





## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

## THE ASSEMBLY.

On Friday the Assembly was engaged with the debate on the question of its own dissolution. The result of a division was the adoption of M. Rattau's project for a speedy dissolution, by 400 votes against 396, and its reference to a committee.

The question thus decided is equivalent to the first reading of a bill in the British parliament. It sanctions the principle of the Assembly, and it is considered here that the Assembly cannot go back on the question, but must fix an early day for the dissolution. Whether that day be the one fixed in the project of M. Rattau, the 19th March, or that proposed in the other project of M. Pagnerre and Bixio, the 4th May, is of comparatively little consequence, now that the principle of the project for a speedy dissolution is decided.

The next step consequent on the vote of last night will be the appointment of a new committee to report on the proposition of M. Rattau. That report cannot be brought up in less than eight or ten days, after which the project must be read three times, with intervals of five days, thus whatever expedition will be used the cause cannot be passed in much less than four weeks, and it is therefore presumed that the elections cannot take place before the beginning of April. A project was accordingly presented to-day, by MM. Wolowski de Latorre and Gerard, proposing April 10 for the dissolution of the present Assembly and the convocation of the next.

The members of the National Assembly met on Monday in their respective bureaux to examine the proposition of M. Rattau relative to the dissolution of the Assembly. The most perfect accord prevailed on the occasion between the Montagnards and the representatives of the Palais National, and both concurred in rejecting all the propositions tending to fix a date for the dissolution of the Assembly. They presented a majority of about 500, and all the commissioners elected to report on the proposition, with the exception of one, were averse to it. Those commissioners were—Messrs Roux Lavergne, Dilaunt, Dupont de Bassac, St. Gaudens, Jais Favre, Harin, Maréchal, Degoussier, Pierre Bonaparte, Sarrans, Grevy, Lignier, Liechtenberger, Combaré de Leval, and Rignier.

On Monday M. Armand Marrast was re-elected President of the Assembly, by a majority of 477 against 221, his competitor being M. Dufaure; but as it was previously announced that M. Dufaure declined the candidature, the contest was nominal.

**WHAT NEXT?**

The French Government is about to undertake a great maritime expedition, and there can be no doubt that it is for the Roman States, and with the object of reinstating the Pope in his dominions. The workmen and seamen at Cherbourg and Toulon are working day and night. Troops are embarking, and a 'War against Roman liberty' is said to be the order of the day!

## THE BONAPARTES.

The cousins of the President are likely to give him some trouble. Pierre Bonaparte has openly joined the Extreme Left. The ministry desires to remove M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of Prince Jerome, from Paris, by inducing him to accept an embassy, but he successively refused the mission to Brussels, the Hague, and London, and that of Constantinople. He has resolved to remain on the spot to take advantage of events.

## PRESIDENT OF THE TWO REPUBLICS.

The Attorney General of the Republic is actively engaged in prosecuting the most violent of the Club orators. M. Barnabe Chauveteau, President of the Club of the Reine Blanche, was convicted, by default, on Tuesday week, of having insulted the Commissioner of Police appointed to watch the proceedings of the club. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs. M. Barnabe Chauveteau has fled from justice.

M. Bernard, one of the most popular of the Socialist orators, was likewise convicted on the same day, for having, in a speech delivered in the Club of the Rue de Chabrol, made a libellous attack on General Lamoriciere. He was sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of 100 francs.

The trials by court-martial of the insurgents of June have recommenced in Paris. Two thousand men, notorious for the violence of their political opinions, have been accused, the evidence having been insufficient to convict them of the fact of their having taken up arms during the insurrection.

M. Barthelmy, who was tried by court-martial in Paris a few days since, and sentenced to hard labour for life, for having taken an active part in the insurrection of June, effected his escape from the military prison of the Rue Cherche-Midi on Friday night week. He was joined in his flight by Dr. Lacambre, an intimate associate of Blanqui. Lacambre had been arrested in consequence of having taken an active part in the attack on the National Assembly on the 15th of May. A strict search is being made for the fugitives.

The Club Valentino, of which M. Bernard was President, was closed on Monday night by the authorities. A considerable crowd, which assembled shortly afterwards, was dispersed by a patrol, composed of troops of the line and the garde mobile. This is a movement in a right direction.—Times.

[The truest Times ever rejoices at the persecution of the advocates of justice. That vile journal is the curse and disgrace of England.]

The Club of Travailleurs at Toulon has also been closed by the authorities.

## PERSUASION OF THE PRESS.

The Gazette of France, the organ of the Legation, was seized by order of the Attorney General of the Republic on Thursday night week, and the People's M. Proudhon's journal, was seized on Friday.

## THE RED REPUBLIC.

A party calling themselves 'Les Jeunes Montagnards' have started into existence. They have announced their intention to found a club to be called the Club de la Plaine Centrale.

The Times of Saturday contained a long account of a meeting of one of the ultra-democratic Clubs on the previous Wednesday, from which we give the following extracts:

'The more violent portion of the Republicans held a meeting last night at the Salle Valentino, in the Faubourg St. Honoré. The club was presided over by a person now notorious in Paris agitation, of the name of Bernard, who, it appears, is a schoolmaster at Belleville. He has, I believe, already borne testimony either to the sincerity of his opinions, which are Socialist as well as Republican, or to his love for notoriety, in the fact of more than one prosecution, fine, and imprisonment for the violence of his language. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, of middle size, thin, pale, with high cheek bones, with his long black hair falling down behind, and his upper lip concealed in a thick moustache, the very type of a being discontented with his lot, and busying himself with a quarrelsome and useful career of one of the most stormy characters. His voice was rather husky, his gesticulation theatrical; but his language was fluent, and often sarcastic. He took the chair at eight o'clock, and long before that hour the crowd outside the door waiting for admittance was considerable.

The spacious hall might contain about 2,000 persons, but little more than one-third, including those in the surrounding galleries and boxes, was filled. The majority of the auditors appeared to be composed of workmen, and there was a good sprinkling of blouses. Three or four soldiers in uniform were present, a few National Guards, and about twenty or thirty of the Garde Mobile, wearing, however, the forage cap as the only part of their uniform. The small sum of three sous was required from each as he entered—no doubt to defray the expenses of the numerous gaslights. The president took his place on the platform, and occupied by the orchestra when music and musical entertainment are given in the hall. On the raised platform, and behind the chair, were, either seated or standing, the members of the club, or those who were to address the meeting, and amongst whom the blouses predominated.

The president opened the proceedings with a long speech, and for about an hour entertained the auditors with explanations of the proceedings taken against him by General Lamoriciere for a libel. Whether from a wish not to aggravate the case, or taught by experience, he was rather moderate in his language he used towards the General, and his sarcasm was expressed in so artful a manner as, while it amused the audience, yet left him protected. He admitted the talents, the bravery of General Lamoriciere, but they were not greater than displayed by every soldier in the French army. The General owed his promotion, he said, perhaps partly to his sword, but certainly much to the favour he found in the eyes of the French Princes in Africa. Had

lodes and committees obeyed this central authority, with the exception of that of Vienna, which had its affluents in Hungary. Deputations from the latter, however, came to Berlin, where Kossuth and the Vienna conspirators employed agents and maintained active communications. Facts and undeniable judicial evidence are there to prove that a rising similar to that which took place at Vienna was projected at Berlin, and that numerous foreign agents, especially Poles, were congregated here in readiness, and in hopes of an explosion—which would have burst forth had not the Imperial general triumphed. Breslau and other Silesian towns, which may be regarded as the hot-bed and stronghold of ultra-democracy, furnished more than a fair quota of members to this Congress and Central Committee. Berlin, Halle, Stettin, and almost all Prussian towns, furnished their contingent. If the assertions of some of the members be true, the whole number of lodges in different parts of Germany amount to nearly two thousand, which were established by special delegates, selected for their Republican ardour, and probably for their reckless spirit; among the most zealous of the latter were, it is affirmed, three German American delegates, named Hans, of Cincinnati; Krag, of St. Louis; and Kuhl, of Philadelphia.

## THE FRANKFORT PARLIAMENT.

On the 13th inst., came to a decision on the Austrian question. By this decision the central committee are empowered to carry on diplomatic negotiations with Austria, just as if it were a foreign power.

## THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

(From the Times.)

## THE CAPTURE OF PESTH.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—The eleventh bulletin and the twelfth were published last night and this morning. They announce the concentration of the Imperial troops round Ofen and Pesth, and the surrender of these two cities.

The head quarters of Prince Windischgratz were, on the 4th inst., at Buda, about ten miles from Ofen. The first corps of the army was stationed at Pesth and Debonator, the second at Buda, and the third at Buda and Concorde. The first corps, under command of Baron Jellachich, met with the Hungarians in the course of its march upon Teteny, and a cannonade ensued; but when the Imperial troops proceeded to attack the heights on which the Hungarians had placed their batteries, the latter were withdrawn, and the Magyar forces retired upon Promontor.

The Imperial troops proceeded to approach the two capitals of Hungary. Their manoeuvres were not for one moment interrupted, not even by the arrival at head-quarters of a deputation from the Hungarian Diet, offering terms of surrender, and consisting of Count, Louis Bathiany, the ex-Prime Minister of Hungary, the Bishop of Lorinot, Count Malath, and M. Deak, formerly a member of the Cabinet. Prince Windischgratz peremptorily refused to receive these gentlemen as a deputation, but he accorded them a private interview, from which Count Bathiany was excluded, and in which they were given to understand that no terms short of unconditional surrender would be listened to by the Prince. The deputation took this answer back to Pesth, and when the Imperial troops advanced on the morning of the 5th inst., ready to attack the two cities of Ofen and Pesth, the two towns surrendered at once. The Magyar forces had evacuated them upon the approach of the Imperialists.

Kossuth has gone to Debreczin with his adherents, in order to form a junction with the troops of General Bem. He took with him the regalia of St. Stephen, the Hungarian King.

The statement of the Vienna mail of the 10th inst., that Kossuth had fled to Debreczin, with the regalia of Hungary and the bank-note press, is confirmed by the Breslauer Zeitung, which adds that he has been joined by the committee of Defence, and by those members of the Diet who had declared the throne of Hungary vacant, and that his partisans are some 12,000 strong. On the 6th inst. the 1st army corps of the Imperial troops left Pesth for Debreczin. Pesth and all its vicinity had been placed under martial law, and it is understood that the leaders of the revolt will all be tried by court-martial, and punished with rigour.

The fortress of Comorn still holds out. The maiden fortress sits on 'many waters'; in fact, its greatest strength consists in that position. But the Hungarian rivers are now at dry ground; the ice is equal to any weight; and thus, perhaps, in a few days we shall have the news of the conquest of Comorn.

News from Pesth to the 8th inst. states that a great many arrests had taken place, among the Counts Louis Bathiany and Anton Scapari among the number. The Ban of Croatia, Baron Jellachich has taken possession of the palace of Count Carlov.

## ITALY.

ROMAN STATES.—The Supreme Junta had dissolved itself, the only purpose of its existence having been to convolve the Constituent. The Pope, by a new brief, had announced a new mission of government, having at its head Cardinal Alarici.

(The proclamation of the Constituent took place at Civita, under a salute of 101 guns.

## MAGNIFICENT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

On the 2nd, notwithstanding the intense cold, a most imposing demonstration came off at Rome. Towards evening the guards began to gather on the Piazza Venezia with banners and music. The whole garrison of Rome turned out, pioneers, cannoniers, and all the general camp. The march began by torchlight. Scores of blazing firebrands traversed the Corso, and from all the quarters of the town that long avenue was the conduit of the population towards the place of rendezvous—the large square del Popolo. Troops of Dragons opened the procession with brass bands, then came the fourteen standards of the fourteen wards into which Rome is divided, followed by crowds of pedestrians. The colours of the Ferretti family (orange and white) were conspicuous among the flags. The juvenile regiment of Speranza came next, and then the civic troops in immense force, with their artillery, sappers, and miners, with axes, heard, and apron, six large guns, from the arsenal of St. Angelo, and the whole body of Papal carabinieri. For an hour the march kept on, and the disembodying mass had then filled the whole square and its neighbourhood, which blazed with the light of a thousand torches. 'To the Capitol!', was the cry; and every house in the Corso being lit up, rolled back the tide of population to that immortal spot. All the banners were round the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, and amid solemn silence and intense cold, all heads being uncovered, the decree convoking the Constituent Assembly was read. Then up rose the Abate Rumbaldi, and said: 'Roman people! Your fathers, from this hill, originated civilisation amid barbarous Europe, and you have to begin the work again this year of our Lord, to rescue Italy from dark intrigues and brutal despots; and I, as a clergyman (sacerdote di Christo), call on you from the Capitol to vindicate your independence and your right to self-government—principles whose root is in the gospel.'

These words were received with enthusiastic applause, and the orator having recommended the people to observe the calmness and dignity becoming a truly civilised nation, the multitude instantly separated in the greatest order.

## TROOPS OF WAR.

Advices from Turin of the 8th inst., state that Marshal Radetzki had, it was rumoured, published an order of the day, in which he proclaimed the resumption of hostilities as imminent, and promising to enter Turin at the head of the victorious Croats after two battles. It was also reported that Venice would be attacked.

DUCHIES.—The Alta of Florence says that a grave insurrection had broken out at Piacenza.

## THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC—UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Provisional Government of Venice has issued a decree establishing a permanent Assembly of the representatives of the State of Venice, with the power of deciding upon everything relating to the interior or exterior condition of the State. The representatives are elected by direct Universal Suffrage, in the proportion to the population of one to 1,500. All citizens twenty-one years of age and upwards are electors. The elections will commence on the 20th of January, and the representatives will meet immediately after; their mandate is to last six months.

## THE CLANON PUBLISHED, UNDER DATE OF VERA, THE 4TH INST.

At the moment of the closing the book, we learn that from 400 to 500 insurgents have entered Spain by Echalar. They are commanded by General Zariategui. Another band of 100 men, under Sanz, have also entered Spain by Logaromuri.

A letter from the frontiers of Catalonia of the 11th inst., announces that a sanguinary engagement

between the Queen's troops, commanded by General de la Concha, and the insurgents headed by Cabrera, took place on the 7th inst., between Vich and St. Hippolyte. Between 600 and 700 men of both forces were put hors de combat. The letter adds that Colonel Viver had captured thirty-two of a band of forty republicans with ammunition and horses.

## TURKEY.

The Journal de Constantinople states that intelligence had been received from Kurdistan, that the province of Kakiari, had raised the standard of revolt. 'This insurrection,' remarks that journal, is not of a nature to cause the slightest uneasiness to the Porte, and cannot be considered as anything else than an act of folly.

## ALTA CALIFORNIA; OR THE NEW GOLD REGION.

From the geographical memoir upon Alta California (the California) acquired by the late treaty with Mexico) addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fremont to the Senate, at the last session of Congress, we make a few extracts descriptive of the country:

'Alta California is divided into two parts—Eastern and Western. The Eastern portion, lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east, and the great range of the Sierra Nevada on the west, comprehends an area of about 500 square miles, and saving the region around the Green Salt Lake in the north-east corner, and a few green spots along the flanks of the Western Mountains, is a howling desert of burning sand, bald mountains, and is covered with evidences of volcanic action. It comprehends five-sixths of the territory of California, as acquired from Mexico. The only white settlement within its limits is the Mormon colony near the great Salt Lake. The Great Basin is surrounded by mountains on all sides, and the rivers which flow into it from the mountains empty into lakes the waters of which are evaporated in the sun, as a substitute for an outlet to the sea, or the streams are absorbed by the sands of the desert; as, for instance, Mary's river, after a course of 300 miles, suddenly sinks into the sands, its waters as thick and bitter as bitumen, from the impregnations of its volcanic trail.

'The western division of California lies west of the great range of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the Pacific Ocean. Excepting the Mormons, near the Salt Lake, which tranches upon Oregon, the entire basin of this western section is the only part of California with which the army, navy, and settlers from the United States have had anything to do. All the accounts we have had of California, from time immemorial, apply to the slip of country flanking the Pacific Ocean.

## SIERRA NEVADA.

This Sierra is part of the great mountain range which, under different names and with different elevations, but with much uniformity of direction and general proximity to the coast, extends from the peninsula of California to Russian America, and without a gap in the distance through which the waters of the Rocky Mountains could reach the Pacific Ocean except at two places, where the Columbia and Fraser's river respectively find their passage. This great range is remarkable for its length, its proximity and parallelism to the sea coast, its great elevation, often more lofty than the Rocky Mountains, and its many grand volcanic peaks, reaching high into the region of perpetual snow. Rising singly, like pyramids, from heavily timbered plateaux, to the height of fourteen and seventeen thousand feet above the sea, these snow peaks constitute the characteristic feature of the range and distinguish it from the Rocky Mountains and all others on our part of the continent.

That part of this range which traverses Alta California is called the Sierra Nevada (Snowy Mountain). It is a grand feature of California, and a dominating one. It divides California into two parts, and exercises a decided influence on the climate, soil, and productions of each. The two sides of the Sierra exhibit two distinct climates. The mean results of observations made on the eastern side, at sunrise, 30 deg.; the state of vegetation and the appearance of the country being at the same time (second week of December), that of a confirmed winter, the rivers frozen over, snow on the ridges, annual plants dead, grass dry, and deciduous trees stripped of their foliage. At the western base the mean temperature during a corresponding week was, at sunrise 29 deg., and at sunset 52 deg.; the state of the atmosphere and of vegetation that of advancing spring; grass fresh and green, four or eight inches high, vernal plants in bloom, the air soft, and all the streams free from ice. Thus, December on one side of the mountain was winter, on the other it was spring.

WEST OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, AND BETWEEN THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SEA, is the second grand division of California, and the only part to which the name applies in the current language of the country. It is the occupied and inhabited part, and so different in character, so divided by the mountain wall of the Sierra from the great basin above, as to constitute a region to itself, with a structure and configuration, soil, climate, and productions of its own; and as Northern Persia may be referred to as some type of the former, so may Italy be referred to as some point of comparison for the latter. North and south, this region embraces about ten degrees of latitude—from thirty-two degrees, where it touches the peninsula of California, to 42 degrees, where it bounds on Oregon. East and west, from the Sierra Nevada to the sea, it will average in the middle parts, 150 miles, in the northern parts, 200; giving an area of above one hundred thousand miles. Stretched along the mild coast of the Pacific, with a general elevation in its plains and valleys of only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea—and backed by the long and lofty wall of the Sierra—mildness and gentleness may be assumed as the characteristics of its climate. The inhabitant of corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic side of the continent can with difficulty conceive of the soft air and southern productions under the same latitudes in the maritime regions of Upper California. The singular beauty and purity of the sky in the south of this region is characterised by Humboldt as a rare phenomenon, and all travellers realise the truth of his description.

The present condition of the country affords but slight data for forming correct opinions of the agricultural capacity and fertility of the soil. Vancouver found, at the mission of San Buenaventura, in 1792, latitude 34 deg. 16 min., apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches, and pomegranates growing together with the plantain, banana, cocan, sugar cane, and indigo, all yielding fruit in abundance, and of excellent quality. Humboldt mentions the olive oil of California as equal to that of Andalusia, and a wine like that of the Canary Islands. At present but little remains of the high and various cultivation which had been attained at the missions.

## CALIFORNIA.

The productions of the south differ from those of the north and of the middle. Grapes, olives, Indian corn have been its staples, with many assimilated fruits and grains. Tobacco has been recently introduced, and the uniform summer heat which follows the wet season, and is interrupted by rain, would make the southern country well adapted to cotton.—What is the first product of the north where it always constituted the principal cultivation of the missions. This promise to be the grain-growing region of California. The moisture of the coast seems particularly suited to the potato and the vegetables common to the United States, which grow to an extraordinary size.

THE VALLEYS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN. These valleys are one, discriminated only by the names of the rivers which traverse it. It is a single valley—a single geographical formation—near 500 miles long, lying at the western base of the Sierra Nevada, and between it and the coast range of mountains, and stretching across the head of the bay of San Francisco, with which a delta of twenty-five miles connects it.

The valley of the San Joaquin is about 300 miles long and sixty broad, between the slopes of the coast mountain and the Sierra Nevada, with a general elevation of only a few hundred feet above the level of the sea. It presents a variety of soil, from dry and unproductive to well watered and luxuriantly fertile.

The northern half of the valley of Alta California is watered by the Sacramento, which runs down south into the Bay of San Francisco, while the San Joaquin comes into it from the southern extremity, flowing westward, and meeting the Sacramento in the bay, which is nearly in the middle of the valley.

The valley of the Sacramento is divided into upper and lower—the lower two hundred miles long, the upper about one hundred; and the latter not merely entitled to the distinction of upper, as being higher up on the river, but also as having a

superior elevation of some thousands of feet above it. It ascends like an immense column upwards of 14,000 feet (nearly the height of Mont Blanc), the summit glistening with snow, and visible, from favourable points of view, at a distance of 140 miles down the valley.

## WESTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

The western flank of the Sierra belongs to the maritime region, and is capable of adding greatly to its value. It is a long wide slope, timbered with grass, with intervals of arable land, copiously watered with numerous and bold streams, and without the cold which its name and altitude might imply. In length it is the whole extent of the long valley at its base, five hundred miles. In breadth it is from forty to seventy miles, from the summit of the mountain to the termination of the foot hills in the edge of the valleys below, and almost the whole of it available for some useful purpose—timber, pasture, some arable land, mills, quarries—and so situated as to be convenient for use, the wide slope of the mountain being of easy and practicable descent. Timber holds the first place in the advantages of this slope, the whole being heavily wooded.

Many of the numerous streams, some of them amounting to considerable rivers, which flow down the mountain side, make handsome, fertile valleys. All these streams furnish good water power. The climate in the lower part of the slope is that of constant spring, while above the cold is not in proportion to the elevation.

## BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND DEPENDENT COUNTRY.

The bay of San Francisco has been celebrated, from the time of its first discovery, as one of the finest in the world, and is justly entitled to that character, even under the sea-view of a mere harbour. But when all the necessary advantages which belong to it—fertile and picturesque dependent country, mildness and salubrity of climate, connexion with the great interior valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, its vast resources for ship timber, grain, and cattle, when these advantages are taken into the account, with its geographical position on the line of coasting commerce, and its importance far above that of a mere harbour, its latitudinal position is that of Lisbon; its climate is that of southern Italy; settlements upon it for more than half a century attest its healthfulness; hold shores and mountains give it grandeur; the extent and fertility of its dependent country give it great resources for agricultural commerce, and population.

The bay opens to the right and left, extending in each direction about thirty-five miles, having a total length of more than seventy, and a coast of about 275 miles. It is divided by straits and projecting points into three separate bays, of which the northern two are called San Pablo and Suisun bays. Within the view presented is of a mountainous country, the bay resembling an interior lake of deep water, lying between parallel ranges of mountains. It is not a mere indentation of the coast, but a little sea to itself, connected with the ocean by a defensible gap, opening out between seventy and eighty miles to the right and left, upon a breadth of ten to fifteen, deep enough for the largest ships, with bold shores suitable for towns and settlements, and fertile adjacent country for cultivation. The head of the bay is about forty miles from the sea, and there commences its connexion with the noble valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento.

## THE GOLD REGION—THE CLIMATE.

The gold region of California is in the Sacramento and its tributaries. The climate of the country has been termed the valley, but the rainy season, and the dry, and the valley begins in November, and continues to the end of February, or beginning of March. The rest of the year is without rain, and the streams from the Sierra Nevada afford all the facilities for irrigation in the heats of July and August. The whole valley abounds in wild cattle, wild horses, elk, deer, antelopes, grizzly bears, partridges, water fowls, salmon, &c. All the products of the United States, from apples to oranges, from potatoes to sugar cane, may be produced in the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. The climate is remarkably healthy.

Such is the California on the Pacific—the richest, most picturesque and beautiful region, for its extent, upon the face of the earth. Such is the El Dorado of the gold mines; such is the great acquisition of the late war with Mexico.

## NO MORE MEDICINE! NO MORE DELICATE CHILDREN!

DELICATE CHILDREN.—J. D. BARNES, (London) and irregularity of Intestines, the main cause of Nervousness, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Flatulency, Prolapsus of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

THE REVELANTA ARABICA FOOD. A delicious Farina derived from an African plant, discovered by the late J. D. BARNES, and sold by J. D. BARNES, 25, New Bond Street, London. The best food for children, and the only food which—unlike that mischievous substance called Arrowroot—does not turn acid upon, or discolour, or become rancid, or become a disagreeable meal of which saves four times its value in other food, is hence effecting an economy instead of causing an expense.)

## CASES.

4, Rose Villas, North End, Fulham, London, Oct. 2, 1848. My dear Sir.—I shall ever be ready to bear testimony to the efficacy of your medicine in curing my child, John, of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21, 1848.—Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, since I have been using your medicine, my child, John, has been cured of the complaint of the Heart, Nervous Headaches, Nausea in the Head and Stomach, Indigestion, Spasms, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Consumption, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea, Nausea after eating or at sea, Low Spirits, Syphilis, Constipation, &c. &c. &c. The system is so affected, that digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, is effected.

Southwick Park, Fareham, Hants, Oct. 21











Whigs or Tories, those who constitute the staff of each party will take care that the national resources are cultivated to that exact point which will enable the supporters of the existing Government to distribute the lion's share amongst their own partisans. (Cheers.) And you, labourers, never lose sight of the irrefragable fact, that those locusts of patronage, and those traders who live by profits, measured by cheapness, are established by the destruction of a competitive resource, and will ever prefer the smaller amount of national wealth to that lion's share for their portion, to that national wealth being troubled, the poor and the industrious having their fair share of the increase. (Cheers.) Then, again, bear in mind, that every man freely employed upon the Land is a national freeman, and every man who is not

relieves the overstocked Labour market of a competitor, and the rate-payers from the burden of supporting him in idleness. (Cheers, Ay, you may cheer, but I do not value you

this platform and told you that he had his heart in his hand—that you were the gods of creation, and that he was ready to put him-  
 self head upon the block to establish your principles, you would cheer him to the echo; but I tell you that I am not prepared to sacrifice that much of my little finger for men who are not prepared to make the sacrifice of a true giving exertion. (Cheers.) Now, when men get up to talk such rubbish, put your tongue in the side of your cheek and shut your eyes, and sing out, “Tell us something about Labour,” and if they continue in the old strain, cry out, “Bah, we don’t want any more of your rubbish.” (Hear, hear.) This country is said to be overpopulated, while I contend that it is not populated to the one-fifth of its requirements; but population, like labour, is measured

is a great patron of emigration, and so was the "*Times*," until its readers began to feel the loss of their Irish slaves, and then the "*Times*" began to weep over the departed Irish, and Prince Albert should bear in mind that if we were overpopulated, he had no business to come here. (Great cheers and laughter.)

But, as I observed before, the philanthropic Prince no doubt imagines that every emigrant will become a Field-Marshal, Colonel of Dragoon, and King Consort, with handsomely pocket money to amuse himself. (Great cheers and laughter.) I love to talk of this

mind my London hearers of what I have stated in the country, and that is—if Prince Albert had built 300 cottages and four school houses

for the poor, there would be an office in every street in London, with agents to issue tickets of inspection; all the nobility would apply for permission to visit the lovely cottages of the philanthropic Prince; but now, if Lady Susan, with her mother Lady Dorothy, happen to drive past those cottages, and if Lady Susan, struck with their beauty, and the magnificence of the school house, should say to Lady Dorothy—"Oh, mamma, look at those lovely cottages," Lady Dorothy, in horror, would exclaim, "Pull down the blind; love, they are the beastly hovels of that beastly devil, Feargus O'Connor." (Great laughter and cheers.) My friends, some of the speakers have reminded you of the danger of secret meetings, but I did not wait for the inevitable result to convince me of that fact, because

House, I asserted that the effect would be, the establishment of secret societies, and assassinations.

good sense of the majority would curb and subdue the insanity and wild enthusiasm of hired spies and informers; for, as Burke states, "Open speaking is like the Hue and Cry, that puts you on your guard, and announces the thief's approach." (Hear, hear.) However, you may rest assured, that the Whigs have not heard the last of their nine months' barbarities and atrocities. (Cheers.) I may stand alone in the House of Commons, and it is my pride that I do stand alone, and that I am the parol of all villanies and the redoubt of all

attach to my seat is not the patronage that confers, but the power it gives me of advocating your principles as boldly in the Senate

although Lord John Russell twitted me with my  
my oath of allegiance in the House of Commons,  
mons, yet I tell that noble lord here, as I do to  
him there, that there is more allegiance in the  
desire to preserve peace and harmony, through  
contentment and industry, than in preserving  
tyranny by brute force and oppression  
(Cheers.) You, working men of England,  
must bear in mind that it has been through  
foreign agency that the greatest changes have  
been forced from the British Minister. Upon

1793, the Minister of that day, looking with  
jealous eye upon Ireland, promised the Irish  
Catholics a great relaxation of the pen.

code; but when Dumourier sold the cause of the English Minister withold the promise of a boon, created a Rebellion, and bought the country. So in 1830, the three glorious days in Paris laid the foundation of the Reform Bill, which had been fruitlessly agitated for forty-one years; and you may rely upon that England, surrounded by a population of nearly one hundred millions, contending against the league of kings, with a dissatisfied population at home, will not be able to measure her policy by the satisfaction of the INS, and the promises of the OUTS; but if her foreign relations are to continue with those foreign nations, her policy must be moulded in accordance with their adopted systems. (Cheers.) During the last session of Parliament, Kensington Common—(loud cheers)—and the dread of Chartism, was the stock-in-trade of the Whigs. They said to the afflicted country gentlemen—"See what a condition this country would be brought to, if, in the midst of continental revolutions and domestic quietude, the country should be left without a government; and the landlords, very foolishly, and very ignorantly believing the representations of the Home Secretary, as regards the disturbances he created through spies and informers—(loud cheers)—for the very purpose of affrighting landlords, and maintaining order—remained calm and quiescent—but that dodge can't be repeated. They now look to quarter-day. Peel's young staff of expectants will now wait upon his policy if it is slow, while the Pro-

things of this life ; for you may depend upon it that the terms Whig and Tory are all moonshine—the proper name will be catch-penny

those in having patronage, and those out looking for patronage. (Cheers.) Working men in conclusion I have only to say that I am no crest-fallen or cowed ; that you are, of all people in any country, the best instructed in the Labour Question ; and although the Whites may clutch Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, O'Donoghoe, Cuffey, and others, yet if they perished in their struggle for liberty mark the future in their fate. Byron said :—

They never fail who die  
In a great cause! The block may soak the gore ;  
Their heads may sodden in the sun ; their limbs  
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—  
But still their spirits walk abroad. Though years  
Elate, and others shun as dark a doom,  
They but augment the deep and sweeping thought  
Which overpower all others, and conduct  
The world at last to freedom.

[Mr O'Connor resumed his seat amidst tremendous cheers, waving of hats, and clapping of hands.]

The resolution was put and carried, amidst general acclamation.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr Kydd, was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated many on leaving the hall took out their cards of membership.







justice, he would follow out the suggestion of Mr. James, and thrash them well. Some of the boys complained of not having a sufficiency of bread for breakfast, on which Mr. Drouet's conduct became more violent; he said that they (the visitors) were actually unfair; that they ought to be satisfied to rely upon his character; that they had no right to pursue inquiry after that fashion, and that he would be glad to get rid of the children who complained. The report concluded by stating that the visitors left without completing their inquiry. On the 17th the children were again visited by a committee of the board. They inspected the bread, meat, and



Open Parliament in person, January 29th, 1849,