rifle Corps." A committee and officers of the club were also appointed, including a chaplain—an office which was suggested by the Rev. Francis Close, who also offered to undertake it, and his offer was accepted. A RIFLE BRIGADE, to be called the "Leeds Rifle Corps," is in course of formation in the borough of Leeds. Persons of all classes, callings, and parties are rapidly sending in their intention of enrolling themselves in the volunteer corps. These volunteers propose that if government will supply them with arms and accoutre-ments they will supply themselves with clothing, and go through the requisite drills, &c. Judging from the list of volunteers, as it appeared on Saturday last, and from the feeling pervading a very large body of the respectable in-habitants, the "Leeds Rifle Corps" promises to be a very numerous and effective volunteer brigade.

The meeting concluded at a late hour by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CHARGE OF MURDER BY POISONING .- An inquiry was held on Monday at Chiddingly, a village near Lewes, con-cerning the death of an agricultural labourer, named William French. The deceased, who was about thirty-five years of age, had been married nine years. He was generally considered a sound, healthy sort of man, but a day or so previous to the 7th of last month he was taken ill, and died. The coroner held an inquest upon the body, but a verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned. Circumstances, however, subsequently came to light, which led the superintendent of the constabulary to institute further inquiries, and the coroner forthwith opened another investigation. The jary retarned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sarah French, otherwise Sarah Ann French. The unhappy woman was immediately committed on the coroner's warrant for trial at the next Lewes Assizes.

A MARTYR IN THE 19TH CENTURY .- Intelligence has just reached Amsterdam, that M. Schœffler, a young Dutch Catholic missionary in Cochin China, has been put to death for preaching Christianity. He was denounced by the mandarins, arrested, bound hand and foot, conveyed to the capital, Hué Fo, and condemned to death by a sort of judicial commission. He was hanged on a very lofty gibbet. More than 10,000 troops attended the execution, to prevent any hostile demonstration on the part of the numerous

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On the 30th January a number of labourers were at work on the Birmingham line, at the Sudbury station, when the eight o'clock a.m. up-train arrived rather suddenly. All the men got out of the way of the train, excepting one, who was knocked down and passed over. He was conveyed to the University College Hospital, where he expired.

### THE NORTHERN STAR

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

The President has addressed a letter to his favourite, de aupas, containing the exoteric reasons for the revival of the stested office of Fouché, and it has thrown the government rints into extacles. They vie with each other in extolling te marvellous precision of language, the statesman-like sascity, and the generous sentiments which they discover in nat sinister document. It recommends a grand spy system broughout the whole of France, in order that the 'Presient' may really know what men think of his measures. his army of miscreants is to be paid for by what Louis lapoleon calls ' bonorary rewards,' as it would be quite imossible for any country to support a regular expense of hat enormous nature. This system will hold out inducenents for men to be active and tell lies in plenty, in order e get their ' honorary reward.' M. de Persigny has adressed a letter to the prefects of police, in which he tates :- 'You are aware, M. lo Prefect, that if there exist mong the insurgents of December perverse and dangerous nen; of whom it behoves to nd the country, the others, for he greater part, are unfortunate workmen or inhabitants of ural districts who have only been induced to revolt by keakness or ignorance. Is it not afflicting to thirk that such poor deluded people, who have been merely tools in he hands of the real culprits, should be delivered, like the atter, to the rigours of an imprisonment thus prolonged, and hat so many families deprived of their support should groan in misery and tears? Such a state of things has noved the Prince-president, and in consequence, he charges ne to transmit to you the necessary powers to take out of he prisons and restore to their families, no matter what may be the state of the judicial investigation commenced with regard to them, all those prisoners whom you will udge to have been only misled, and whose liberation cannot offer any danger for society. The character of your unctions in bringing you close to the most natural sources of information, will permit you, I hope, to make easily the listinction which I point out to you. I aanounce to you in the meantime that the military and judicial authorities, with whom you will have to co-operate in this matter, will eccive at the same time as you, through the channel of the linisters of War and Justice, the orders of the Prince-Presi-

The 'Gazette de France' says :-- 'It is well known that, onformably to the circular of M. de Morny, the governnent will make known the candidates to the legislative ody which it recommends to the choice of the electors. his list of candidates will appear in the 'Moniteur.' It is ow being drawn up at the Ministry of the Interior. As pon as this task, which is very far advanced, and that retive to the electoral circumscriptions, shall be terminated, he electors will be forthwith convoked."

The corps diplomatique are exceedingly offended that nce the 2nd of December the former usage of communiing to them internal measures of importance before their blication in the 'Moniteur' has been dropped.

The following papers are, it is said, the only ones besides e ' Moniteur' which will be permitted after the new law on press is promulgated :- The ' Constitutionn . 1,' ' Patrie,' Débats,' 'Gazette de France,' and 'Gazette des Trianaux.'

On Thursday last 360 workmen left Paris for Havre on eir way to California. They are to embark on board the esta, which will sail as soon as the wind is fair.

M. Dupin, ex-Procureur of the Court of Cassation and President of the National Assembly, has just inscribed s name on the list of advocates at the Court of Appeal. he ex-Queen Amelie has written a letter to M. Dupin, unselling calmness to the adherents of the Orleans family France.

The Electoral decree has appeared, and states that each partment will have one deputy to every 35,000 electors. evertheless, there will be an additional deputy allotted to ery department in which the surplus number of electors

the Left was thus averted, principally by the desertion of a part of the centre, which has lately voted against the government.

All the Berlin papers are complaining most loudly against the ruinous taxation imposed on the press by the new stamp law. All political periodicals, published either at regular or irregular intervals, whether lithographed or printed, are to pay a tax of balf a pfenning for every hundred square inches of superficial contents; advertising sheets, thouse containing no news, are not excepted. The 'New Prussian Gazette' declares the tax exorbitant, as it will absorb nearly three-fifths of its gross revenue, an amount of taxation imposed on no other enterprise in which large capital is embarked; one of the provisions of the law affecting foreign newspapers imported into Prussia, imposing a tax of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price of the newspaper, exclusive of the postage, at the place of publication, or, at least, two thalers a year for each paper.

HANOVER .- The Hanoverian Chambers were prorogued on the 29th ult. In its sitting of the previous day the second chamber had passed a resolution calling upon government to facilitate the residence in Hanover of the patriots expelled from Schleswig-Holstein. The proposition was at once carried up to the first chamber, which had just adopted it as it was proregued. The government has announced that the legislature will not be again convoked before the term fixed by the constitution as the extreme limit of the vacation, has expired.

#### ITALY.

ROME .-- In Ancona the guillotine is in preparation, so that the inhabitants apprehend that they will soon have to witness some sanguinary work. All the moderate party in La Marca (the former partisans of the Pope) are now alienated from the government. For poor Calandrelli, the triumvir, the only benefit to he procured would be permission to spend as much of his own money as he pleases, for at present he is only allowed to spend five baiocchi (twopence-halfpenny) a day ; he is not chained, nor dressed in the degrading gaol garments, and is in the same cell with a doctor.

PIEDMONT .- The satirical paper, 'La Maga,' pub. lished at Genoa, was seized there on the 30th, for an article offensive to the President of the French Republic.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland states that party strife is at its height. It was said some days ago the instructions sent to the French minister at Berne were such as to menace the independence of the federal government. It is now said, on good authority, that it has been settled that Switzerland shall be jointly occupied in the spring by French and Austrian troops. It is doubtful whether Prussia will be permitted to take any part in this invasion, the jealousy entertained with regard to that power by Austria enabling France to insist with more firmness upon her exclusion from the projected operations. It is possible that Prussia will, under these circumstances, establish an army of observation in the grand duchy of Baden.

#### BELGIUM.

The 'Independance' states that the seizure of the Bulletin França's,' which took place in Brussels on Friday, was occasioned by a formal complaint addressed to the Belgian government by that of France, alleging the violence of the attacks directed through that publication against the President of the Republic. A prosecution is already instituted against the publisher of the ' Bulletin Français,' in virtue of the law of September, 1816, fixing the punishment incurred by those who publish aught injurious to foreign powers. The law in question is of very wide application, since it makes offensive criticism upon the acts of foreign rulers criminal, as well as personal reflections and questioning of the legitimacy of their rule. The penalty of a first offence is a fine of five hundred florins or six months' imprisonment. The defence of the accused has been undertaken by a young advocate named

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

On Monday a meeting was held in Vice Chancellor Kindersley's court, before Master in Chancery Humphry, for the general examination of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., the Directors, and others, to inquire into the management and financial transactions connected with the Company's affairs under the act of parliament passed to dissolve the Company, to dispose of the lands and property belonging to it, and generally to wind up its affairs. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Roberts, entered the court.

Mr. Roxburgh, counsel for Mr. Goodchap, the Official Manager, explained to the court that, the object of the meeting was to examine into the financial accounts of the National Land Company. He then entered into a brief history of the rise and progress of the Company, and stated that, owing to the small amount of information obtained by Mr. Goodchap, the Official Manager, relative to the affairs of the Company, this examination became necessary. He should first endeavour to lay before them the amount of money received, when and where it was received, and how expended. He should then go into the titles of the occupants at the various estates, but should first proceed with the examination of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor was then examined, and, in answer to the

counsel, stated that he originated the Company in May, 1845, That Messrs. Wheeler, M'Grath, Clark, and Doyle were associated with him. That Mr. Wheeler subsequently resigned, and Mr. Dixon was elected in his place. The Company commenced to receive money about May. He was not aware of the exact amount received-the books of the Company would show the amount. He knew nothing of them. He trusted that entirely to the Directors. Mr. Grey had examined the accounts at the desire of a Committee of the House of Commons, and found them correct. The Company then owed him a large amount, which was since increased. He believed that Mr. Grey's was a detailed account. He did not know the amount received between the commencement of the Company and the purchase of the Herringsgate estate. The money was paid into the London Joint Stock Company's Bank. It was invested in the name of Mr. Rol erts. It was so when the Lowband's and Snig's End estates were purchased. It was afterwards transferred to his name. He did not know the precise time when it was transferred to his name. He believed the amount which Mr. Grey stated was received up to 1848 was correct. The amount of £6,000 in Exchequer Bills, stated to be in hand, in that account, did not belong to the Land Company, but to the Bank. The money then in hand had been expended by him for the Company. The money paid into the Land and Labour Bank was deposited in the London Joint Stock Bank, to a separate account from the money of the Land Company. The money for the Bank was placed to the account of Mr. Allsop. He did not know when the £6,000 Exchequer Bills were converted into money. They were expended in paying the money to depositors in the Bank. By Mr. Grey's account the Company owed him  $\pounds 3,200$ . Mr. Finlayson reported that the money then in hand was  $\pounds 4,361$  Ss, 11d, and that the horses and farming. stock would increase the assets to £7,095.12s. 1d. Portions of the Dodford Estate were sold prior to January, 1850. Other portions had since been sold. They were sold since the passing of the Act. He was not aware that he had no right to sell any portion of the Estates since the passing of the Act. Lord Campbell told him that the Company was illegal, and he could sell the estates and put the money in his pocket if he thought proper. He did not know the amount of the sales since that period. They were published in the "Northern Star" and the "Daily News." Mr. Featherstone, the auctioneer, could inform them of the amount. He had received various sums of money for the sale of land since the passing of the Act. He could not account for some of the allotments sold before the passing of the Act, not appearing in the schedule. Every fraction he received was published in an account he sent to the Company. He did not wish to refer to any books or papers. Mr. Roberts had his banker's account. There was no book in which the amounts received for the sale of this land was entered. He believed it was paid into the Gloster Bank. He did not know the names of the persons purchasing. Mr. M. Turner was his private solicitor. Mr. Allsop had the book containing the account of the Bank money. The books of the Gloster Bank contained only the account of the Land Com

The witness here directed first one fist and then another at the learned counsel, and feigned to direct also one of the smaller ledgers at him.

The Master (with remarkable mildness): Really, Mr. O'Connor, you must not do that.

The Master here retired into one of the side rooms, followed by the learned counsel, and in the interim Mr. O'Connor, addressing some one in the crowd, exclaimed, "Here, now, do you get on the bench." On the return of

the Master and Mr. Roxburg, Mr. O'Connor, addressing the latter, said: Ah, you ruf-fian, will you have a pinch of snuff ?" and on the Master taking his seat, "Silence, gentlemen, for the noble lord." Mr. Roxburgh : Have you any books at all ? Mr. O'Connor : None.

The Master : Did you ever have any ?

Mr. O'Connor: I never had any. I cannot come here to-morrow ; I must be at the House. The Master : The Speaker will be ready to excuse you, if there is any necessity. (Laughter.) Mr. O'Connor : Will you excuse me ? The Master : No. I cannot excuse you. (Mr. O'Connor here laughed outright.) The Master : I adjourn these proceedings until to-morrow, when Mr. O'Connor and all parties must be present. Mr. O'Connor (putting on his hat, and retiring laugh-

ing): Oh dear, Oh dear. A large crowd of people followed the witness into the Lincoln's-inn Court-yard, and through Lincoln's-inn-fields. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. Roxburgh stated that he intended to examine the mortgagees and other parties connected with the Minster Lovel Estate.

Mr. Bagshaw, appearing for the mortgagees, objected to their examination. A Bill in Chancery was already filed against them, and to go into the case now was vexatious. In a few days they would put in an answer to the bill.

Mr. Roxburgh replied, that they were compelled to examine all parties who had ever had any monetary dealings with the Company. They had sold Mr. O'Connor an estate for £9,000, with a mortgage upon it of  $\pounds 5,000$ , to remain for six years, but the covenant of the deed provided that t'e mortgagce could be foreclosed in one year. This looked suspicious. Here was an estate which had cost the Company £25,000, which these mortgagees were cutting, and carving, and selling at a most deterioated price, even after the bill for Winding up the Company had been passed, and now were only restrained by their filing a bill for an injunc-

Mr. Bagshaw: It is a useless expenditure, which would ultimately fall upon the unfortunate shareholders.

Mr. Roxburgh: They were willing to receive back the estate in the same state as it was in January, 1848, and pay any reasonable costs.

Mr. Bagshaw : Mr. O'Connor had served the mortgagees with a notice that he would never pay one farthing of the interest on the mortgage. What money he had proviously

paid was paid out of his own pocket. Master flumphry. The examination must be allowed to proceed ; it was in his opinion more likely to stop than increase litigation.

Mr. Lee was then examined by Mr. Roxburgh. He was a solicitor residing at Witney, acting for the mortgagees, An estate belonging to a Mr. Walker was sold in July, 1847; the price was £9.000 without the timber; one of the conditions of the sale was, that £5,000 should remain on mort. gage for seven years, provided the interest was paid. The money was paid by Mr. Chinnery for Mr. O'Connor. 'He knew nothing of Mr. O'Connor or the Company at the time of the sale. Messrs. Weaving and Pinnock were trustees for the widow and children of Mr. Walker until they were of age-some of them were of age. He knew nothing of the Company only by the papers. He did not know until after the execution of the purchase deed, that Mr. O'Connor was going to divide it into small allotments. He saw the buildings going on as he passed. The allot-ments were made in 1848. He did not know for what purpose Mr. O'Connor bought the estate. He never told him that he bought it to locate the members upon. The interest was paid up to June, 1849. There was none due until January, 1850.

The Mortgage Deed was then put in, and the clause read, which showed that the interest was to be paid half yearly.

letters between Mr. O'Connor.

mortgage. Was dissatisfied with the way the interest was paid. Did not recollect meeting Mr. Lee on the subject at Oxford. It was clearly understood that the estate was not to bear any costs for the ejectments. Did not recollect whether Mr. Lee charged him with the cost of the ejectment. Witness, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Chinnery, had a distinct agreement that the estates were to bear no costs. Had received sums amounting to £2,258 3s. 10d. Received some from the hands of purchasers direct. Was not aware that property to the amount of £7,000 had been sold. Received the following sums-Mr. Conn, £120; Mr. Walker, £245 6s. 6d. ; Mr. Baxx, £166 0s. 5d. ; Mr. Butt, £441 0s.: also received from Mr. Lee £1,285.7s. 1d. Mrs. Walker bought an allotment for £786, the money is not paid, but we give credit for it. She is the widow of the late proprietor. Did not give instructions to have the amendment to the Bill moved. William Diment

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William Pinnock examined : Is a trustee on behalf of the late Mr. Walker. Had no conversation with Mr. O'Counor. Had not heard of the Land Company until after the sale. Did not know that Mr. O'Connor bought it to divide among the allottees until after the sale. Met Mr. Lee at the Cups Inn, Oxford, once. Knew that there was some money left on morigage. Expected the costs would come out of the estate. I did not expect to pay myself.

Mr. Chinnery examined : Amagent to Mr. Roberts. He has a lien upon the title deeds for a balance of costs, amounting to between £2,000 or £3,000. We have received large sums of money for costs. We have the title deeds of all the estates. We have a general lien on them. We have received £3,000 or £4,000 for costs. We procured the passing of the Bill at our own risk. Cannot give up the deeds and papers in those boxes without Mr. Robert's consent. Was examined in 1948 before the llouse of Commons. There was then an amount due of £3,283. Believes that that amount has been paid. We have never had a settlement. Have been connected with the Company since its commencement. Many attompts have been made to legalise it. Have had frequent communications with Mr. Lee, more especially lately. This bundle contains the correspondence. Had been instructed by Mr. O'Connor to collect the arrears of rent. We failed. They set us at defiance. Requested Mr. Lee being on the spot to act as my agent. We attempted to make distresse, but they drove the men away. This led to the preparation of the deed.

A quantity of correspondence was then read between Messre. Lee and Chinnery, giving a complete history of the reasons for giving up the soven years mortgage, and allowing the mortgagees to sell it. It was deemed by the legal advisers of the Company, the only plan by which they could get rid of refractory tenants, or collect rent, and they acted in unison with Mr. Lee, solicitor to the mortgagees, to effect that object. It appeared from the drafts of the deeds put in, that the deed of purchase of Minster orginally contained a clause similar to that in the conditions of sale ; that the mortgage money should remain for seven years, but that it had been subsequently struck out.

Mr. Roxburgh suggested that the Master should instruct the Official Manager to enter into an arrangement with Mr. Roberts, relative to giving up the deeds and papers con-tained in those boxes, that the lien should not be prejudiced but paid out of the assets of the Company.

The Master stated that he could not at present agree to any specific proposition, but he had no objection to Mr. Goodchap entering into a negotiation with Mr. Roberts to be laid before him for approval. The act guaranteed Mr. Roberts the expenditure in getting it passed. For that he did not require a lien. The court then adjourned until the following day at

twelve o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. O'Connor's examination was resumed : I have seen the "Daily News" of the date of the 16th of May. It does not contain an account of my expenditure but of the sums due to me. There is anothor statement in the "Daily News," containing sums I omitted to charge. The two papers contain the published account of my expenditure. I will read it myself. Mr. O'Connor then read the letter in the paper of the 16th containing a statement of receipts up to that date, also a brief account of some expenditure paid to Mr. Featherstone, and money paid into the Land and Labour Bank.

Examination resumed : The account of the expenditure is kept by the Directors and Mr. M'Gowan. It is not conpaper read. 1 stated the accounts were in

amount to 25.000. In consequence, the total number deputies in the ensuing corps legislatif will be 261 Algeria and the colonies will not name any deputies in the prps legislatif. Every department is divided by a decree the executive power into electoral districts, equal in mber to the deputies allotted to it by the schedule anexed to the present law. This schedule will be revised very five years. Each district elects one deputy. The sufage is direct and universal. The voting is secret. All Frenchmen aged twenty-five years without c n liticn tax payment, are electors, enjoying their civil and litical rights.

Another decree follows convoking the electoral colleges February 29, in order to elect the deputies to the Legistive Body.

A spirited letter has been addressed by the Duke de Neours and the Prince de Joinville to the testamentary exetors of Louis Philippe.

The Archbishop of Paris and the Bishop of Orleans and ennes, have renounced, on the part of the poor clergy, all are assigned by the decree of the 22nd ult. in the spoil the House of Orleans. Louis Napoleon has accepted e family vault from his decree of spoliation.

The military commissioners instituted to judge the soilled insurgents of December are to cease their operations roughout all France. They are replaced in every departent by a mixed commission, consisting of the Prefect, ilitary Commandant, and Procurer-General, which decide with the shortest delay on the fate of the cused.

The Clamecy court-martial has condemned to death a ung man named Eugene Milletot, aged twenty-one, a nter, who was one of the leaders of the rising on the 5th December. The poor lad admitted that he had taken ims in defence of the constitution, as he felt it his duty do. He was ready to die for the part that he had taken that unsuccessful insurrection, but he seemed bitterly to el the odious charge of murder and robhery upon which government thought fit to try him. During a conflict ween the gendarmes and the insurgents, commanded by illetot, M. Munier, the schoolmaster of Clamecy, who s walking in the street, unfortunately fell. There was idence to show that it might have been a shot from the ndarmes that killed him. At any rate, Milletot had no alice against him. He was making civil war upon the ndarmes. The only robbery was this :- He took five usand francs from the receiver of the place to pay his n. and gave a receipt for the money. The whole sum, thin 60fr., was found untouched upon him. I have just med from a private source that a second prisoner, named liet, has been sentenced to death. Hitherto the proceeds of this court-martial have disclosed none of the horand excesses attributed to the people of Clamecy at the

Private advices from Bordeaux state that a number of oners lately removed to the citadel of Blaye were lodged casemates underground, into which water percolated in indance. In these horrible dungeons many men of a high s of society were sitting nearly up to their knees in mud. government threw down a few loads of sand, which wholly insufficient to get rid of the wet. The inhabiats of Blaye afterwards sent in a quantity of sere vine nches, which rendered the condition of the prisoners pre tolerable. It is said that the destination of the eater part of those that are to be transported has been anged from Cayenne to Algiers. It is curious that the son of this change is believed in Bordeaux to be the orehension of Cayenne falling into the hands of an enemy case of a foreign war.

#### GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—The ' Vienna Gazette' publishes the follow-, among a list of sentences upon political offenders :---va Demmelbart, for using inflammatory language, to reive twenty blows with a rod, and suffer eight days' imsonment, sharpened with two fasts upon bread and water.' also contains sentences upon four-and-twenty journeymen bacco makers, punished for agreeing among themselves t to work-for striking, in fact. They are to be imprined in irons for various periods of from fourteen to enty-five days, and fast twice a week.

The feeling of Austria towards France is beginning to be aracterised by an increasing degree of suspicion as may sufficiently evidenced by the state of the funds and pubsecurities. In spite of the high quotations for foreign Is their real value is considerably higher, and the monied uses seem to be generally of opinion that it is altogether possible that things car end well. The 'Lloyd' of the th of January, in a laboured and able article, endeavours show that it must be the President's interest to preserve ace, as 'he could not expect the people to share a nanal misfortune with him, and if disposed to be warlike he neet count with much security upon victory.' The accesn of M. Bersigny to power and the intended sale of the leans estates are looked upon equally unfavourably. PRUSSIA .- In the Chambers sitting of the 25th ult., e subject of Prussia's relations to the Diet was brought fore the Second Chamber. As the cabinet has strictly arded itself from bringing questions of general German icy to discussion, this sitting was looked forward to with at curiosity. The motion contained a protest against resolution of the Frankfort Diet becoming binding on Chambers or internal policy of Prussia, without the conat of the legislature. The committee appointed to report it recommended the Chamber to go to the order of the considering ' that the return of Prussia to the Diet of Confederation in no degree affected its independence as sonarchy, and that in taking part in any resolution of the et, it would make all the reservations necessary to secure ependence of action as to its internal affairs; and that ally the relations of the Prussian government to the Diet beyord the competence of the Chambers. long discussion ensued, after which the Cham ber died, when there appeared for the committee's order of day, 139; against it, 133. The accustomed triumph of , "Every man his own washerwoman !"

Holt, a member of the Chamber. HOLLAND.

The ' Independence' of Brussels states that the French government has made an energetic remonstrance to the cabinet of the Netherlands upon the subject of the animadversions of the press of Holland on Louis Napoleon's conduct and government, and demanded that the violence of the newspapers shall be restrained. Cabinet councils have been held, to consider how compliance with the application can be reconciled with the laws.

### UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York state that the Austrian charge, Hulsemann, had addressed a second letter to the President, relative to Mr. Webster's sentiments respecting Kossuth. The chevalier stated that if those sentiments, encouraging a part of the Austrian empire to rebellion, were endorsed by the President, the only course open to the Austrian minister was to quit the United States. The President invited Chevalier Hulseman, to a confidential conversation, which was accepted, and the Austrian Minister expressed himself satisfied with the result of the interview, but has since studiously given Mr. Webster the ' cut direct.' Kossuth and his suit arrived at Pittsburg on the evening of the 22nd ult. in sleighs ; the uncertainty as to the time of his arrival prevented any display, though arrangements had been made on a great scale for that purpose, and considerable enthus asm was manifested. At Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, his reception by the Legislature was remarkable. A crowd, chiefly of ladies, took possession of the House, and would not be removed by the police, or even by the military ! The few senators who got in tried to adjourn, but were shouted down ; and the reception was gone through amidst such uproar that the whole affair was dumb show. The ' Times ' correspondent declares that he has gone over a thousaud (!) American papers within the last few weeks, and finds the great majority strongly in favour of intervention for Hungary ; and that the Democratic party will make that their cry, and a very promising one, at the Presidential election. The delegations from various states, in behalf of Smith O'Brien, and the other Irish axiles, arrived at Washington about noon on the 22nd ult, and the President immeately called a cabinet meeting, which was held at four p.m. on that day. A processsion of about 300 waited upon the President at that hour. The Baltimore delegation presented their memorial, which purported to be signed by 15,000 persons. The President, in responding, said that while his feelings and the feelings of his countrymen generally were warmly enlisted in behalf of the Irish exiles, he was gratified at the disposition manifested by the memorialists to do nothing that would compromise the government, and objected in strong terms against intervention in European affairs generally.

Freland.

THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON .- The special commission has turned out a failure. The judges sent to Monaghan have returned to town, the whole result of their labours being the conviction of two Ribbon men who were found with arms while the commission was sitting. Francis Kelly has been tried twice for the murder of Mr. Bateson, and the jury in each case has been discharged without arriving at a verdict.

Mr. CHAMBRE .- Several men are under arrest, on the charge of shooting at Mr. Chambre. It is believed that a special commission is to be issued for the county (Armagh) in which that outrage took place. Mr. Chambre is reported to be out of danger. THE "WORLD."-Mr. Birch, the proprietor of the late

"World" newspaper, was, on Tuesday, arrested on a bench warrant, for the libels which appeared in the last numbers of his journal, against Mrs. French, the daughter of Mr. Brewster, Q.C.

A movement has been set on foot to obtain the remission of the sentence of Smith O'Brien, and the other Irish political convicts of '48. Meetings have been held in Wexford, and in the Court-house at Limerick, the mayor presiding, and a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy being present.

ELECTION RUMOURS .- The "Limerick Reporter" gives an authorised contradiction to the statement of the contemplated retirement of Lord Arundel from the representation of that city. The "Galway Mercury" says: We are in-formed that Andrew Browne, Esq., of Mount Hazel, has been solicited by many of the most influential and independent electors of this county to come forward as a candidate for the representation at the approaching election. It is also rumoured that Mr. Keogh, the member for Athlone, will be a candidate for the city of Dublin at the next election. Sir R. Howard, the member for Wicklow, is reported a candidate for Kinsale, with Mr. Butt, Q.C. ; and Mr. V. Blake, for Mayo.

Mr. Roxburgh claimed the books as the property of the Company.

Mr. Roberts : Without those Mr. O'Connor could not make out his accounts.

Master Humphry : You can obtain copies of them. Examination resumed : He did not have a pass-book of the London Joint Stock Bank Company, but he could get one. The money received from the sale of the land was paid into his banker's hand. He did not remember granting a conveyance to 2 Mr. Spencer, or its being drawn out by Mr. Turner, his solicitor. The allotments were upon a different principle at Great Dodford to the other estates. They were by bonus. He had paid off a mortgage of £5,000 on that estate. He had not a book of the amount of bonusmoney received. The directors had a book containing it. He made out the account he sent to the " Daily News " from the auctioneer's and solicitor's account at Bromsgrove. They would find it all in Mr. M'Gowan's account, He never kept any accounts. The account from the auctioneer's was for land sold, not for money received for bonuses. He had not a copy of the "Daily News." It was published about six months back. The account then shown him was a true account of the money received from Mr. Featherstone. He had paid the money thus received into the Gloucester Bank, and, afterwards, to different individuals. He did not put the amounts thus paid in any books. He paid the sums to different tradesmen when they inquired for their money. The claims were sometimes sent to him, sometimes to the Directors. He investigated them, The letter produced bore his signature. He sent it to Mr. Spencer. He received from Mr. Spencer the sum of £260 10s. The conveyance only showed £200 to have been received : the £60 10s. was previously in the Bank, and was left there-he never withdrew it. The Bank had since failed. He had spent £150,000 in this movement, to improve and elevate the condition of the people and was abused for it ; whereas, if a middleman or a nobleman had done it, it would have been very different. If Prince Albert had built these cottages and located these lands, there would have been offices to promote them in every street in London, for the benefit of these poor people, under the patronage of the philanthropic prince ; but now, if my Lord or Lady Nincompoon happen to be driving through their es. tates, and the daughter in the carriage happened to say, "Lor, mamma, look at those beautiful cottages," the anxious parent pulls down the blind, exclaiming, "My dear, it was that ruffian Feargus O'Connor built them. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Grey, who, at the instance of the House of Commons, reported on the accounts of the Company, had a "sofa full" of receipts and vouchers, and might sit on them. (Laughter.) You are asking me the most nonsensical questions; I know what you want is to juggle me.

The remainder of Mr. O'Connor's evidence was given in such a semi-serious manner, as called frequently for the marked reprobation of the Master, whom he turned to on one occasion with the utmost nonchalance, and asked to have a "pinch of snuff," a wooden box full of which he throughout the day drew supplies from, using it every now and then as a tattoo on the table during the pauses between question and answer, at the close of many of which he deliberately shook his fist at the learned council, exclaiming loudly "You ruffian." He did not know a man of the name of "Cotton," but knew a man name "Worsted," and asked the learned counsel if he meant " Piddlecomb" for "Biddlecombe." The learned counsel (at four o'clock) must be hungry, and if he liked he would order him a mutton chop. (Laughter.) This was all that he (the witness) on one occasion had one day at O'Connorville, when he stuck it on the tongs and fried it for himself. (Laughter.)

The Master: Will you be good enough to look at these ledgers, Mr. O'Connor, to refresh your memory?

Mr. O'Connor (balancing a ledger in his arms amid loud laughter): but just look what thundering books they are. The Master: Thundering or not, you must do it. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connor: Oh, you can get it from the "Daily News" and in the "Stars"-(laughter)-all I received and paid.

The Master : We must put you to the trouble of looking at these books.

Mr. O'Connor: Ob, dear, I could not look at them, Laughter.)

Mr. Roxburgh : We shall require you to-morrow. Mr. O'Connor: I cannot be here; I must be at the house.

Mr. Roxburgh: I think you will find that the summons of this court has precedence over the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connor : Have you done with me? Will you let me go? You have been examining me nearly live hours. Mr. M'Grath and Mr. Doyle tell me that the Directors have all the books, showing the wages and other matters paid. M'Grath is one of the most amiable men in the world -(laughter)-and he tells me all the books have been given

quantit Chinnery, and Mr. Lee, were then put in, and some of them read.

A long discussion took place between Messrs, Roxburgh and Bagshaw, relative to the contents of the letters. and their being put in as evidence; the main question at issue being, that although the Master had power to confirm the sales of the Mortgagees, had he the power to annul them, if he found them bad ; also, an endeavour to effect an amicable arrangement without going on with the Chancery Suit! It was ultimately arranged, that Mr. Goodchap should have the letters for three days to copy. No arrangement was come to relative to compromising the Suit against the mortgagees.

Examination of Mr. Lee resumed.

Mr. Chinnery instructed Mr. Sweet to draw up the mortgage deed.

Mr. Weaving or Mr. Pinnock did not, to his knowledge, press upon Mr. O' Connor to pay the £5000 mortgage money. He advised them, at a meeting held at the Three Cups, in Oxford, in December, 1849, to call upon Mr. O'Connor for payment. He did so because Mr. O'Connor had informed him that the tenants did not pay their rents, and he would not continue to pay the interest. He did not remember whether Messrs. Weaving and Pinnock gave him any instructions to apply to Mr. O'Connor. He did not draw up the deed. It stated that they had applied to Mr. O'Connor. It was not literally true. The mortgage deed was prepared in the ordinary way. Under the original deed, he believed, they had the power of sale. The interest was never paid when due. They had to make repeated applications. There was no interest due until March, 1850. But, legally speaking, it was due daily after the previous September. He approved of the deed. He did not object to his client executing it, notwithstanding its untrue recital. The deed having been read,

Mr. Lee, in examination, stated that it was on his suggestions that the deed was framed. The costs were to be divided between himself and Mr. Chinnery. Mr. Sweet prepared it. The deed was executed about the 8th of January, by Messrs. Weaving and Pinnock. He brought one action of ejectment against the estate. There were sixtyeight tenants. Messrs. Weaving and Pinnock instructed him so to do. He corresponded with Mr. Chinnery upon the subject of the ejectments. He never saw Mr. O'Connor on the subject. He served him with an ejectment, he being one of the tenants. One of the actions was pretended to be defended. They had costs. They levied a distress upon them, but their effects were removed. Some were sent to Oxford Castle for the balance of the costs. They were there nine months. The balance was £120. Mr. Chinnery was to share with him in the costs. It was an agency business. He had made out the bill of costs for preparing the deed and the ejectment.

The bill of costs was put in and portions read.

Examination resumed : He proposed the deed of sale. Messrs. Weaving or Pinnock never called upon him and asked him what the ejectments meant. He never told them that he acted by the instructions of Mr. O'Connor, and should not look to them for costs. He did not know Townley. He did not know the children. He heard they were under the care of Mr. Hart. He did not believe they were turned out under the deed of ejectment. He did not know where they were. He had heard that Townley had bought it. He did not know it. The mortgagees had now possession of the estate. He never collected rents on the estate. He had heard they would not pay rent. He did not know what reasons they had. He believed they said they would not be tenants to Mr. O'Connor. He never asked them for rent. They hurried the action for ejectment because they did not feel that their property was secure. The money laid out on the estate was, he heard, foolishly expended. They had sold property to the amount of £5,000. They had sold about half the estate. Mr. Long, the auctioneer; sold property to the value of £4,759. He was not the only auctioneer. They had sold some by private contract. He did not think they had sold more than five by private contract. They had not completed more sales. The paper he handed in was, he believed, correct. The amount was £4,960 on sales completed, and £2,002 5s. on those not completed. He did not think that the amount was more than the mortgage and costs. He did not think when the deed of sale was executed, that the estate, with such a set of tenants, was security for the mortgage. They had now about thirty fresh tenants. They had only received deposits on some of the allotments sold. The amount actually received was £556 5s. That was his cash account against Messrs. Weaving and Pinneck. It was not complete. It contained all the money he had received or paid, except about £45. He received up to January, 1851, £5,4108s. 11d. ; and on non-completed purchases, £451 5s. 0d. He had paid to Weaving and Pinnock £5,845 4s. 3d. He believed that if the non-completed purchases were completed, there would be a balance over, after paying the principal, interests, and costs. By the accounts it appeared that with the complete and non-complete sales they would receive £6,962 5s. That, exclusive of costs, he had paid £5,845 4s. 3d. There was rent charge due about £145. This would leave about £900 balance. 1 believe we should have received that sum over and above what was due to us, exclusive of costs. That does not include anything received for rent or sale of produce. It does not include our expenses. We received £450 Ss. 11d. for rent and produce ; none of which would bave been received if we had not taken possession. The sum received for the produce of the portion we cultivated was £225. The sales were periodical. I consulted Messrs. Weaving, Pinnock, and Long. I consulted Mr. Chinnery, because one of the conditions on which Mr. O' Connor granted the deed was, that the estates should be sold, so as to realise the most money. I went to Oxford to the Three Cups, to consult Mr. Chinnery. My bill of costs, according to the account, was five guineas. There was a similar journey to Oxford, charged also the same. I was examined before a Committee of the House of Commons on an amendment to the bill. The amendment, was, I think, unaccountably rejected. Mr. Sweet diew up the amendment. I did not entertain any doubt of the validity of the sales. If they had received the amendment, it would have saved any future inquiry or costs relative to the sales. Mr. Weaving examined by Mr. Roxburgh : Was a trustee to the estate of the late Mr. Walker. Was present at the sale of the Minster Estate. Had conversation with Mr. O'Connor relative to the mortgage, and told him he could let the money lay on mortgage for seven years for certain. Did not know that Mr. O'Connor was a Managing Director of the Company until a long period after the land was divided and the houses built. Have heard of the existence of the Company, but know nothing about it. Received the deposit from Mr. O'Connor. The rest was paid by a check on Mr. O'Connor. Received the interest on the

the "Northern Star" and "Daily News." I gave no other account. It contains an account of all the property sold.; The sum of £400 received from General Hutchinson is in that account. It appears in the money I paid into the Bank. The £1,048 received from J. Golding appears as £1,006 4s., that was the sum paid. It was paid in April, 1842, though that is not the date in the paper. The £400 I previously mentioned as paid into the bank is money paid by Golding, and not Hutchinson. Hutchinson paid previously. You will find it in the Directors' book, and in the "Northern Star." Mr. Cullingham and Mr. Doyle, when I paid the labourers on Saturday night entered all the money I paid.

The Master suggested that some one acquainted with the books should be examined as to their contents.

Mr. O'Connor stated that the books did not contain the sums paid for the estates for timber, and above £12,000 for bricks. The deficiency of £30,000 was spent in the way he stated. He had all the youchers. His checks would also show it.

Mr. O'Connor was now, and other times, reminded by the Master of the irregular manner in which he answered.

Mr. M'Grath examined : There are books which will show a portion of the expenditure since 1848. These are the books. They contain only the expenditure of the office. These are the only books kept by the Directors. There were other books kept on the Estates by Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Doyle was then examined : I was one of the Directors. These are the books which show the expenditure on the estates, as far as I was concerned.

The Master : Mr. O'Connor said that he kept no booksthat he had vouchers, but he gave them to five persons, whom he named. These persons must be examined.

Mr. D. M'Gowan examined : I have in my possession papersbelonging to Mr. O'Connor, about which I should like to speak to Mr. O'Connor, before delivering them up. Mr. M'Gowan then said : Mr. O'Connor, I have documents in my possession without which it is impossible you can ever make out your claim against the Company. Am I to give them up?

Mr. O'Connor: Certainly not.

The Master explained, that though he could not have them back, he could at any time have access to them. They would be in charge of the Manager, who was an officer of the court.

Mr. O'Connor, on those terms, consented to their being given up.

The master stated that a schedule would be made of all documents, and that they should be sealed up, that no future dispute should arise as to their identity. Mr. O'Connor said Mr. Grey reported, in 1848, that the

Company owed him £3,400, and in 1849, that it owed him  $\pounds 4.600$ . Since that period he had received no money from shareholders. All he had received from other sources he had published in the 'Daily News' and the "Northern Star." Mr. Grey was five weeks employed in the first examination, and one week in the second. Mr. O'Connor hereentered into much irrelevant matter.

The Master stated that he could not receive the statements of Mr. O'Connor, or even the accounts of Mr. Grey. He must examine the accounts for himself. Ile tru-ted Mr. O'Connor would keep himself to the strict matter before him.

Mr. M'Gowan's examination continued: The papers chiefly consisted of vouchers of money paid by him to bankers and others. They would show the disposal by him of the money he received. 1 have vouchers and cheques with the tradesmen's names upon them.

The papers were then handed in.

Mr. O'Connor examined : The "Daily News" contains a correct account of the money received by me since Oct. 1848. I paid the sums of £3,606 4s. 6d. in that account into the Gloucestershire Bank, also other sums from the auctioneer, Mr. Featherstone, and the Solicitors. I do not know the sum of £180 received from Mr. Tapp. If Mr. Featherstone received it, it would be in his account, I do not perceive it in the "Daily News." I do not see the sum of £200 paid by William Watkins. I do not see the sum of £240 paid by Charles Spencer. They are published in the "Northern Star." I see the sum of £40 received from James Kelshaw. The sum of £350 was published in the "Star." The same with the sums paid by Messrs. Wallace, Hodgkiss, Johnson, Burrows, and Hill. This is a copy of the account made out by Mr. Grey in 1848. It is made by my Secretary. Mr. Grey has the original. I am sure he had it. By my banking book I see I paid into the Gloucestershire Bank the sum £3,606 4s. 6d., also the other sums mentioned in the "Daily News." I made a mistake, they were paid into the Land and Labour Bank. The Bank has since failed. The money was expended in Salaries, &c. We lost money by paying a higher rate of interest than we received. The Bank was the property of the Land Company. I was responsible. Mr. Price was Manager above three years. The expense was not defrayed by an expense fund of the Company. The "Daily News" a correct statement of all the money I have received since October 1848. The sums which are not there are in the "Northern Star." They were paid before 1848. Topp's money was not paid before 1848. Here Mr. O'Conner became very excited, and was severely reprimanded by the Master. He then complained of severe illness; declared that he was suffering much from spasms, and was alluded to leave the Court. Mr. Roxbungn stated that he felt it difficult to do justice to the Shareholders, owing to the difficulty of procuring a direct or proper answer to his question. The Master: If Mr. O'Connor cannot, or will not, render an account to the Court, he must be charged with the whole of the money received. Mr. Roberts apologised for the conduct of Mr. O'Connor owing to the shattered state of his mind. He had, he believed, given the best account in his power. If he was in a private room, where his feelings would not be excited, he believed that much more beneficial information could be obtained, though even then he doubted whether he conld render a proper account. He believed that the Directors would afford every information in their power ; and he had. and was anxious to continue to give, the Official Manager every possible information. This course would save much expense to the Shareholders. He had known Mr. O'Connor many years, and he deeple peared tell the state O'Connor many years, and he deepin percent to the state of his health. Mr. Roxburgh stated that if Mr. Roberts would reprint to the Official Manager the deeds of the instates and other do-cuments in his possession without neither to the light it would render great assistance; in the the should the paid any just amount which the master might find to the owing to him. Mr. Roberts had taken the opinion of counsel, and it was opposed to his giving up the deeds in the master might find to the opinion.

THE FRENCH VULTURE .- Natural historians are puzzled to determine what sort of fowl is the bird calling itself the French Eagle. That it belongs to the Eagle Family at all, the only indication is afforded by its talons, which are enormous, and exhibit an extent of grasp truly astonishing. But the voracity and greediness for which it is remarkable are rather characteristic of the vulture, or the carrion crow, and its trick of pouncing on the defenceless is a trait of the kite's. Moreover, it displays a wonderful alacrity at feathering its nest, which is foreign to the equiline nature. This nonde-script creature (now in full feather at the Tuileries) has in three years increased its depredations in France to the amount of from £25,000 to £140,000 per annum. It does not, however, prey singly but divides its spoil with a number of associates, reserving to itself what, if it were a quadruped, might be described as the lion's share. Thus gregarious in its rapacity, it presents another mark of affinity to the vultures; and as the appellation of King Vulture is already pre-occupied, its instincts, which are markedly imperious. suggest that the title most appropriate to the inclinations of this Vulture would be the Emperor. -Punch.

CURIOSITIES IN ADVERTISING.-After a careful scrutiny of the Hibernian advertisements, we are compelled to confess that we have not met with any blunders that more nearly resemble our notion of an Irish bull, than one which some years ago appeared in the English papers. It was the title to an advertisement of a washing machine, in these words-

up; and M'Grath is one of the most honest and independent men.

Mr. Roxburgh : We are all independent men. Mr. O'Connor : You are not an independent man. You are a ruffian. (Laughter.)

The Master here interposed.

Mr. O'Connor (laughing): Oh no; he is a jolly fellow. I make him laugh. You know he wants to juggle me. You have examined me five hours and have not asked me one single word connected with the Land Company. Have you done with me now?

Mr. Roxburgh : No ; nor am I likely just yet. It may be a long time before.

Mr. O'Connor : Oh, my God ! Oh, dear ! oh, dear ! Will you have a pinch of snuff? (Laughter.)

The Master : Allow me to look at that took. Mr. O'Connor (lifting it up): Oh, dear! oh, lor! Now.

have you anything more to ask me ? He's been at me five hours. I'll take a hatchet, and cut your head off. (Laughter.)

The Master : Did you take any entries from this book to make out the account you have alluded to ?

Mr. O'Connor: No; M'Grath tells me you have the books, with all the wages paid ; and he is one of the most amiable, and upright, and honest men in the world.

The Master: We shall have another opportunity of judging of his amiability. Mr. O'Connor : Don't bother me any more, you old ruf-

fian. (Understood to be directed to Mr. Roxburgh, who was about to resume his question.) Examine M'Grath. Come up, M'Grath, now, and be examined. (Loud laughter.) Come up, M'Grath.

Mr. Roxburgh : None of the books we have show the expenditure. Mr. O'Connor : Hold your tongue, you ruffian.

thought it would facilitate the inquiry, he would willingly do so. They all knew what deeds were, they would throw no light on the matter. They could be inspected. Mr. Roberts then showed, from some instances, the manner in which his lien might be prejudiced by giving up the deeds. He therefore declined.

Mr. W. P. Roberts examined : I was solicitor to the Company. I was also appointed treasurer, though I never formally accepted the office. I have received money for a short period as treasurer. Some su us were paid personally to Mr. O'Connor. I paid some to the London Joint Stock Bank. Not amounting, I think, to £1,000. I never had an account there amounting to £21,000. I had previously a private account in that bank, but had drawn it out. I do not know the amount paid into the bank to my credit. The books will show. That paper shows that £21,000 was paid into my account. I know nothing of it. The money was chiefly paid in Post Office orders in my name. I signed them, and they were paid to Mr. O'Connor. I received above £3,000 for costs due to me by the Company. I do not know what Mr. O'Connor did with the money. Mr. Chinnery examined : The account he produced was

the sums he had received and paid on to Mr. O'Connor's account. He had received £11,987 12s. 1d., and had paid to Mr O'Conver £12,895 12s. 1d. The balance was due to Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts re-examined : I have not the account of Mr. O'Connor made out. I lent Mr. O'Connor the sum of £1,000 upon the O'Connorville Estate, also £370 upon the same. I have also my bill of costs. I lent a further sum to Mr. O'Connor on his first starting the Company, which I shall also, if the Master allow me, charge against the Company. The sum lent on O'Connorville stands on a different footing. There was a mortgage deed. I shall only charge against the Company what the Master thinks proper to allow.

A discussion took place relative to the prospect of any documents he produced being impounded.

Mr. Roberts stated that he had taken the highest legal oninion, and knew that he sucrificed a portion of his legal right if he produced any document which might be impounded. He was willing to make even this sacrifice. if he thought itwould bencht the interests of the Company. He would look through the papers, and if he saw any that could be justly said to belong to the Company he would produce them.

The Master stated that he thought Mr Roberts' interest would be ben fitted by following the course he recom-mended. His debt would be the first paid out of the assets.

Mr. Roberts was willing to give up the deeds on the payment of the lien. He had understood that the £1,000 loan on O'Connorville was to be disputed ; this would prejudice other persous besides himself. He would give the subject further consideration.

Mr. Rexburgh : lu reference to the accounts of Mr. O'Connor. thought that the best way to be adopted was to charge against Mr. O'Connor all the sums he received, and then for his legal advisers to employ an accountant to examine all the books and papers, and thus endeavour to arrive at a conclusion. If Mr. O'Connor could not account for the money, he must be charged with it.

The Master stated that he thought the suggestion a good one. It was, however, for the counsel to decide upon the course they would pursue. Mr. O'Connor must discharge himself, and he would not have the inquiry delayed by the non-production of documents. He distinctly requested Mr. Roberts to produce on the following day all the documents in his possession.

Mr. Roberts stated that he understood the decision, but should take legal advice on the matter.

Mr. Chinnery was re-examined as to the alteration from seven to one year in the deed, allowing the sale by the mortgagees of the Minister estate.

An immense number of drafts and papers were examined, which showed that a discrepancy had occurred in the dates, as to which evidence had been given by Mr. Lee in reference to the execution of the deed of sale, and the ejectment of the tenants, the latter taking place prior to the former. An arrangement was effected, that the papers relative to the estates should be examined by the solicitors of the Official Manager, at Mr. Roberts's office.

The court then adjourned until twelve o'clock on the following day.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee met as usual on Wed-

nesday evening, the 4th instant. Present : Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, and Holyoake. Mr. Arnott presided. John Shaw was absent through continued indisposition. Thornton Hunt has signified his intention of attending the next meeting. Mr. Lo Blond has not yet sent in his determination. Mr. Linwood writes to say he shall remain on the Executive.

The Executive have engaged the John-street Institution for next Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., to review the promised Reform Bill.

I have just received an intimation (which the Committe may perhaps next week reply to,) viz., the West Riding Delegate meeting have passed a vote of non-confidence in the present Executive Committee, and called upon the country to elect a Convention. In the absence of my colleagues, and on their behalf, I can only say, that confidence or no confidence, all honourable Chartists are in duty bound to pay the liabilities left as a legacy by the former Execulive to the present one, after which they may fairly thin of Conventions and paid Executives.

The Committee is happy to say that they receive such assurances from various correspondents of the propriety of the course they are pursuing, that they believe it is unnecessary to support it by further arguments.

Since we last addressed you we have received the sum of £3 8s. 61d., which reduces the liabilities to £29 12s. 51d, and, by the aid of all honest Chartists, we are in hopes of seeing the entire debt speedily liquidated .- Signed, JAMES GRASSBY, Sec. pro tem.

Receipts : Rotherham per W. H. Rayall 1s. ; David Alflech 6d.; Mr. Down and friend 2s.; Howarth per W. Greenwood 12s. ; Greenwich and Deptford per J. Morgan 15s. : Proceeds of Public Meeting at John-street 14s. 1d.; W. J. Linton 1s. ; Mr. Raymond 1s.; James Spurr 2s. ; A Chartist per Roger O'Connor 2s. : A. Yates per Bezer Is. 6d.; A Friend per Bezer 5s.; William Pulling 6d.; Crook per W. Eylg 6s. ; Cleckheatonper Mr. Lacey 4s. ; C. U. 1s .- Total £3 8s. 611.

#### JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary, pro tem. 96, Regent Street, Lambeth.

COVENTRY.-The members of the Charter Association met on Monday evening when it was resolved :-- " That a Conference should assemble as soon as possible ; and we pledge ourselves to render every assistance in our power.' A subscription, to the amount of £1 10s. was raised for the above purpose.

THE 'NEW PAPER' MOVEMENT.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL .- Sunday afternoon. Mr. Clarke in the chair. The minutes having been read, two shillings was received from the John-street locality. In reference to the case of the policeman charged with pulling down the bills calling the John-street meeting, the following letter was read from Commissioner Mayne :-

### Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall-place,

January 27, 1852. Sm,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and to acquaint you, in reply, that inquiry has been made, and the constable mentioned (S 105) states he did not pull down any of the bills referred to, and that he did not say he had or ers to do so. No orders have been given to the police on the subject. I am, your obedient servant, W. R. MAYNE,

Mr. Washington.

After some discussion, the Council appointed a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Nicholls and Murray, to wait upon the magistrates and have their advice about proceeding against the constable, thus giving further publicity to the illegality of the proceeding. The sub-committee for re-establishing defunct localities and creating new ones, gave in a favourable report; in several instances they had been able to re-establish localities .- Mr. E. Jones proposed that a public meeting should be called at the east end of London, to consider the present position of the iron trades, more especially the labourers connected with that body." He perceived that dissatisfaction existed in that hody; that the labourers were likely to be led away by the artifices of the mastere, and, though the engineers might be deficient in measures conceived in the true spirit of co-operation, yet it was far better that the labourers should continue in union with the Amalgamated Society than serve the selfish purposes of the masters .- Mr. Murray seconded the motion .- Mr. Farrer said the meeting of labourers at the National Hall did not consist of one hundred persons, and some of the speakers were evidently not labourers. He thought the masters were endeavouring to destroy the union of the men, by detaching the labourers and non-Society men from them .- Messrs. Nicholls, Knowles, and others supported the motion, which was carried with slight opposition. Messrs. Murray, Knowles, and Docksey were appointed a sub-committee to get a suitable place and to carry out the details of the meeting, which was agreed to be held on the following Thursday. -Mr. F. Farrah moved, and Mr. G. Farrah seconded, the following motion :-- " That the Council do all in their power to support the public meeting called by the Executive on Tuesday next, to review the Queen's speech."-Mr. E. Jones objected to the motion. It was a matter of conscience with him not to go to that meeting or support the Executive. He thought that body utterly inefficient, and doing great harm to the movement, more especially since the addition of the two recently elected members to that body .- Mr. Washington said the Council was elected for the express purpose of assisting the Executive in organising the movement, and he thought Mr. Jones ought to bow to the will of the majority .- Mr. Knowlessaid he thought they had nothing to do with the quarrel between Mr. Jones and the Executive, but he did not think there was any necessity for the motion .- Mr. Washington supported the motion. He believed it was their duty to attend and support the meeting .- After further opposition from Mr. Jones the motion was carried .-- Mr. Jones moved, and Mr. Farrer seconded, the following motion :-- " That this Council take immediate and all practical and advisable steps to promote the Chartist organisation among the trades of London." The motion was unanimously adopted .- Mr. Jones moved the following resolution :-- " That this Council forthwith take the best steps to ensure due representation of the Chartist movement, and of the social rights of the industrious classes in a Peoples' Paper."-Mr. Farrer wished to know whether the letter in the "Northern Star" was true. relative to his position as an insolvent ?-- Mr. Jones, in reply, stated that he had no doubt that the letter was incorrect, but, to satisfy his friends, he had taken the opinion of Mr. Fesenmeyer, an attorney, which letter he read to them. The letter, which stated, at considerable length, that any property which Mr. Jones might in future acquire could only be applied to the payment of future debts until a surplus accrued, which would be applied to the payment of his prior debts. Mr. Jones further stated that all money sent to him would be loans, and as such would constitute new debts .- Mr. Murray seconded Mr. Jones's motion, and, at some length, contended that the people's cause was not duly represented in either " Reynolds's Newspaper" or the "Northern Star." He complained particularly of the articles signed "Censor." He was not positive as to the success of a new paper, but he thought they ought to attempt it .- Messrs. Mille, Farrer, and Weedon supported the motion .- Mr. Knowles stated that his locality were decidedly opposed to any attempt to undermine the "Northern Star." They also complained that Mr. Jones, in his "Notes," had attempted to show up Mr. O'Connor under the character of "De Brasidas."-Mr. Jones distinctly denied that he meant Mr. O'Connor, though some lineaments of Mr. O'Connor might be traced in that character .- The motion was then carried. Mr. Jones then brought forward his programme for establishing a "People's Paper," and requested them to approve of it. -Mr. F. Farrah wished the motion to be postponed ; he could only give his own opinion, and not that of his locality .- Mr. Weedon moved, and Mr. Murray seconded. "That the Council adopt the intended paper as their official organ."-Mr. Farrah moved, as an amendment, "That the subject be adjourned until it had been laid before their localities."-Mr. Washington seconded the motion .-... M. Jones explained, that if they passed the amendment it would appear in the eye of the country as a defeat

[In order to prevent any complaint of mutilation or quibbling, we give the resolutions on this subject verbatim etliteratim .- Ep. N.S.]

DELEGATE MEETING-A meeting of Delegates representing the Chartists of Manchester-Rochdale-Stockport-Ashton and Stalybridge was held in the Chartist Room Rochdale on Sunday last Mr Sutcliffe Crabtree in the Chair when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to and ordered to be sent to the Northern Star

1st That while we deeply deplore the present position of the Chartist movement we are of, opinion that it is mainly attributable to the dissensions engendered by the vaccillating policy recently advocated on some of our Platforms and sanctioned by the approbation of the present Editor of the Northern Star whose leading articles if written for the purpose could not have been more directly at variance with the Fundamental principles of Chartism or more subversive of the best interests of the National Charter Association

2nd That while we recognise the right of the Editor of the Northern Star to repudiate former avowed opinions and to call in question the policy formerly advocated in that Journal we claim for ourselves the right of calmly and dispassionately avowing our firm adherence to pure and unalloyed Chartism and for ourselves and those we represent to unhesitatingly declare that we no longer consider the Northern Star as the exponent of Chartism or recognise it as the organ of the movement

3 That we are of opinion a thoroughly democratic Newspaper ought to be established which will be a faithful reflex of Chartist principles and we pledge ourselves to use all our influence in the Localities to which we respectively belong for the purpose of raising the requisite funds for the establishment of the same

4th That in order more effectually to carry out the preceding resolution we resolve to reprint the Circular recently issued by Mr Ernest Jones containing a plan with details for bringing to a successful issue so important an undertaking and we hereby authorise our Secretary to order 4000 Copies to be immediately struck of for gratuitous distribution in the different localities

5th That the present Executive composed as it is of men so diversified in opinion on matters so essential to the prosperity of the cause we are compelled to declare it as our conviction that their retirement is necessary to give stability to the movement and we call on the localities we represent and the Chartists generally to immediately furnish means to liquidate the debts due by the Association so that their retirement may be honourable to themselves as well as beneficial to the cause

6 That Wm Grocott and E Lewis be appointed to draw up the Local Lecturers plan for South Lancashire Any Locality desirous of being put the plan or requiring the services of the Lecturers to write to Wm Grocott 1 Fairfield Street Manchester.

7 That the next delegate meeting on Sunday 7th of March 1852 at the Peoples Institute Manchester Chair to bestaken at + past Ten o'clock in the forenoon That the Secretary for the West Riding of Yorkshire be requested to corresnond with the South Lancashire Secretary as soon as convenient

8th That in case of a guarantee being given by the Yorkshire friends that 5 or 6 Localities in the West Riding of Yorkshire consider it necessary to hold a Delegate Meeting prior to the 7th of March the South Lancashire Secretary is authorised to. call the Delegates together prior to that time so that delegates from both Counties may meet together if possible in Huddersfield

9th That the best thanks of the delegates be given to Mr Crabtree for his efficient management of the business of the meeting Wm Grocott Sec to the delegates 1 Fairfield Manchester

FINSBURY LOCALITY .- This locality met on Sunday last Mr Livesay in the chair. Messrs. Butler and Weedon reported for the Metropolitan Delegate council. The follouring resolutions were adopted. That this locality views

took the opinion of the Cabinet on the question, and a draught of that opinion was prepared and sent for her Majesty's approbation. The answer could only be one, in consistence with the course we had pursued since the beginning of the events alluded to, and was such as the noble lord had read. Her Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to make no change in his relations with the French government, and to do nothing that should wear the appearance of any interference in the internal affairs of France. (Hear. hear.) There was no instruction to communicate that document to the French government ; it simply contained instructions, not, in fact, what the English Ambassador was to do, but what he was to abstain from doing. The noble lord, however (the Marquis of Normanby), thought it right to communicate to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of that document, accompanying his communication with certain excuses for the delay, which however did not rest with that noble marquis, as his dispatch to the English government was dated the 3rd of December. The French Minister stated that he had nothing to do with respect to the delay, and the less, indeed, because two days before he had received from the French Ambassador in London a statement which the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) has read, viz., that I had entirely approved of what had been done, and thought the President of the French fully justified. That was a somewhat highly-coloured explanation of the result of the long conversation we held together. Those particular words I never used, and probably the French Ambassador never would have conceived it consistent with the dignity due to his country to ask the approval of a Foreign Secretary of State. Consequently, the approval was not given, and was not asked. He then explained the circumstances attending his conversation with the French Ambassador on the 3rd of December on the occasion of the Ambassador's calling at his house. He excused the delay in replying to the letters of the Prime Minister, which had arisen from the heavy pressure of business. When he could reply, he had stated to the noble lord that he had merely expressed an opinion to the French Ambassador that there had been for some time such an antagonism between the President and the Assembly that their co-existence had become an impossibility, and that if one or the other were to prevail, it would be better that it should be the President. I said, if the doctrine of the noble lord were to be established, that the Foreign Scoretary was to be excluded from expressing on passing events any opinion to a foreign minister, except in the capacity of the organ of a previously concerted cabinet, there would be an end of all that easy and familiar intercourse which led so greatly to the maintenance of good understandings and the fascilitating of public business. (Hear, hear.) To this my noble friend replied that my letter gave him no other course than to advise her Majesty to name a successor to me. Now, sir, I humbly think that my conduct is right, and that the doctrine of my noble friend is wrong ; because it is obvious that if a Secretary of State was not to be allowed, in easy and frank conversation with a foreign minister, to express an opinion upon foreign events-expressing them not as the organ of the government, but as the opinion which he may have formed at the moment-there would be such a restriction as would be exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial to the public service. Hear, hear.) I expressed this opinion to the French Ambassador on the morning of the 3rd of December-and was I the only member of the Cabinet who had an opinion on the event? Why, sir, I am informed, and believe, that on the evening of that very same day, and under the very same roof, the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's government did, in conversation with that same Ambassador. express his opinion also. (Laughter and cheers.) I cannot tell what that opinion was, but I think from what has fallen from that noble lord in the course of the evening's discussion, it may be assumed that that opinion was not very far different from even the reported opinion of mine. Well, was that all? In the noble lord's own house, I have been informed that the French Ambassador met the noble lord, the President of the Council, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the noble lord again expressed an opinion, that the President of the Council expressed an opinion, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed an opinion, (Hear, hear.) Be it remembered that the charge against me was not the nature of the opinion. The noble lord distinctly said, you mistake the question between us-it is not whether the President Was justified, but whether you were justified in expressing an opinion on the matter at all. (Cheers.) believe that the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies did also in the course of these few days express an opinion on these events. I am informed. also, that the noble lord, then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, did also express an opinion upon these events. Well, then, sir, it follows that every member of the cabinet. whatever his peculiar vocation may be, is at liberty to express his opiaion upon passing events but the Secretary of State. whose peculiar duty it is to watch these matters, who is unfit for his office if he has not an opinion-(Cheers.)-is the only man who is not to express his opinion ; and when the French Minister comes to tell him a piece of news, he is to remain speechless, like a gaping dolt of an eastern pacha. (Laughter and cheers.) I am told it was not your conversation with Count Walewski, it was your dispatch to Lord Normanby. No one would lay it down stronger than I do that a Secretary of State who sends out instructions without having ascertained that they are approved of by the Prime Minister, is guilty of a breach of duty. But there may be cases in which he may know perfectly well that he is only expressing the opinion of government, and that inconvenience might arise from delay. Many cases have arisen in which a careful observance of that rule on my part has been attended with some inconvenience of that sort, and has exposed me to the imputation of neglect and delay in answering dispatches. But what was the dispatch from Lord Normanby, and what was my answer? There is nothing in that dispatch inconsistent with the instructions not to interfere in the internal affairs of France. But what does he report in that very dispatch as having done what the noble lord read just now ? Why, that having made that communication to M. Turgot, having just received instruc-tions to avoid anything that could wear the appearance of interference with the internal affairs of France, he proceeded forthwith to tell M. Turgot he was quite sure that if her Majesty's government had known the events in France on Thursday and Friday, they would have joined with him in congratulating the government of France on those events. Why, it appears to me a greater inteference with the internal affairs of the French nation than any opinion that I could have expressed in conversation with Count Walewski. I think it was a very unfair misrepresentation of the facts of the case to assert that in answering the question of Lord Normanty I was giving him an instruction on any important matter. It was no instruction. I said it was my opinion. That opinion might be wrong ; but whether right or wrong it was shared in by many. Therefore, 1 must say, that the charge the noble lord has brought against me as to the dispatch, is a charge that has no foundation in justice. I do not pretend to dispute the right of the noble lord to remove any member of the government whom he may think it better to remove than to continue. With regard to myself, the noble lord has done me justice by saying that the course of foreign policy of which I was the organ received the constant approbation and support of the rest of the government, think that course of foreign policy was the proper one for this country to pursue. I always thought that it was the duty of the government of this country to make the interest of England the pole star to guide their course. I always felt that it was my duty to be, as the noble lord described me in the year 1850, neither the Minister of Austria, nor of Russia, nor of Prussia, but the Minister of England. (Cheers.) 'Firebrand of revolution," as he had been called, he had succeeded in removing many embarrassments-he had succeeded in wiping off the bitter recollections of two centuries between Germany and Denmark-he left this country in per. fect amity with France, Spain, and Russia-with a more cordial understanding than ever with the United States-our claim upon the South American States in train of adjustment -Brazil co-operating in the suppression of slavery, an object we had sought, "Not for fame but virtue's better end." Austria is, perhaps, the only power with which our relations have not been as cordial as in former years; but as far as outward appearance and diplomatic intercourse go, we are on friendly terms. For many years there has been a great difference of opinion between the English and Austrian governments. England has supported the diffusion of constitutional governments-Austria, on the contrary, has preferred the despotic system, and therefore in Portugal and in Spain, and in Sicily, and in the north of Italy, the two governments were at variance-at variance, I mean, in their objects and views. They were at variance with reference to the Hungarian question, and also with regard to the refugees that had taken refuge in the Turkish dominions. But that was no reason why we should not co-operate in any matter in which our interests agreed. Two countries could not be on more opposite tacks than England and Austria were in 1835, 1836. and 1837, but that did not prevent the countries from co-ope rating most earnestly together in 1840 and 1841, when they found that their objects were the same : and therefore whatFEBRUARY 7, 1852

Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the government, now de Mr. ROBBUCK contenued that one government, now de-prived of its right arm in the loss of Lord Palmerston had nothing left in it to entitle it to ask for the confidence of the house. The hon. gentleman referred to the mismanage. ment in the Admiralty, in the colonies, and other depart. ments of the administration, in order to establish beyond doubt the want of capacity in those who presided over

MR. DISRAELI treated the reasons assigned for the re-MR. DISRAELI treated the reasons assigned for the re-moval of Lord Palmerston as unsatisfactory. He had never severed the policy of that noble lord, which he thought a persevered the policy of that notice total, which he thought a per-nicious one, from that of the Cabinet. Was it their pre-sent policy? If so, he would rather it should be adminis. sent policy : 11 so, no would laster it counting of automatic tered by the late Secretary, whom all recognised as an able man, than by any other person. He complained of the fre-quent, unnecessary, and unusual introduction of her Ma. quent, unnecessary, and unistant introduction of Lord J. Russell, whereby jesty's name into the explanation of Lord J. Russell, whereby he relieved himself of a responsibility which he should have been the first to adopt. Having expressed his dissatisfaction of the programme of the session, he drew attention to the or the programme of the session, he then attend to the promised Reform Bill, and said :--Without expressing any opinion on the necessity or non-necessity of what is called Parliamentary Reform, or of any degree or kind of Parlia. mentary Reform, I am bound to say that I cannot agree in mentary Reform, 1 am bound to say that I cannot agree in the statement that this appears a "fitting time" for the con-sideration of that question. (Hear, hear.) It may be a sub-ject which a Minister may think necessary at a fitting time to bring forward; but when he asks the house to agree to a statement that this is not only a "fitting time" for considering such a subject as the reconstruction of this house, but a fitting time for "calmly" considering the subject, it is im. possible not to stop at expressions which I think so inapposite, and not to ask the house at least to pause before they allow such expressions to pass unchallenged. From all have heard to night-when the continent is in a most dis. turbed state, when the noble lord himself told us the whole aspect of circumstances relating to the nature and exercise of the franchise in foreign countries had clearly changed within the last few years, disappointing and confounding the expectations of all men at a momnet when experience had failed us and experiment distracted us-though it may be necessary to consider the question of Parliamentary Reform, I cannot admit that this is a fitting moment for the calm consideration of the question. (Hear, hear.) It might be so if there were an irresistible demand in the com. munity for measures on the subject, but no one contended that there existed that circumstance. I will give no opinion on that subject to-night. I will listen with attention, and of course with interest, to the noble lord if he favours the house and the country with the reasons which have convinced him that the immortal measure he not only introduced but devised in 1830 has failed of the objects he then thought it would accomplish. I will listen with attention to the noble lord when he lays down the principles on which he thinks, after twenty years' experience, a new Reform Bill ought to be establiseed, and explains how all those anomalies of representation of which we are all sensible may be removed, many of which, it may be remarked, render our system of representation as practical as we find it to be. I believe I may say there is no gentleman on this side of the house who is not ready to consider any change that may be proposed, to supply any well-proved deficiency in our representation ; and I would say even more, for my friends as well as myself-that there is no one who insists that the increase of the franchise is the same as the increase of democratic power. I will consider the proposition of the minister entirely without prejudice. I will, with interest, watch the Whig critic of the Whig law. The noble lord could hardly expect, on the other side, any supersti-tious feeling in favour of the Reform Law. People said-"It is a new Magna Charter. You cannot trust the men who opposed it." My answer will be the speech of the noble author. While I express the most sincere desire to receive without prejudice any proposition the noble lord may bring forward, I must at the same time express those sentiments to which I gave utterance last year, that if I find, under the name and guise of a Reform Bill, only a reconstruction of this house which is in favour of the predominance of some political party, which, without that change, cannot govern this country, I will oppose, and I believe the whole country will oppose, a device of that kind. If, also, I were to meet a measure the object of which was to destroy or even disturb that just and calutary balance which now subsists between the various classes of the country-I saw a measure to destroy the legitimate and salutary in. fluence of landed property in this country, the surest eecurity both of the prerogatives of the Crown and of the liberties of the people-(hear, hear)-the fear of no imputation of being an anti-Reformer would prevent me from giving such a bill my determined opposition. He noticed a strange omission in the Speech. Last year the country had been agitated by the aggression of the Pope, and Lord John Russell had denounced it as part of an organised conspiracy against the liberties of Europe. What had been the fate of the bill introduced in order to repel that aggression? Defiance in Ireland and disobedience in England. Our home and foreign relations were alike gloomy. 1 see our best interests depressed, our merchapts bankrupt, and secret societies of amalgamated mechanics springing up; and what, 1 ask, should we do if our position became one of warlike and perilous isolation from the political or religious sentiments of all the nationalities of Europe ? Nothing could persuade me that a political system can be sound which has resulted in circumstances so menacing and ruinous. The noble lord is about to reconstruct our Constitution. May he be more fortunate than he was in his first enterprise. Twenty years of Reform have left the country in this circumstance, which no statesman can pass unnoticed—an internal war of interests-a total want of sympathy between the different classes of the country. The noble lord will be a greater statesman than even I give him credit for, if, on the 9th of this month, he proposes a measure which will put an end to a position which I believe to be most perilous. (Cheers.) After a short speech from Mr. GRANTHAN,

THURSDAY, FEERVARY 5.

Mr. Wheeler, a barrister, appeared as counsel for Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor (examined by Mr. Roxburgh): He borrowed £1,007 Mr. O'Connor (examined by Mr. Roxburgh): He borrowed £1,007 of Mr. Roberts, and gave him a mortgage on the O'Connorville Es-tate. It was to carry on the affairs of the Company. He did not think the Directors were aware ofit. It was not in the "Daily News." It was in 1849. It went to pay labourers. Mr. Roxburgh suggested that the counsel of Mr. O'Connor should agree to take the amount of receipts traced to Mr. O'Connor, and then Mr. O'Connor and the Official Manager, each to appoint a sur-veror to value all the buildings and improvements on the estates.

vesor to ralue all the buildings and improvements on the estates, and Mr. 6'Connor to be discharged from whatever sum their deci-Sion, at usual building prices, amounted to. The result of Mr. O'Connor's examication showed that this would be the best and least expensive way of arriving at a conclusion. Mr. Wheeler, as counsel for Mr. O'Connor, could not agree to

any such arrangement without further consideration. On the face of the proposition he saw several objections. By such an arrange-ment Nr. O'Conner would only have the benefit of a judicious ex-penditure, insteal of a bona-fide one.

Mr. Roxburgh: Mr. O'Connor was acting as trustee for the shareholders, and was only entitled to what the surveyors would state to be a judicious expendi ure.

Mr. O'Connor then went into a long statement of the manuer in

which he had expended the money. After further discussion Mr. O'Connor was examined as to the principles on which the Land Plan was founded, but gave very incoherent answers, stating that his recollection was very im-

perfect. Mr. Roxburgh claimed that Messrs, Roberts and Chinnery should delivered up all deeds in their possession. Mr. Wheeler declined producing them, and appealed to several

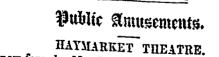
prior legal decision

M. Roberts was then examined by Mr. Wheeler, as to his acting as M. Roberts was then examined by Mr. wheeler, as to ms acong as solicitor to the Company, his bill of charges, and his lien on the title deeds of the Company. The deed of the provisional registra-tion of the Company having been produced, a long debate ensued between counsel. The result was that the debate was adjuurned until the next day to endeavour to effect an arrangement relative

while the next day to entravoir to entry an arrange acceleration to Mr. Roberts's lien. Mr. M'Gowan examined. He printed the "Northern Star." Mr. O'Connor had been the proprietor. He had ceased to be so. Witness had received have sums of money for Mr. O'Connor. The amount was contained in the books and papers he produced. Intermingled with the documents he held we e some private papers of

Mr. O'Counor. He had not been able to separate them. The Master decided that any private papers might be scaled up. Mr. M'Gowan re-examined. The book produced contained an ac-count of the money received by him, and what he did with it. There was an earlier account, which he gave to Mr. O'Conner. That was the original book. The account was not made up until lately. He any serv ces. He did it out of friendship for Mr. O'Connor. The other book contained his private account. There was a book, which was kept by Mr. Wheeler and by Mr. M'Grath, which accounted for the private account. was kept by Sir. Wheeler and by Mr. M'Grath, which accounted for the prior payments. He received the money from them. He kept cash books, ledgers, &c. in his trade account. He did not know the money received by him prior to August, 1847. It was a large sum. He thought above £12,000. He did not receive any much earlier than May, 1847. The Official Manager could ascer-tain how much he received from Messrs. Wheeler and M'Grath. He could state what he did with it. He found the book produced among his namers. He thought it was in the writing of Mr. (Vicanamong his papers. He thought it was in the writing of Mr. O'Con-nor's nephew. Mr. O'Connor received money. He disposed of the money as Mr. O'Connor directed. Some went to Mr. Allsop, the thoney as Mr. O connor directed. Some went to Mr. Ansoy, the stockbroker for the Company; some was paid into the London Joint Stock Bank. Mr. Allsop invested it in Exchequer bills. He also paid money into the Witney and Gloucestershire Banks. On the 13th of August, 1847, the sum of £15,000 was carried from a drawing to a deposit account. It was after the sitting of the Lowband's to a deposit account. It was after the sitting of the Lowband's Conference. He had nothingto do with the Company beyond doing some printing for it. He had no balance in hand. He had no money in May, 1531. He had received money from Mr. O'Connor's clerk for the "Northern Star" since that period, but none for the Laud Company since Lanuary, 1850. He did not keep the "Northern Star" accounts, Mr. Rider did. That book contained Mr. O'Con-nor's private funds as well as the Land Fund. He gave a memo-randum re eint to Mr. WGrath for the money he received.

randum re eipt to Mr. M'Grath for the money he received. Mr. Wheeler examined by Mr. Roxburgh : Was a Director and Mr. Wheeler examined by Mr. Roxburgh: Was a Director and the Financial Secretary from the commencement of the Company until July, 1847. During that period there was a ceived for the laud above £49,000. Mr. O'Connor received part of that money. Those were the original books. The few first leaves were a copy, owing to a change in the manner of booking the instalments. The total sums were contained in the ledger. The cash books were weekly commiled from the day books. The manner was naid weekly to Mr. compiled from the day books. The money was paid weekly to Mr. O'Connor. It was also a knowledged in the 'Northern Star.' He could s ate the sums by reference to the books. The sums received were for different accounts, about £44,000. Mr. O'Consor received about £14,000 of that sam. Two books containing his receipts were missing. They were a copy of his receipts as acknowledged in the \*Northern Star.' Mr. O'Connor did not then keep a book. Witness copied them. These books were in existence when he resigned. He had seen them in the possession of Mr. Grey, who examined them in 1848. He had not seen them since. Any error in the "Northern Star' was immediately ascertained by the district secretaries and shareholders. Mr. Wheeler, at the request of the counsel, taries and shareholders. Mr. Wheeler. at the request of the counsel, explained the principles on which the Company was conducted, the mode of balloting, transfers, &c. Mr. O'Connor, by order of Con-ference, had the sole management of estates, erection of buildings, &c. He knew nothing positively of the expenditure on the estates. The Directors set Mr. Doyle to the estates. He kept the account of money paid for labour. The first location took place in May, 1847. Mr. M'Grath succeeded him as Financial Secretary. Witness had resided at the O'Connorville Estate. had resided at the O'Connorville Estate. The Court then adjourned until Friday three o'clock;



with pleasure and delight the idea of a peoples newspaper being formed that should be the fearless and Faithful advocate of Chartism and Democracy in the entire sense, of the word and pledges itself to support it when it should appear.

That the question of calling a convention be brought before the delegate council

That as the usual monthly aggregate meeting has not been held at the usual time we therefore request the Executive to convene a meeting of the members of the National Charter association to be held on Sunday Feb the 15th at three in the afternoon at the Finsbury Literary and Scientific Institution

That a meeting be held in the hall on Tuesday March the 16 for the purpose of petitioning both houses of Parliament and memoralizing the Queen for the release of the political E J Looms Sub Secretary Exiles.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from our 5th page.) Waller said that if this portion of the earth were rent by a rude shock of the ocean from the continent of Europe it was to be the sacred refuge for mankind. I trust that from that obligation we shall never shrink; that whilst we disapprove of any attempts made in this country to shake the established governments of those countries, as long as these exiles and refugees conduct themselves peaceably we shall continue the honorable distinction of this country by receiving indiscriminately into its bosom the victims of revolutions and political convulsions. With those opinions as to our foreign relations, with respect to the advantage we may derive from them, and the obligations they impose upon us, I will conclude what I have got to say to the house, not wishing to enter upon the other topics of the Speech from the Throne. In complying with the request of my hon. friend, to give any explanation of the conduct I pursued with respect to the noble lord, it was impossible to give that explanation without in some degree referring to what has taken place in a neighbouring country. But I must again repeat, that in any measure which we may have to submit to the house, it will be our object not to increase the unreasonable panic which has arisen. It is my persuasion that although it is wise to take precautions against contingent exposure and danger, there is no reason what. ever for supposing that the country was in any immediate danger of hostilities with any other power. There is, in fact, at the present time, no dispute between us and any other power on the Continent or in America. I have the happiness to say that our relations of peace and amity with other nations are most perfect, and I trust they may so continue; and whilst I deplore the events which have passed on the continent of Europe-events which, I fear, are the certain consequences of the revolution of 1848-I do trust that with the high civilisation and the knowledge which is daily thrown in upon us, and with the improved condition of the times, that rational liberty will at length be firmly established, and, with religion governing the hearts of men. may produce the happiness and good of mankind. (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON immediately, amidst loud cheers, rose from his place on the front bench below the gangway, and said that he felt it incumbent upon him to make some remarks, lest the house and the country should run away with the idea that he had abandoned principles which he had ever entertained, and changed opinions which he trusted he should never alter-that he had become, in short, the advocate of military despotism and of the abolition of constitutional government. He concurred in Lord John's definition of the relations between the Foreign Minister and the Crown, and in his representation of the usage of office. He had done nothing inconsistent with those relations, nor deviated from that usage. With reference to the Islington deputa-tion, he said :- The noble lord has commented upon an incident which I am ready to admit excited some degree of regret on my part-namely, the interview which took place between me and a certain deputation from Finsbury and Islington on the subject of the efforts made by her Majesty's government to obtain the release of the Hungarian refugees detained in the Turkish dominions. I was asked by letter to receive a deputation, instructed to express the acknowledgments of a certain meeting to me, as a member of the government and the organ of its foreign policy, for the efforts made to obtain the liberation of those refugees. I thought it was my duty, being thus applied to by respectable persons, to receive this deputation from a meeting of her Majesty's subjects. I certainly did not expect, not being so much in the habit of receiving deputations as my noble friend probably is-I did not expect that what passed in conversation with those persons was to appear in a newspaper paragraph next day as an important declaration on the part of her Majesty's government. ("Hear, hear." and a lauch.) But

Lord J. RUSSELL offered some explanatory remarks on various points; the Address was agreed to, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The house sat for about two hours and a half, chiefly eccupied with the consideration of the sessional orders. Mr. Hume moved that no money votes should be taken after twelve o'clock at night, which was negatived by a majority of eighty-two. The same hon. member complained of the heat and the bad ventilation of the new house, and sundry other small complaints filled up the short sitting.

THURSDAY, FEB 5. HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the motion for inserting her Majesty's mouse of London. On the motion for inserting her majors, most gracious reply to their lordships' address upon the journals, the Duke of Wellington defended the conduct of Sir Harry Smith in his government of the Cape. The answer to her Majesty was then ordered to be inserted on the journals. The Lord Chancellor laid upon the table a bill for the improvement of the general ad-ministration of the law. ministration of the law.

The house soon after adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house sat for a short time, but the business before it was entirely of a routine character.

### Markets, &c.

### CORN.

MARE-LANE, Monday, Feb. 2.—The show of wheat from the far-mers was moderate this morning, but its condition generally being much affected by the weather, the sale was slow at last Monday's prices, excepting the finest dry samples, which were fully as dear. The demand for foreign wheat was less active, but holders would not submit to any reduction in price. Flour firm, at full prices. Bar-ley wanted, and fine malting samples 1s per qr. dearer. Beans ready sale. Peas, i oth grey and white, 1s higher: The supply of oats was short by vessels but there being some quantity by railway rellaw could not set material material. sellers could not get more money.

#### CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 2.-The show of foreign stock in today's market was very moderate, both as to number and quality; but the supply of beasts derived from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scatland, was seasonably large, whilst its general condition was good. The weather being extremely wet, and Newgate and Leadenhall extensively supplied with meat killed in the pro-vinces, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d per Sibs. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s 8d per Sibs. Notwithstanding that we have to report a further decline in the number of sheep, the demand for that description of stack was for form active, nevertheless, a for that description of stock was far from active ; nevertheless, & fair clearance was effected at last week's currency. The highest quotation for the best old l'owns was 4s 4d per Sibs. About 2,000 sheep were out of the wool. The supply of calves was unusually small; nevertheless, the veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In pigs, the show of which was but moderate, very little

business was transacted, at late rates. Beef 2s 4d to 3s 8d; Mutton 2s 10s to 4s 4d; Veal 2s 10d fr 3s 10d ; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of Slbs. (sinking the

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, February 2.-Since our last these markets have been very moderately supplied with meat killed in London, but the arrivals from various parts of the country have been large-upwards of 16,000 carcases. Prime beet and mutton are in moderate request, at full prices. In other kinds of meat only a limited business is doing, at barely late rates. A few baskets of beef have arrived from the Continent.

#### PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday .- The transactions in Irish butter since our last

A new farce by Mr. Stirling Covne under the two of their leaving of their leaving the their support in-	een full and limited in quantity; prices for the most part
A new farce by Mr. Stirling Coyne, under the title of dependent of their locality. After much discussion the dependent of their locality. After much discussion the motion was produced here on Saturdee of the country may have been and elsewhere, and which Is and to that deputation which I have not stated in this house and elsewhere, and which has fied, therefore, in including Austria as one of the countries is per cw	d. The best butch met huvers at a further advance of sto
	CWL. Bacon was held with firmness and for extreme rais
	e demand was not quite so been Hame slightly more in the
	Lard in steady sale.
a about is all horne at the suble is a finite and the suble is a finit	LISH BUTTER MARKET, February 2.—Our trade continues in a ad state. In the absence of new milk butter in Dorset, we have
have not of the provided by the state of the provided by the state of the provided by the state of the provided by the provide	really nothing doing in the article. The old stock of it here
The sure of the purpose of taking a trin to Dania   Dingley Keighley Halifax Middley   (How how ) If The hour of the maintenance of mount of the maintenance	turn to a very bad account.
tainly might to see the addition not negative not negative not negative neg	•
have a long and realous debate the following resolutions i objected to such a s	BREAD.
her to Dieppe, and having arrived at that place the lade were agreed to Resolved 1st That we been expunged; outting office I have been expunged; outting office I have been expunged;	prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 61d. to
	or household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 41bs, loaf.
	COTTON.
	ERPOOL, Feb. 4 The sales of cotton to day were estimated 00 bales. of which exporters have taken 1,500, and specula-
Succentry makes her anagonance on it is and into in bird until of weller it he advisable to call a Communication that friendly volutions but	JULI DELES. "I DAY CONSIST ON OR O HOO I
	gyntian at aad to cad , 1 aan Sunnt of at to (d + anu ''
	slands, at 14d. to 191d. The imports since Thursday are
upon him by disguising herself as a fire-eating Frenchman, and challenging him to fight a drel when hand the Notes of the Manchester councill and and challenging him to fight a drel when hand the Notes of the Manchester councill and and the Notes of the Manchester councill and as the groundwork of my removal from of the Address,	islands, at 14d. to 191d. The imports since Thursday are bales. The market closed tamely, with prices of American
and the star and the Notes	Lany the same, but a shada occion to huy All oliging
and the sum of a lady (the supposed ) of a l	
	HIDES.
but, as the tide of the farce implies, in the dark, and poor draw their support from it draw their sup	DENHALL.—Market hides, 56ib. to 64ib., 14d. to 1fd. per [b. i 64ib. to 72ib., 14d. to 2d ; ditto, 72ib. to 80ib., 2d. to 24d. 80ib. to 88ib., 24 [ to 3d. ; ditto, 88ib. to 9aib., 3d to 3d.
bis communicating, called on me at my house to inform me of user and the bas mortally monoton	641b. to 721b., 14d. to 2d ; ditto, 721b. to 801b., 2d. to 40
his autagonist. Much amusement arises from this appre- hension, Greenfinch being alarmed and horror struck there was something behind the disto start a parallel on me at my house to inform me of ditto, so d	Solb. to SSID., 24 I to 3d. ; ditto, SSID. to Salb., 34 10 Sal
hension, Greenfinch being alarmed and horror-struck at the with with with with with a distance of the events event	8010. to SSID., $241$ to 3d.; ditto, SSID. to 951b.; $341003^{-1}$ ; 961b. to 1041b., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 0d.; ditto, 1041b. to 1121b., $4d$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; skins, each, 1s. 0u. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.
hension, Greenfinch being alarmed and horror-struck at the consequences of his "aristocratic fliritation," but in the end the discovers that the counters and the duelice on version which had taken place. That the contemplated convention weather here was something behind the 5 That the contemplated convention weather here was something behind the the same area and the duelice of the contemplated convention weather here was something behind the nion was exactly the opinion expressed in the latter part	sinds, cach, 18. 00. to as 00.; norse-mues as. to 03.
Then man on all all of the the notifier and the notifier a	COALS.
	NDAY, Jan. 26.—A very heavy market, with a general render
	-Stewart's 17s 0d Bradyll's, 17s 0d Kelloe's 17s - Warden ar
vehicle for the result of that conversation to his Mining I develop the great mass of the people. He con-	an 5 105 vu-narnev's 155 ba-annrham 155 vu-s-
vehicle for the display of Mr. Buckstone's drollery, and in this respect the result of that conversation to his Minis- this respect the result of that conversation to his Minis- this respect the result of that conversation to his Minis- that we keep our movement interval of a	is, 181-left from last day 21-total 192.
Enze who has result was only satisfy and hi and hat we give Ampassador at Paris wrote a dispatch to ask what instance in the instance and that we give a dispatch to ask what instance in the instance and the instance in the	
and at the should receive for his guidance in France during less.	in the
and at the fail of the curtain the piece was anounced for Star Revnolde the Star Revnolde the Star Revnolde that was to be presented to parts	ited by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Maccleefield-Sirver, in the
repetition amidst considerable applause. Sthe That these resolutions be sent to the Star Reynolds the interval before the vote of the French on the question and the Notes. Wind	ited by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macolesfield-Silver, in rish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printm office, 16, Great indmillastrast. How monked in the City of Westminster, for the
UCryal he should infuse in the valutions with the relations with the r	manimistres, may market, in the ony of westman, whishes
West Riding Christopher Shackleton Sec Covernment any greater degree of reserve than usual. I actions in France.	urish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printin office, 10, of the indmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the roprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published is the said WILLIAM RIDES, at the office in the same screet and wish Saturday, Pebruary 7th 1559
	rish,- Saturday, February 7th, 1552.