

But there are to be other parts of the state machine besides its head. It says something against the principle of centralisation, something for the principle of association, that even LOUIS NAPOLEON is conscious of his inability to rule alone. He must have a ministry, or, more properly speaking, a Council of State, neither free nor responsible. Not free, because the mere reflex of him; not responsible, because deprived of the volition of free agents. The duties of this Council of State are to advise the head of the Government, in whom every vestige of initiative power seems to reside, and to act as the advocates of his policy with the other classes of the legislature. Then there is to be a Senate chosen, really by the PRESIDENT, not by the nation, for the wealth they have wrung out of the poor—the talents they have shown in supporting wrong—and the services they have rendered to the cause of absolute rule—and this Senate is neither to be free nor responsible. Certainly not free, because it may not discuss anything except that which the one free mind of France suffers them to discuss; certainly not responsible to the nation, for their deliberations are to be conducted with closed doors. Beyond the Senate there is to be a Legislative Assembly, chosen by the people without ballot, so that they may be responsible and their aided by the head of the Government, so that their choice may be free, and this Assembly is to act over and over again the part which the whole French nation has lately

your advocate as it may be.

Your most Obedient Servant,
DALSTON.

Dalston, Cumberland, Jan. 12th, 1862.

REFORM CONFERENCE, MANCHESTER.—At a general meeting of the Committee on Wednesday it was unanimously resolved:—"That it is desirable that the Working Man's Conference, intended to be held in this district, should not be called until after the meeting of Parliament, in order that the people may have the opportunity of learning something of the nature of the Reform measure which may be proposed to the government; this Committee, therefore, resolves to postpone the said Conference, from the 19th inst., until the meeting of Parliament, and that due notice of the day of meeting shall be given."—JOHN EDWARDS, Secretary.

the division of classes. No ; I insist no point of the Charter, but I cease to hold prominently before the public those clauses which the said public are deeply prejudiced against ; with me they remain in abeyance—shelved, if you like, but placed within sight, so that they may be taken down and re-introduced at the fitting opportunity.

I do hope something will be done. I know the indebted Executive can scarcely move ; but all hands are not so tied. What if a meeting were publicly called at one of the usual places : Would the Executive feel jealous at such a proceeding, or conclude that it was for a hostile purpose ? I act with, not

"The year 1852 opens in blackness and darkness for the liberties of Europe. God only knows what we shall see before its close. In confirmation of the mean opinion I have of our own regular troops, I may mention that most disastrous news has arrived to-day from the seat of war with the Kaffirs at the Cape of Good Hope; the London 'Times' says that about 4,000 of our troops there—which are some of

A notification has been issued for alms in favour of the great Roman Catholic Church to be erected in London. A treaty has been signed with Holland for reciprocity in navigation and port duties.

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THE FLESH-POTS OF THE NAVY.

Reviews.

Well, we at last sat down on our old turf seats, not far from the entrance of a field where an accident had evidently taken place. The wagon must have knocked against the gate, and spilt some of its topmost sheaves. The sheaves were taken away, but the place was strewn with relics of the upset, and a little harvest of the long yellow straw and the rich brown ears remained to tempt the eye. And as we were talking over the accident, and, of our own, and as we were talking over reasons for believing that my poor stick had found a water grave, we became aware of two little girls, who stole timidly and quietly up to the place, and began gladly and thankfully to pick up the scattered corn.

"My poor things, we knew them well," we had known them for a dead of consumption scarcely a year ago; and afflicting it was to see these poor children, delicate girls of seven and five years old, already at work to help their widowed mother, and rejoicing over the discovery of these new ears of fallen wheat, as if it were the gold mines of California. A drove of pigs was looming in the distance; and a little damsel flung down her work, and sprang up to encourage the poor children to hasten to the straw for corn. "Oh, my little maid, and puts her whole heart and soul into such kindness. It was worth something to see how she pounced upon every straggling straw, clearing away all

There are but two classes in the community who seem to thrive under its operation, and these are the experienced capitalist and the unprincipled speculator. It lends undue influence to the money-power of the one, and to the other it holds out a positive inducement to fraud. To the prudent it proves too often a deadly snare; and we may venture to affirm that every one who reads these lines can readily call to mind some grievous case of individual hardship indicated by this discriminating index. To the progress of the middle and lower classes it creates an artificial barrier, not insurmountable indeed, as the annals of British industry can show, but still formidable, and in the case of humble men of genius often fatal. The combined operation of our partnership and patent laws checks the spirit of invention among our workmen to their own individual disadvantage, and to the far greater loss of the public. These latter grounds alone furnish ample motives for legislative interference; but there are besides a political and social reason why the law should undergo a complete revision. The present law of partners and patents tends to widen the broad line which in this country exists between the richer and the poorer classes, and whatever has that effect diminishes at once the symmetry and the safety of the social structure. The weak efforts of modern statesmanship have been made with the view of effacing, as far as possible, this unseemly blemish; nor have these efforts been made in vain. So long, however, as the present law of

Although we had intensely enjoyed the happiness of the steady-eyed Jane, in her prettily-provided little packets, yet, there was something in the infection of the laundry-maid's voice, and the ardent truth of her manner, as she poured out her story, that had made Susan feel a sympathy in her sister's thoughtfulness, that made her take scarcely less interest in her, than in the other. Beloved Charles Lamb,—who, in one of his exquisite little papers, playfully confesses to “a kindliness, that almost amounts to a passion, for the feeble, the helpless virgins,”—had kindled a compassionate tenderness toward them, and Susan, who, in her sincere and unvarnished sympathy, had proved herself as kindly-natured, in her way, as the considerate Jane.

Through many successive summers, we have retained a most vivid remembrance of those three young and noble people, in their simple, affectionate happiness. And said Susan, as we looked back on the scene, “I have often seen them, as we last beheld them; when the coach,—stopping on the borders of a common, at a wayside cottage, where stood a joyful group clustered in the porch, awaited them, deposited our four friends in the carriage, and then, as they waved their hands to the waving willows, and the waving reeds, and the waving grass, and the waving clouds, and the waving ground! all talking at once, now shaking hands, now laughing each other, with glistening eyes, and smiling

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE TASK OF THE AGE

FREEDOM FUND SOCIETY

THE late Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, who fell a victim to the late engagement with the Kaffirs in Waterkloof, was a native of Ayton, Berwickshire.

Varieties.

favour, for tyranny itself is to me a word less odious than
toleration.—*W. S. Landor.*

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

the plan goes on, and prospers—that boys by hundred are returned upon the streets as useful members of society.

Circumstance	Percentage (%)
If someone is attacking you	85
If someone is threatening you	75
If someone is harassing you	65
If someone is insulting you	55
If someone is annoying you	45

future prospects of the movement, and the late resignation in the Executive. Considerable blame was attached to those who resigned—more especially to Ernest Jones; but no decision was come to upon the subject. The delegation from the Metropolitan Council reported relative to the

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

BANISHMENT OF EIGHTY-THREE REPRESENTATIVES AND DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

On Saturday morning last the following decree appeared in the 'Moniteur':—

'In the name of the French people, Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, decrees:—

'Art. 1. Are expelled from the French territory, from that of Algeria and of the colonies, for the sake of general safety, the former representatives of the Legislative Assembly, whose names follow:—E. Valentin, P. Racocho, A. Verdier, B. Cholat, L. Latrade, M. Renaud, J. Benoit (du Rhone), J. Burgard, J. Colfau, J. P. Ranc (du Rhone), P. Ch. Gambon, C. Lagrange, M. Nadaud, B. Terrier, V. Hugo, Joly, Combar, Boysser, Duches, Emery, Guilgot, Hochstetler, Michot-Bontet, Baume, Bertholon, Serfiche, De Flotte, Joigneux, Laboulaye, Bruns, Esquiros, Madiet-Montjau, N. Parfait, E. Peau, Pelletier, Raspail, T. Bac, Bancel, Belin (Drome), Besse, Bousquet, Brives, Chavoix, Dulac, Dupont (de Bassac), G. Dussout, G. Lefran, Lafon, Lamare, P. Lefran, J. Leroux, P. Maigre, Malardier, Mathieu (Drome), Millotte, Rosell-Mollet, Charras, Saint-Pierre, Sommier, Testelin (Nord).

'Art. 2. In the case in which, contrary to the present decree, one of the individuals designated in the first article should re-enter the territories interdicted to him, he may be transported by measure of public safety [that is, by decree of the executive power.]—Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the council of ministers having been heard, Jan. 9th, 1852.—LOUIS NAPOLEON.'

It will be observed that the President in this decree, one of the first issued from the Tuilleries, drops the patronymic designation of his family, and signs himself in sovereign style Louis Napoleon. The decree is counter-signed by De Morry, Minister of the Interior. The names of the proscribed, as will be perceived, belong all to members of the Mountain.

The second decree is as follows:—'Art. 1. Are from the present moment banished from the French territory, and that of Algeria, for the sake of general security, the former representatives of the Legislative Assembly, whose names follow:—Duvergier de Hauranne, Creton, General de Lamoriciere, General Changarnier, Baz, General Le Flo, General Bédou, Thiers, Chambolle, De Remusat, J. De Lasterrie, E. de Girardin, General Lalet, P. Duprat, E. Quinet, A. Thourct, V. Chauvort, Versigny.'

'Art. 2. They cannot enter France or Algeria except by virtue of a special authorisation of the President of the Republic.'

By another decree it is stated, 'That Marc-Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathe, and Richardet shall be transported to French Guiana.'

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—'The "Moniteur" of this morning will stand as one of the blackest records of the revolution of the 2nd of December. It contains three lists of proscription, which may compare in iniquity with the most terrible and vindictive decrees of any era of political revolution, ancient or modern. The alternate retaliations of the bloody parties of Marius and Sulla in the dying days of the Roman Republic, the rolls of eminent senators marked down for exile and beggary by Octavian Caesar and Mark Anthony in the opening of their ruthless triumvirate; the deeds of the Comité de Salut public in the reign of Terror, alone can challenge competition with the acts which are announced to us by the "Moniteur" of this morning. At one fell swoop, without trial of any sort, by a stroke of the pen, sixty-six representatives chosen by the nation to legislate for their country, men including several of the first order in a variety of departments, by one scratch of the dictator's pen are expropriated from France, and not only this, but are pushed from the frontier with the incredible menace that, if they re-enter their country, they will subject themselves to transportation. A second list of seventeen representatives, including the most illustrious French statesmen and generals of the day, are also banished. The government apparently is not so ready to make public the penalty with which these also have been threatened in case of their re-entering the French territory. But the most daring violation of all rights remains to be told. Five representatives are transported to Cayenne. The name which heads this last list is that of Marc Dufraisse. His crime apparently is a speech which he made in the Assembly, justifying the deputation of Louis XVI., a measure voted by the statesman who had the chief finger in concocting the constitution proposed by Louis Napoleon to the French people. The condemnation of these five representatives of the Mountain to the fate of felons in a penal colony is certainly the most atrocious feature in these iniquitous decrees.'

Beside the announcement of this iniquitous measure of transporting to a penal colony thousands of French citizens, accused of no crime, without form of law, or trial, is a circular from the Minister of Worship, ordering a general thanksgiving on this day throughout France, while the same Minister has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, ordering that a Te Deum should be celebrated in all the churches throughout his diocese, 'in order to thank God, whose protecting hand has been visibly stretched over France.' The bishops throughout France have received similar orders. The same letter directs that, according to the intentions of the President of the Republic, and in order to conform as closely as possible with Art. 8 of the Concordat of 1801, after the passage, 'Domine saltem fac Rempublicam,' that of 'Domine saltem fac Ludovicum Napoleonem.' The letter of the Archbishop of Paris to his clergy, transmitting instructions in conformity with these orders, is as dry as possible, and dexterously evades the least flattery to Louis Napoleon. He enjoins the Te Deum to 'render thanks to God, and to draw his blessings upon France, and upon the chief who is called to govern her.'

The decree for the transportation, without trial, of the persons described in the first category mentioned in the 'Moniteur,' is already in course of execution. The first convoy of these unfortunate left Paris for Brest on the 12th, where the General was waiting to transport them to Cayenne. Fifty-five prisoners have been brought from Orleans to Paris. They were brought out early on the same day into the court-yard of the Orleans prison, and placed in the midst of a square of infantry. The troops loaded their arms in their presence. The prisoners were then marched to the railway, and were brought to Paris by a special train. Eighteen of these men are to be transported, including M. Martin, Michot, Pereira, Tavernier, Cerotene, Thibault, and Edouard. Another set of prisoners, accused of insurrection at Montargis, were removed from Orleans on the 11th, handcuffed, and taken to the fort of Ivry. Eight more were taken up at Corbeil by the train which conveyed the former and accompanied them to the same place. The latest accounts from the Gers speak of 150 prisoners in Auch alone. The numbers of those in the prison of Leclerc, Condom, and Mirande, in the same department, are not known, but they are very large. The number of the proscribed who have taken flight is very much larger.

Among the persons in the casemates of the forts of Ivry and Brest, destined for transportation, are mentioned M. M. Maizane, advocate; Vassier, formerly editor of the 'Peuple'; and Benoit, shoemaker. These three formed part of the last socialist electoral committee, which is said to have been considered by the military commissions as falling under the same category as the secret societies. Besides these, M. Beaumont, formerly commander of the republican guard, and all the editorial staff of the journal 'La Revolution,' are said to be destined to transportation. The military commissioners have drawn up their reports chiefly from documents of the police, without interrogating the prisoners. Madame Greppo, wife of the representative, has been arrested, and taken an secret.

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree for the dissolution of the National Guard throughout France, and the reorganization of this institution upon an opposite principle, so as to make it an instrument in the hands of the executive power instead of the municipalities. To sum up briefly the changes made by this decree, hitherto all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions fixed by the law, were National Guards, chose their own officers, and were at the disposal of the municipal authorities of the commune. Now the officers will be appointed by the President and the prefects, and none are admitted to serve except those chosen by the central authorities. In the meanwhile this force, which is placed entirely under the control of the executive, lies at the charge of the municipalities.

The swift succession of arbitrary measures during the last few days has produced an effect highly unfavourable to the new government. The abolition of the device of 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' and the cutting down of the trees of liberty destined to the population of the faubourgs; the lists of proscription struck terror and dismay through the upper classes, and excited the deepest indignation in all political circles; the dissolution of the national guard has offended and humiliated the bourgeoisie. Thus the agitation of minds is grown general, and no doubt the considerable fall which has taken place at the Bourse is the consequence of the sinister depression which prevails throughout society.

The news given by the 'Constitutionnel' of a complimentary note from the Emperor of Russia, received an official contradiction from the 'Moniteur.' We are enabled to give an explanation of these conflicting statements. It is true enough that the Czar has written no autograph letter to the President; but a note has been addressed by M. de Nesselrode to M. de Kisselef, the Russian chargé d'affaires at Paris, with instructions to read the contents to Count Turgot, minister of foreign affairs, but not to deliver any copy. This note congratulated the President upon the success of the coup d'état of December 2; but recom-

mended him, in diplomatic language, not to be hurried away into any precipitate measures, such as assuming the title of emperor. The latter advice has been very ill-received by the government; and it was chiefly on this account that the congratulations of the court of St. Petersburg were disavowed.

The 'Opinion Publique' has been suppressed. The immediate motives of its suppression was the appearance of a great deal of the paper yesterday in blank columns, owing to the excisions practised by the censorship. A commissary of police called at the office of the journal to demand the reason of this exposure of the deeds of the censorship, the wounds inflicted by which are expected to be marked by the insertion of trivial matter of no political interest. It was signified to the editor that if he wished to avert the suppression of the paper, he must write a letter to the ministry of the interior, promising to conform with the requisition of the censors. M. Nettement replied with the spirit and dignity which have always characterised his public life, whether as a representative or writer. He said that as a staunch soldier of the drapeau blanc he could never submit to so unworthy a capitulation; and that he preferred to break his pen rather than write under such humiliating conditions. In fact, the 'Opinion Publique' ceased nothing better than an opportunity of dying sword in hand on the field of battle, as it was only kept going since the imposition of the stamp at a loss, and its ruin was evident under the new regime. Thus the fairest, most manly, and talented organ of the legitimists has given up the ghost.

The following story is related on good authority:—A soldier deserted during the days of December, and pleaded in extenuation of his offence that he had been a sentinel at Ham, and convicted at the escape of Louis Napoleon from that fortress; and it is a remarkable fact, that the officer before whom this impudent justification of one breach of military duty by another still graver was pleaded; never dared to rebuke the callous delinquent for his shameful defence, but silently admitted the perverse palliation. Thus the grossest offences which have accidentally served as a stepping stone for the progress of ambition become interpreted as redeeming merits, and the voice of authority which ought to challenge and rebuke abuse is choked by dastardly apprehensions of giving umbrage to court power. Four centuries ago the Lord Chief Justice of England condemned the heir-apparent of the crown of the Plantagenets for a misdemeanour; and his fearless integrity was rewarded after death by the prince who had been chastised by his impartial sentence. To-day in France an officer dares not punish a deserter, because that deserter winked at the escape of the prisoner whom he was set to guard, and whom France has now chosen for her master.

It seems the censors are so ashamed of their employment that when the proofs of journals are presented they are merely passed through a slit, behind which the mysterious castigators of the press cannot be detected. This precaution, worthy of the old Venetian police, has only just been adopted.

The military commissions, at first instituted to prepare the indictments of the prisoners to be tried by court-martial, are disposing summarily of the accused without trial. It now appears that the trials by court-martial will not take place at all; and that some 2,000 of the citizens arrested for resistance to the coup d'état will be transported to Cayenne untried.

The family Lebon, intimately related to M. de Morry, will, it is said, have 6,000 shares in the Paris and Lyons Railway.

It deserves to be remarked that on Tuesday night, at the Opera, the imperial etiquette was punctually followed. One of the most striking features of this ceremonial was that the signal for applause was always given by the President, and then became general.

In addition to the 658,000 francs already granted, a fresh credit of 3,587,000 is opened to the Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies to provide for the expenses of forming a penal colony in French Guiana.

The department of the Hautes Alpes is declared in a state of siege.

When M. Duvergier de Hauranne received notice, some days back, that he was at liberty, he went to see M. Madan, one of his fellow-prisoners, and assured him that he would do all he could to procure his liberty. M. Nadaud thanked him, and added that he had an additional favour to ask of him, namely, to procure him employment when free. 'Employment,' said M. Duvergier de Hauranne in surprise. 'Yes, employment,' said M. Nadaud, 'for I have a wife and family to support, and now not receiving 25*fr.* a day, I should be glad to earn as formerly my 10*fr.* a day as a superintendent of building-works.'

The Salle de Carton, in which the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies held their sittings, has completely disappeared. The materials have been sold for £1,720. The erection of the building, less than four years ago, cost £16,000.

A committee is appointed to examine the propriety of restoring gambling-houses.

Twenty thousand new five-franc pieces, bearing the effigy of Louis Napoleon have been issued to the public. A crowd assembled at the doors of the Mint anxious to be early possessors of the new coins.

An electric telegraph is to be established between the Palace of the Tuilleries and the cabinets of the different ministers, to enable the President of the Republic to communicate directly with the ministers.

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps instead of the female head of the Republic.

It appears that the decrees of the 'Moniteur' relative to the proscription of members of the Assembly have produced an impression upon the public so unfavourable to the government, that it has been determined to carry through the remaining measures of transportation, banishment, and persecution, without publishing any future notice as to the facts.

On Tuesday fresh acts of violence on the part of the government, were committed, which have produced a very bad effect upon the *haut commerce* of Paris. Two wealthy merchants, one a Spaniard and the other a German, in the Quartier du Sentier, one of the richest districts of the capital, have fallen under the displeasure of the authorities, and have received orders to quit Paris within three months. This respite has been granted to give them time for winding up the affairs of their extensive establishments. The motive alleged by report for their expulsion is the expression in conversation of opinions condemnatory of the policy of Louis Napoleon.

The 'Constitutionnel' publishes the following official reports of the election in the department of the Basses-Alpes:—'Yes, 34,215; No, 614; void ballots, 81. The *prima facie* inference from these figures would be that the partisans of Louis Napoleon in this department far exceed the average throughout France. The general returns only require us to believe that about fourteen out of every fifteen men in the country have blindly surrendered their freedom to Louis Napoleon. But in the Basses-Alpes it would appear that the proportion of Bonapartist enthusiasm is something like 37 to 1. It might have been thought that if the maintenance of order could anywhere be safely left to the ordinary civil authorities it would be in a district, the inhabitants of which were so nearly unanimous in support of the government as these votes would seem to indicate. We know, however, that the Basses-Alpes was long the theatre of obstinate civil war, and that the votes were taken under the terror of the state of siege, and if any proof were wanting of the utter fallaciousness of the vaunted *plébiscite* vote as a test of public opinion, it may be found in the comparison of the above figures with the actual state of things in the Basses-Alpes. The same column in the 'Constitutionnel' states that the revelations made to the court-martial attest the frightful state of demoralisation of the department, 'demoralisation' of course meaning anti-Bonapartist. It goes on to say that there was perhaps not a single commune without its secret society, and in many communes in the canton of Manosque all the inhabitants, without exception, were affiliated to them. The number of individuals now arrested in the department is 992. It further appears, by a proclamation of Colonel Rivron, commanding the state of siege, dated January 5th, that most of the leaders of the insurrection are still at large and have taken flight. This proclamation goes on in the approved form to sequester the property of all absent persons, against whom warrants of arrest have been issued. And, further, it declares that any person who may be convicted of having given money, food, clothing, or shelter to any insurgent will be punished with all the rigour of martial law as an accomplice of the insurrection.

An abrogation of the decree at present excluding the Bourbons from the soil of France has been talked of for some days. It is said that a measure is already drawn up, which will compel every member of the House of Bourbon to make his election between immediate return to France and submission to M. Bonaparte on the one hand, and the sequestration of his possessions on the other.

The 'Moniteur' contains decrees appointing to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine five majors, four lieutenants, twelve sergeants, three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, twenty chiefs d'escadron, forty captains, and four to form the jury of revision. The three colonels are Persigny, Bacciochi (the President's Aide-de-Camp), and de Nieuwerkerke.

Girardin is suffered to remain at Paris for the present unmolested. M. de Remusat, included in the same category, has not yet received orders to quit. Certain representatives, included in the first list of the 'Moniteur' of Saturday, had not been able to procure foreign passports; and the Minister of the Interior and Prefect of Police have declared that they have received no orders to give any. M. Pierre Lefran has, however, been taken out of his bed by agents of police and conducted to the frontier.

The 'Pays' says that M. Mathe, one of the ex-representatives sentenced to transportation, made his escape as he was being conducted from the fort where he was confined towards the transport-ship. M. Martin and M. Nichot have been reprieved.

The following information has been furnished by a friend of Colonel Charras, on whose veracity every reliance can be placed:—

The journals have very inaccurately reported the details of the engagement of the prisoners from the fort of Ham, viz. General Bédou, General Changarnier, General de Lamoriciere, and Leflo, Colonel Charras, and M. Baz. The prisoners were each separately apprised that they would be sent out of France; they were asked to which frontier they desired to be conducted, and passports in fictitious names were offered to them. All gave answer that they protested against this expulsion; they would not quit unless violence were used against them, that consequently it was not for them to indicate the frontier towards which they were to be conducted. With regard to their false passports, they rejected them, energetically expressing their opinion of a proceeding so well in accordance with the habits of life, both civil and political, of the men who for the moment are governing France. In spite of the protest of the prisoners, their removal was immediately proceeded with. Each of them was placed in a separate carriage, and accompanied by police agents. General Changarnier and Colonel Charras were despatched towards Gubérain, M. Baz and General Lamoriciere were despatched one to Cologne and the other to Aix-la-Chapelle, and General Bédou and Leflo started in another direction. At Valenciennes the carriage which conveyed MM. Changarnier and Charras was stopped by the local police, who imagined the prisoners were making their escape. After a long delay, the agents caused them to proceed on their journey, and having remarked to the agents that they were committing a flagrant violation of the Belgian territory, and that at the assistance to the victims of such an abuse of power, the agents replied that they had orders to conduct M. Changarnier to Mons, and M. Charras to Brussels, and to employ violence if those gentlemen should endeavour to withdraw from their surveillance.

The two prisoners for a moment entertained the idea of enforcing respect to the rights of nations thus audaciously violated, but on reflection both agreed to the propriety of maintaining silence. To claim the support of the Belgian authorities would be to raise up a cause of division between the *de facto* government of France and the *de jure* government of Belgium. This event, this pretext for a rupture, for an attack *à la fois*, had been foreseen, calculated on perhaps, Austria and Russia had perhaps intended this trap in the programme imposed upon M. Bonaparte, in order to raise up an occasion for acting against the only remaining monarchy on the continent, whose subjects enjoyed liberal institutions. M. Changarnier and Charras could not consent to vindicate their rights at the expense perhaps of the independence of a free nation. M. Baz, who had rejoined them, and M. Lamoriciere, who followed them at a short distance, yielded to the same sentiments. No official protest was therefore made against the violation of the Belgian territory. But it is nevertheless an established fact that the prisoners of Ham yielded only to M. Bonaparte; that they entered into no compromise with M. Bonaparte; that they asked for nothing and promised nothing. They will one day, perhaps, pardon the indignities to which they have been personally subjected, but they will never forget the shame inflicted on their country, and on the army of which they were the glory.

GERMANY.

There is a cordial understanding between the governments upon the measures to be taken for re-establishing, in the interior of Germany, a state of things which is fancied will offer pledges for durable tranquillity. It is agreed that the powers of representative chambers must be restricted, the jury abolished in all political trials, and the spheres of the police must be extended. The federal act of 1815 attributes full and entire sovereignty to the chief of the state. Since 1848, however, a number of parliaments have been called into existence, to avert the substitution of republics for monarchies. These have now, it is hoped, answered the purpose; and, as gratitude is a luxury in which a German sovereign cannot be expected to indulge, it is generally proposed to do away with them entirely; or where that cannot be done so easily, to reduce their attributions to a minimum number and weight. The Elector of Hesse was the first who spoke boldly out his determination not to share his power with any popular assembly. Now, it is the policy of all the governments. Austria has not only abolished the charter, but has cancelled the fundamental rights upon which a great number of private rights were founded. Saxony has been the first to restore the whole chambers of estates—*faute instruments* of a patriarchal government. Many Thuringian states have followed more or less closely. The Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has done the same, and finds to his cost that the chevaliers whom he has restored are the greatest obstacles to the execution of his plans of government, and the firmest supporters of institutions of the middle ages. In the Duchies of Anhalt, in Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and some other states, the old system has been re-established by simple decrees. A few governments have judged it expedient or necessary to recede by a legal path; Oldenburg and Brunswick are of this number. Prussia as yet remains the sole exception; there the government is not so sure of its ground; it will hardly venture to abolish the chambers and restore the estates, but the revival of the council of state is daily expected.

PRUSSIA.—The committee of the second chamber, appointed to consider M. Clausen's motion condemning the government for its arbitrary treatment of the press, has made a report unfavourable to ministers. A royal decree has just appeared, restoring the Council of State. The Minister von Manteuffel is nominated President *ad interim*. It is stated that in consequence of the accession of Lord Granville to the Foreign-office, and in the hope that the refugee question will be treated by him with other views than those expressed by his predecessor, the Chevalier Dunsen has been desired to withhold the note drawn up for presentation on that subject, and which was identical in sense with those of Austria and Russia.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—A letter, dated Hamburg, January 5th, says:—'Various letters received this day from Kiel, announce that the Danish government has at length signified its acquiescence in the latest propositions of Austria and Prussia, with regard to the kind of administration to be set up in the two duchies. According to this intelligence the differences between Germany and Denmark are to be considered as settled by the diplomatic mission of M. de Bille to Berlin and Vienna. Each of the provinces of Holstein and Schleswig will have its provincial deliberating assembly, and a special minister for the regulation of the interior concerns, responsible to the King of Denmark only. The *rex sociatus* of the Schleswig-Holstein equestrian order, and a variety of other relations between the duchies, are to be upheld, and the future possible incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark is to be expressly guarded against. In order to arrive at this solution of its differences with Germany, the government of Denmark has had to relinquish, as it will be seen, its favourite idea of consolidating the monarchy; and as this is also a popular system, much opposition to, if not the rejection of, the convention may be expected in the chambers.'

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following passage:—'It is said that in his autograph letter to the Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon has avowed his sentiments of filial devotion in the strongest terms, and declares he will make every effort to put down socialism. It is added that an eminent personage having waited upon the Prince, had a long conversation with him, in which the Prince said to him: "I understand me well; I am of the religion of the Pope; I know I am only here provisionally, but I hope I shall remain here long enough to settle the two monsters of socialism and of the revolution." These words have been frequently repeated in well informed circles.'

A letter in the 'Univers' from Rome gives the speech of General Gneiss to the Pope on the 1st of January. The general said that whatever might happen it would always be the greatest glory of the French army to have re-established the Pope in the capital of Christendom. His holiness, in his reply, avoids all compliment to Louis Napoleon, and coldly expresses a hope that the 'events which have just broken out' may be productive of benefit to the Christian world. It is stated that on New Year's Day a quantity of red liberty caps cut out in paper were strewed about the streets; many arrests had taken place in consequence.

PIEDMONT.—The Intendant-General of the division of Genoa has closed the Society of Mutual Assistance at Lerici, and has prohibited any future meetings. It is stated, on the authority of a letter from Genoa, that M. Cassabianca, son of the ex-minister, is to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Piedmont, relative to the political refugees and the license of the press in that country.

TUSCANY.—A correspondent says:—'You will not easily credit the extent to which this unhappy country is delivered up to the combined scourges of military and priestly violence. A young man, who had married a young girl of the town, had been to spend the day with his bride in the suburbs. Returning at night, the couple were met and insulted by three Austrian soldiers, who said that they (the Austrians) were 'the masters of the country,' they should do what they pleased with the young woman. Accordingly, they fell upon the husband, beat him into a state of insensibility, and carried the young woman into a field, where she was the next morning found dead. The other case was that of a sick man, who, when a priest forced himself into the room, and insisted upon his confessing and receiving absolution. The sick man, having some Protestant scruples, objected, and two friends at his bedside supported his objections. The next day (Saturday) the two friends were arrested. They are now in a prison in which 800 persons lie confined for liberalism or suspected heresy.'

MEXICO.

Five British ships of war have appeared at Vera Cruz to enforce payment of Mexican bonds.

SPAIN.

MILITARY MUTINY AND EXECUTIONS.—On the evening of the 7th, Madrid was not a little alarmed at finding the palace and all the military posts doubly guarded, and the body of the garrison confined to their barracks. It appears that the *insurrección* promises of royal *largesse* had been made to the soldiers—*largesse* that, on account of the state of the public treasury, cannot for the present be granted. Added to this, it appears that some of the officers of one of the crack regiments have been punished for having struck several refractory, or more than usually dull, recruits at exercise. When, on the morning of the 7th, the 'Gazette' informed the army that the senior officers, from senior lieutenant to senior brigadier, were to be promoted, and the soldiers to have year's service taken off, their disappointment broke out in the more violent, that they had been expecting a dollar a man to *indulge themselves* with. In every regiment there was more or less excitement, fanned, it is said, by emissaries. In the San Francisco barracks some soldiers seized their arms, and to the terror of the neighbourhood, some shots were exchanged, and a tremendous uproar took place amongst the military, some of whom shouted *Viva la República*, and others broke their arms. Vigorous measures were taken, the mutineers seized, and on the 8th inst. were tried by court-martial. Of the number condemned three were sentenced to be shot, and the order has been carried. A letter from Cataluña, in Aragón, mentions that there has been a serious riot there, in consequence of the harsh manner of levying the contribution, and that troops were hurrying to the place to restore order.

UNITED STATES.

By the Europe, which sailed on the 1st inst., we have ad-

vice from America. Public and enthusiastic receptions had been given to Kossuth in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Banquets and speeches followed. Kossuth arrived in Washington on the 30th ult.

The fire at Washington had burned the Congressional Library and part of the Capitol. The loss is estimated at 40,000,000 dollars. Congress had adjourned for the holidays. Advances had been received from California to the 1st of December; by the Nicaragua route 500,000 dollars, in gold dust had arrived, and there was more coming by the Isthmus route. The United States revenue cutter Lawrence had been wrecked off San Francisco. Business in California was better.

A fire which broke out in New York destroyed fifteen houses in Division-street.

In the House of Representatives on the 30th ult. a resolution to authorise the Speaker to wait upon Kossuth and give him a cordial welcome, to introduce him, and to alter the seventh rule so as to admit him to the floor of the house among the privileged, was rejected. Much wrangling occurred throughout the debate, a majority of the members, it is said, expressing their dissent to the principles of Kossuth. A Maltese cross of gold, containing a portion of Washington's hair, and his likeness, had been presented to Kossuth.

Kossuth has made known his opinion of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. In his speech at the Philadelphia banquet, he averred that the revolution in France was highly favourable to the cause of freedom; it was but the precursor of a general outbreak. He declared that the sacrilegious movement of Louis was the one thing wanted to make the down-trodden masses in the Old World rise in their might and assert their rights.

Kossuth was at Washington. He had visited Philadelphia and Baltimore. The following telegraphic communications from correspondents of the 'New York Herald' give the particulars of his reception by the President and Cabinet:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31st, 1851.—Kossuth, accompanied by his wife, was presented to the President at day, at noon, at the White-house, by Mr. Webster. The interview was strictly private. General Shields and Mr. Seward were present, and Messrs. Hall, Graham, and Conrad, of the Cabinet.—The interview lasted about twenty minutes. It took place in the circular room. Kossuth came out first, and remained alone in the hall for some minutes. He looked very grave, and, apparently, somewhat disappointed. After he was seated in his carriage, Mr. Webster joined him, and they were seen together.

The President will give Kossuth a dinner on Saturday next. Thirty-six covers are ordered. The secretaries, with their ladies, in all twelve—three of them belonging to the President's family—the committee of the Senate and House, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, together with Kossuth and his suite, will make up the number within three or four, and who they are to be has not yet transpired. Personally the President is desirous of showing every attention to Kossuth, but, officially, he will be of course governed strictly by the proceedings of Congress.

The reception of the diplomatic corps is to take place an hour earlier than usual to-morrow. Some assert that this arrangement has been made so as to avoid any unpleasant collision between the despots of the Old World and the apostle of liberty. Perhaps.

CHINA.

The Canton mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities. A party who has excellent means of ascertaining the real state of affairs, writes, 'Matters are truly alarming; I feel certain that Teu-tee, the leader of the rebels, will be in Canton before the Chinese new year.' Governor Yeh has been more than usually careful during the last month, and has ordered a very strict watch to be kept to detect any movement, as a warning to others of what they may expect, should they fall into his hands.

Foreign Miscellany.

It is stated that lately numerous cordials have taken place in the streets of Copenhagen, between the hussars of the Guards, and the troops drawn from the duchy of Schleswig, and many have been wounded on both sides.

The Constantinople journals state that as a banker of Galata, M. C., was returning from the ministry of finance with a bag containing bills for 505,800 piastres, he was stopped near the Mosque of Yeni Djami, by a man who threw a handful of dust in his eyes, and then stabbed him near the heart. His pocket-book fortunately escaped the force of the blow, but before he could put himself in a posture of defence he was knocked down by two other men, and his bag was taken from him.

Accounts from Trebizond confirm the news from Persia of the disgrace of the minister, Mirza Taghi Khan, and say that it was caused by the discovery of a plot, in which he was engaged, for depriving Persia of the province of Gililan.

The Chamber of Deputies at Athens has adopted a resolution, calling on the ministry to take measures for putting down brigandage. The journals contain some further accounts of excesses committed by the brigands. The town of the Piræus is being devastated, and measures have been adopted for improving its sanitary condition.

M. de Quittenza, an agent of the Sardinian government, was buried, about three weeks ago, at Tripoli in Syria, with all the pomp of the Catholic religion. This was the first time the crucifix and the chanting of priests openly accompanied a Christian funeral in that place.

It is said that M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Paris on the 15th. It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlet, under the title 'Appeal to Europe.' Madame Georges Sand, on her part, is in retirement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing 'Mémoires of her life' for publication. The mother of M. Thiers has just expired at Batignolles, where she has long resided on a pension allowed her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage.

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquake in Albania, was, according to an official return, 973; most of them women and children.

The 'Official Milan Gazette' of the 5th inst. announces that a physician, Paul Flora, has been condemned to death by court-martial, for high treason and revolutionary correspondence; but that Field-Marshal Radetzky has commuted the punishment to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The 'Gazette' of Spain contains a royal decree enacting that the harbour, lighthouse, and anchoring duties to be paid by foreign vessels in Spanish ports shall be equal to those paid by Spanish vessels, when the nations to which such vessels belong confer a similar privilege on Spanish vessels.

In consequence of the happy birth of a princess, the Minister of Public Instruction in Spain, has ordered that a degree of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor shall be conferred gratis in every university—a concession to be opened for that purpose. Analogous concessions are to be made for the diplomas of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

From Canada advices state that the Quebec Artillery Barracks and Ordnance Stores had been destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Loss £10,000.

FOREIGN EGGS.—An importation has taken place from abroad of some cases of eggs in a broken state, and also a quantity of the yolk of egg in a liquid state, both the broken eggs and the yolk being stated to be intended for manufacturing purposes—viz. in the manufacture of leather for gloves.

QUONCE RATES DECREASED IN SPAIN.—On the 9th inst., at the close of a poll on the amount of a poor rate for the parish of St. Leonard's, Shorehitch, a penny rate for the repairs of the parish church was proposed and seconded. The circulation of a few handbills had secured the attendance of a number of Dissenters and Radicals, resolved to defeat this imposition; and truly, says a correspondent, 'Mother Church was a taste of their quality.' Mr. Bingley proposed an adjournment of the question for six months; but this was resisted as an evasion; and another amendment, refusing the rate, moved by a young working man named Walker, in an energetic speech, and seconded by Mr. Bagges, was carried triumphantly. A penny rate would have yielded nearly £1,000 per quarter; there are 120,000 inhabitants in this immense parish.—Nonconformity.

The 'Lancet' found the *Howe* of all the ordinary dealers unaltered. The only offenders were members of a company established to counteract the frauds of bakers.

FUNERAL OF THE BARON KEMENY.

The funeral of this gallant soldier, the President of the Hungarian emigrants in England, whose melancholy death was recorded last week, to the great sorrow of many friends of Hungary, took place on Sunday afternoon in the Kensal-green Cemetery.

The name of Baron Kemény, though little known beyond the circle of friends in this country, is a patriotic name in Hungary, and especially in his own Transylvania. It was his princely race, but had nobler claims to the respect of his countrymen for gallant services performed in the late war of liberty. The late Baron was a soldier in early youth, but for many years had been engaged in civil service, till the crisis of 1

Police

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