

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 destinies of the kingdom.

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

which they shall be watered in the Rhine; and Austria, with its Red Emperor, and Italy, with its smothered discontent, and the Kafirs shooting down our Redcoats and decamping with the flocks and herds of Cape farmers, truly there is a superfluous 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 buttermen 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 delinquents. If you desire any modification of the excise and duties, 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.

Any of this subject, another paragraph of it
sweep points attention to the Constitution for New
Zealand, which may, it seems, now be allow-
ed to emerge from its suspension. If we re-
collect rightly, that Constitution was based
upon Universal Suffrage. We are sure Englishmen
should be proud of the implied compliment that
liberty with which New Zealanders may be endow-
ed is too great to be safely trusted to them—that a
tattooed barbarian is more fit to choose his representa-
tives than an artisan or a factory operative. That, how-
ever, 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 ruled
is fully reciprocated by the ruled. No doubt we should
be told that there are great differences between the
two cases—(that here there are vast and important in-
terests (not the interests of the working man) to be
conserved—that there is not that antagonism at
conflict of warring classes which here distract us.
We may be, too, that a Property Qualification would
be almost to apply to savages who set a high value
on townships and war-clubs. But, whatever may
be said, it is a significant fact—a fact for the proletariat
to ponder on, and write the meaning out of—that the
title of HERI are in Whig eyes more fit for Consti-
tutional liberty than the descendants of the Saxon.

In another paragraph we find the announcement
stated with a deep expression of thankfulness that crime
has been hitherto the most lawless and 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 crime have done their work in the charnel
house of the Celt, and that what they have left under
the exodus of a people flying as though from the

VOL. XV. No. 744. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

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—an excellent friend with his most Christian and lazzaroni-like MAJESTY of Naples—are keeping up an agreeable acquaintance with the human leech who has sucked the blood of Hungary—are on visiting terms with the gora-stained 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 that in its right name, and not gild it with the term of amicable relations. When honest men consent 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 method of maintaining peace.

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 PALMERSTON ‘never more be officer of mine.’

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR:

DEAR SIR,—Nothing is of so much importance for the
"Organization 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 Jevons's

On Labour, Wealth, Exchange, Money.

1.—“Whether the four elements, and man’s labour therein, be the true Source of Wealth?”

2.—“What makes a wealthy nation? Whether mines of Gold and Silver are the sole of doing this? And whether the negroes among the gold sands of Africa are not poorer and destitute?”

3.—“Whether a fertile land, and the industry of its inhabitant, would not prove inexhaustible funds of wealth be the counters for conveying or recouping 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 began with 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 produced in this way more than he could consume, he would not exchange his surplus for the wants of others? Whether this must not produce credit? Whilst to facilitate these conveyances, to record and circulate this credit, they would not soon agree on certain tallies, 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 as well as by its use as a tally and weight? Whether it would not, much rather to circulate in large sums, and therefore preferable to gold? Whether large sums, that paper bath in many respects the advantage to be preferred, as being of more dispatch in payment, more easily transferred, preserved, and recovered when lost?”

Benefits of a National Bank

10.—“Whether the sure way to supply people with too much money, and to set them to work, be not a free circulation of gold, silver, or paper?”

11.—“Whether money could ever be wanted to the demands of industry, if we had a National Bank?”

12.—“Whether the discovery of the richest gold mine that ever was, in the heart of the Kingdom, would be any real advantage to us?”

13.—“Whether we are sufficiently sensible of the pecuniary security there is in having a *Bank, the assets 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?”

17.—“Whether the British Government, in its late unattended paper money in the American colonies, have not sprung from over-grating their lands, and issuing paper without discretion, and from the legislators, breaking their own rules in their own favour, thus sacrificing the public to their private advantage? And whether a National Bank, honestly might not easily prevent all such inconveniences?”

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 counters be not direct folly?”

What is a Pound?

21.—“Whether the term *Pound Sterling*, *Crown*, *Libre*, &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?”

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.

[illegible]

THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—On behalf of the Chartist locality of this town I 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.

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

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." It is not raising a doubt as to the security

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

PERSONS MISSING.

LATER PARTICULARS.

HUDDERSFIELD, THURSDAY, 10 P.M.—The excitement and grief occasioned by the terrible calamity at Holmfirth is beyond description. A body of water nearly five 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 inns. Some say nearly thirty have been picked up. Total loss some hundreds of thousands.

A "reservoir, belonging" to Mr. John Brooks, at the Hope mill 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 Aisleley, the large cotton factory of Mr. Vickors, 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 a large low ground in the vicinity, and rendering the road almost impassable.

"Haigh Foundry and Brook 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 & Engineers, or to any other society whose object is, either wholly or in part, to dictate terms to the employers of n the class of workmen which it is as to what hours the men shall work or how they shall work, or to any other society, or to receive for their work, or what kind of man 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 done any of the above things."

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

That document contains the minutes of the resolutions convened by the Conference of the Employers' Association, and was 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 or dissent.

Those who do wrong, who perform unjust acts, who violate the 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"

[illegible]

We ask 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 risk 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 intreat you to pause—to think well, both for your own sakes and for the sake of others, before you take so rash, unwise, unjust, and precipitate a step.

[illegible]

to the general public we appeal for constance, support, and help. We must trust that there is enough of good feeling to put down the proposition in its first form, wherever it shows its head. We think that the fact that in the study English we find that there is that love of fair play which will not countenance an organisation of the rougher and more isolated individuals forbidden to unite. Thousands of men in the lower class, in consequence of the power of large accumulated capitalists are passing day by day into the ranks of those who live by labour and wages; thousands more struggling in the vortex of competition and the same fate in store for their children. Our causes are theirs; their interests are our own are identical. Even now, the earnings of labour the main source of the retail trade is supported. The degradation of the skilled labourer involves the loss of the rule, of the tradesman,

By order of the council,
JOS. MUSTO, President
W. M. ALLAN, Secretary
London, 25, Little Alie street, Whitechapel, Jan. 29.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,
76 Charlotte street, Fitzroy St.

The evening party took place on Friday, January 23, when the managers of the Association were invited to Messrs. Newton, Allan, and Musto, of the Amalgamated Iron Trades, and other gentlemen interested in the operative movement.

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

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

An application was received from Mr. Henry, of V
blouisey, for some members of the Agency to attend a m
ing there for establishing a Store. Mr. Wooden atten
from the Agency, Mr. Furnival of the Council of Promot
and Mr. Walter Cooper, manager of the Working Tim
Association. The establishment of a Store in that vil
was decided on.

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.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

We have been compelled to adjourn our meeting until next week, our rooms not being completed. In extending our relations with other Stores, a course we wish to be at the very basis of successful Co-operation, should be given to fear of a delegate meeting of the non-Store; it would, we feel, be of great mutual advantage. The monies received are as follows:— Leeds subscription, £16s. 1d.; Huddersfield, for France, 19s. 6d.; ton, per Riley, Is. 6d.; Building Fund, 6d.; Propaganda Fund, 2s. 0d.

PARIS, Thursday morning, Eight o'Clock.—The news 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 was armed with a pistol; the shot struck the Queen's shoulder. He has been arrested.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Arnold, Eimore, Gloucestershire, miller—Thomas Wigan, Lancashire, grocer—Joseph Hall, Blandford, Dorsetshire, farmer—Thomas Harris, Camborne, Cornwall, grocer—Pudgett, Idle, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—Robert Swallham, Norfolk, scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Mr. VERNON SMITH, M.P., has, it is stated, received a ministerial appointment; and another declares Sir W. Molesworth likely to be equally fortunate.

perfect, the vessel was not only a success, but it became the robber of a family.

THE DEFACERS OF THE WOODEN WALLS OF OLD ENGLAND.—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 you would imagine the Lords of the Admiralty were doing everything they could for the complete and entire *break-up* of British Navy.

FRANCE.

GERMANY.

A long discussion ensued, after which the Chamber decided, when there appeared for the committee's order of the day, 139; against it, 133. The accustomed triumph of

ITALY

SWITZERLAND

BELGIUM

UNITED STATES

e | _____

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 have been present.

the voracious "lion" is "remarkably characteristic of the vulgar and scurrilous character of the language of this tract of pouncing on the defenceless a trait which, moreover, it displays a wonderful alacrity at feathering nest, which is foreign to the equiline nature. This manuscript creature (now in full feather at the Tuileries) in three years increased its depredations in France to amount of from £25,000 to £140,000 per annum. It is not, however, present, nor is it to be taken with a number of its kindred, deserving to itself what, if it were a lion, might be described as the lion's share. Thus gregario its rapacity, it presents another mark of affinity to the tures; and as the appellation of King Vulture is already pre-occupied, its instincts, which are markedly impious; get that the title more appropriate to the inclinations of Vulture would be *the Emperor-Pope*.

CONSIDERING THE ADVANTAGES.—After a careful perusal of the advertisements, we are compelled to confess that we have not met with any blunders that more nearly resemble our notion of an Irish blab, than one which some years ago appeared in the English papers. It was thus to an advertisement of a washing machine, in these words: "Every man his own washing woman!"

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

Mr. O'Connor: Oh, 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: None of the books we have show the expenditure.

The bill of costs was put in and portions read.

Examination resumed : He proposed the deed of sale Messrs. Weaving or Pincock 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

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 \$356 6s. This was his cash account against Mosses, Weaving and P.

ex- tence of the Company, but know nothing about it. Received the deposit from Mr. O'Connor. The rest was by a check on Mr. O'Connor. Received the interest of

£2,000. 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 he entered into much irrelevant matter.

from James Kelslaw. The sum of £350 was published in the "Star." The same with the sum 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 it

Mr. Roberts had taken the opinion of Counsel, and opposed to his giving up the deeds in the reversion.

