



## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## Central Criminal Court.

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

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

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

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

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

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

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

STEALING LEAD.—James Turner, 35, was indicted for having stolen 42 lbs. of lead, the property of the governor and Company of the Chelsea Waterworks.—The jury found him guilty, but in consequence of sixteen years good character, the sentence was mitigated to four months imprisonment.

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

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, JAN. 31.

IN RE ERNEST CHARLES JOSEPH, This insolvent petitioned under the Protection Act, describing himself as a barrister-at-law.

The schedule showed consideration debts to the amount of £543. The insolvent was stated to be "owing to my having been deprived of my personal liberty as a state prisoner for two years, during the years 1848 to 1850, whereby I was deprived of the means of pursuing my professional and literary labours, and I also attribute my insolvency to the heavy expenses I have been put to consequent on the very severe regimen imposed on me during my confinement." In his balance sheet the insolvent debited himself with monies received as sub-editor of the "Northern Star," Newspaper, and as editor of "Labourers' Magazine." There was also a statement under the date of 1848.—"About this time I was acting as one of the Chartist delegates, and was in the habit of frequently attending public meetings, and addressing them on matters connected with their rights and privileges. I was, on the 6th of June, 1848, in this year taken into custody at the instigation of her Majesty's government, upon a charge of using seditious language, for which I was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on the 10th of July of this year, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years, which sentence was carried into execution. During my imprisonment I earned the greatest privations, arising chiefly from cold, bad diet, repeated confinement, the silent system, and the rigorous prison discipline, which produced a serious illness, from which I am not now thoroughly recovered. The term of my imprisonment expired on the 10th of July, 1850. On obtaining my liberty, it became absolutely necessary that I should go into the country to recruit my health and gain strength, for the means of doing which I enlisted the voluntary aid of my friends." In the list of creditors Mr. Charles Keen, the tragedian, was entered as a creditor for £225 money lent and interest. The insolvent also stated that he petitioned the Bankruptcy Court as an insolvent debtor in January, 1846, and obtained a final order of protection. His debts were then £9,745 12s. 4d., still unpaid.

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

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

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

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

The petition was then dismissed.

## IN RE RICHARD HICPOTH.

This insolvent was a pianoforte maker in Camden Town, said his client was a creditor for £1000 quarters' rent, and therefore hoped the insolvent would not be discharged until he had given up possession of the premises.—The insolvent expressed his readiness to do so, and the case was adjourned for the landlord to obtain possession; which having been done, the insolvent was ordered to be discharged forthwith.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BORDEAUX.—The recent earthquake at Bordeaux is the fifth which has taken place in that city. The first occurred in 574, in the time of St. Gregory of Tours, when the Kings Sigebert and Chilperic were dispossessed of the possession of the city. The second was in 1237, it did considerable damage to the church of St. Andrew. The third shock was felt on the 21st of June, 1660, two years before the entrance of Louis XIV. on his way to St. Jean de Luz, to marry the Infanta of Spain; according to some writers, "it was so furious, that it caused the inhabitants to fall from the belfry of St. Michel, and shook the place forty-seven or forty-eight years ago; this was not very severe."

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

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DEPUTATIONS TO THE PREMIER AGAINST INSTRUMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.—On Saturday last a deputation from Marple, consisting of Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Messrs. Nicholas Soden, D'Ingham, jun., Daniel, and Loden; and another deputation from St. Pancras, comprising Messrs. Barker, Healey, Billet, Cooper, Brettingham, and Dr. Gregory, waited upon Lord John Russell to present memorials to agree to vestry, against the present system of instruments in and near cities and towns, and praying his lordship to bring in bill early during the ensuing session, empowering the several vestries to purchase their own extramural burial sites, and to defray the expense thereof by the charge of fees. Messrs. Brettingham, Son, Baker, and other gentlemen having urged upon the Premier's attention the objects of the memorials, Lord John Russell expressed his full concurrence in the views of the memorialists, which he said he was most anxious to effect, having due regard to the capabilities, the size, and position of each parish. His lordship also informed the deputation that Lord Seymour would, early next session, bring in a bill for the same purpose.

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

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The following testimonial is another proof of the efficacy of this medicine: "I am a widow, and have had a great benefit from this medicine."

Six years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had afflicted all other remedies, has yielded to Dr. Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. HORN, Major-General, London.

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## Poetry.

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

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

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

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

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

*The British Journal.*

## Reviews.

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

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

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

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

But what is Voluntarism? Is it the absence of co-operation? No. Is it the absence of organisation? Ask its paid officers. Does it leave each one to do as he wills? For an answer, mark the bustle and hear the thunders of its agitation. Perhaps it recognises the will (*voluntas*) of the parent. The parent's will is subjugated to the will of the sect and to the will of communists. What, then, is Voluntarism? Voluntarism is a system of will, but it is the will of a few sectaries who form a *clerical* centre, and compass sea and land to force their will on others. In truth, Voluntarism is a misnomer. As it actually exists, it means "My will and not your will. You shall be educated, if you come to my school and frequent my chapel. My chapel and my seat are my ends; your education is my means. Be an Independent, be a Baptist, and you shall learn to read; otherwise, go your own way and remain ignorant." If the will of the propagandist cannot prevail, the will of British heathenism continues unformed and unqualified. "Willinghood!" Why, if only the willing, the really willing—that is, the spontaneous willing—were to contribute to popular education, miserably small would the number of the supporters be. Take away the fictitious stimulus and the indirect compulsion of those auctions of benevolence in which one Voluntary (I) bids for fame against another, until the sum assessed behind the curtain is, after hours of excitement, at length made up; let these reciprocated goodnings cease to be; and very, we opine, "Willinghood" would dwindle to a name. In truth, we have had far too much willingness in education. The will of the parsonious has kept his pockets closed; the will of the selfish has kept the school empty. The will of individuals is good only so far as it is a righteous will; and, until men have risen so high as to be a law to themselves, they and society at large are advantaged by being under the control of outward and written law.

The comparison between the relative merits of the National School plan and the local measure by which the Manchester sectaries seek to supplant it, is well deserving the careful perusal of all who wish to have clear ideas on this important and practical question.

The new story 'Norman Hamilton' exhibits the same quiet perception of character, especially in various grades of Scottish Society, which distinguished the former production of the writer, 'Craigallan Castle,' and promises to be as interesting. If we had room, we should extract largely from a capital paper, entitled

'How to Teach and Preach to Colliers,' by a writer who thoroughly understands his subject. As it is, we can but advise our readers to get the Magazine and read it carefully. We promise them amusement as well as instruction. 'The Health of the Metropolis,' by a medical man, broaches the theory apparently sustained by the Registrar General's returns, that its defective sanitary arrangements have generated what the writer calls 'The London Blood Taint,' or predisposition to disease, which in warm weather becomes Cholera, in cold Bronchitis, and in these two forms carried off last year 5,000 more persons than even the high averages of former years. Cholera, therefore, instead of being intermittent in its visits is now a permanent resident amongst us, though many medical men disguise its ravages under other names. 'The Working Man's Way in the World' gives a spirited sketch of the production of a 'Blue Book' in a hurry to meet party or parliamentary exigencies. The evils of protracted labour were never more graphically portrayed. The sketch of the Printer's 'reader' is also capitally done. The other articles sustain the general reputation of 'Tait.'

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

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

The present success of these works should teach us one lesson—that the people will not be satisfied with reading of a purely utilitarian character. Something more than useful knowledge they will have, and why should it be withheld from them? The very popularity of fiction, points it out as a proper agency to be employed in the culture of the national mind. If romantic literature of a good and wholesome kind were placed within reach of the poor, we may be sure they would not choose the bad in preference. That which is now supplied to them is really not so cheap as it seems. It would take fifty penny numbers to form a decently sized volume, and at that rate the works not only of Scott, but of our best living novelists, might be supplied to them at a handsome profit. The number of readers in this country is rapidly extending; a largely increased sale would more than compensate for a great reduction in price, and we hope the day is not far distant when the original works of our highest minds,—the fictions of Bulwer, and the histories of Macaulay,—will be published in shilling volumes and penny parts, and the poorest reader in the kingdom, have thus an opportunity of sharing in a luxury now reserved only for the rich, or the comparatively rich.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM PEEL.

Queen's Bench Prison.

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

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

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

The number of men out of employ in the metropolis remains nearly the same as last week—viz., about 500 society and 170 non-society men. A large number of moulders discharged from Pen's factory at Greenwich, have, however, obtained employment elsewhere; and the men who formerly worked for Messrs. Easton and Amos, Southwark, who have been soliciting for the establishment of a shop for their own employment, have succeeded in obtaining suitable premises in the Mile End-road, and are now acting at work on their own account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"Witness .....  
(Signed) .....

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

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

### MEETING OF WORKMEN.

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

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

Mr. Matman's felt proud of the noble answer to the employers' resolutions which had been issued by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society. The masters might strive as they please, but the Amalgamated Society was too noble an institution to be overthrown at the dictum of a few employers. With respect to the social position of the men, as effected by the strike, the deplorable picture presented by the pages of "Punch" (laughter)—had not yet been realised. The labourers of Brighton had addressed the labourers of London to go into the shops, and do the work of the society men. (Laughter.) Yes, they might well laugh at such nonsense. As for himself, sooner than let himself, at whatever sacrifice to his family, to the far west, or Australia, ay, or even starve, and he thought that seeing was entertained generally by his fellow workmen. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cramond, of Greenwich, said that the proceedings of the masters during the past week had been of such a damaging nature to themselves and their object, which was the destruction of the Amalgamated Society, that those who had formerly been the enemies of the workmen were just becoming their friends. (Hear, hear.) Even the "Dispatch," in which they had been so fiercely denounced, admitted the resolutions of the employers were tyrannical and arbitrary in the extreme. (Hear, hear.) As far as his experience in that direction went, he knew that those resolutions had made the men more firm in their position than it was at the commencement. (Hear, hear.) Rather than sign it himself, he would go to other countries to seek a more favourable reception than was accorded him by those who were, in that case, the means of baptising him from his own. (Cheers.)

Mr. Newson, with loud cheers, on rising to address the meeting, said that on last Sunday night he had prophesied that contributions would flow in for the support of those

who had been thrown out. This prophecy had been fulfilled, and he had no hesitation in saying that they would continue to do so however long the dispute might last, so as to leave the funds of the society comparatively uninjured. (Hear, hear.) He saw it stated in the "Times" of Saturday that on the previous day a deputation of employers had an interview with Sir G. Grey, at the Home Office. The exact nature of their object was, of course, difficult to know; but it proved, at any rate, that the masters, with all their boasted capital, could not stand the contest without the aid of the Home Secretary. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps they wished to put down the society; but he did not care one pin for that, as Lord Cranworth had admitted their legal right to combine, and said it was even politic to allow them to do so legally, as trade combinations would exist, more or less, without the sanction of the law. There was another thing, the masters could not get the law altered so as to affect the men, without making it, at the same time, more stringent with regard to themselves, as there was far more of conspiracy in the combination of the masters than that of the men. (Hear, hear.) The men would keep within the letter of the present law, and therefore the masters could not touch them. The government could do nothing in the matter, and in fact they would not, with an election at hand, trouble themselves with the charge of any unpopular measure, which would expose them to the antagonistic votes of large bodies of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) The workmen were open in their proceedings—they issued no confidential and private circulars, such as that which had recently been issued by the employers, and which was of a more inhuman nature than any circular ever put forward by a body of men before. (Hear, hear.) The masters had endeavoured to ascertain how many men could be got to sign the declaration which it contained, but he had not yet heard of a single man who had agreed to do so, nor did he believe that such a man could be found in the whole circuit of their trade. (Cheers.) This circular, intended to oppress, would in reality aid the men, as it would bring public opinion to bear against the employers, and he believed even the "Times" would shortly condemn it. (Cheers.) The employers, then, might boast of their capital, and the compactness of their combination; but it was plain they relied upon the aid of the Home Secretary, whose aid the men did not want, because they thought themselves able to manage their own affairs. Cooperative shops were being established, and would continue to be so, and he hoped shortly to see large numbers of the men employing themselves, as, in addition to smaller shops to be opened by the mechanics, the ex-council were in treaty for the stock and trade of a large establishment. Referring to the attacks of the Press, Mr. Newson said he understood there was another violent and mendacious attack upon their proceedings. How far that was true, he could not tell, as he was resolved never to spend a shilling in supporting a journal through the medium of the master-pass agent, constantly slandered and misrepresented them. He did not presume to say that others should do the same, but he was of opinion that those who hitherto had taken that paper would do well to transfer their support to one of the papers which had treated the struggle in a more impartial and manly spirit. He saw in the "Star" of that day that Mr. Finch made an important speech in reference to the treatment of the slaves in America contrasted with the treatment of working men in this country. That gentleman had been in the United States many times—he had ample opportunities of personally examining the condition of the slaves, and was well-known philanthropy would naturally incite him to make the most of these opportunities. In his admirable and impartial letter, he gave the result of his experience, and it was in favour of the slave, against the master. In physical respects the slave is better treated and cared for. He did not know what would continue his letters, which, coming from a man of great experience in their trade, were entitled to the careful personal attention of all connected with it. In conclusion, Mr. Newson repeated his earnest exhortations to maintain the same calm, orderly, and peaceful demeanour, which had distinguished the Strike hitherto, and he had no doubt of a successful, and, probably, a speedy conclusion of the contest. (Loud cheers.)

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## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The President has addressed a letter to his favourite, de Maupas, containing the exterior reasons for the revival of the defiled office of Fouché, and it has thrown the government prints into extasies. They vie with each other in extolling the marvellous precision of language, the statesman-like sagacity, and the generous sentiments which they discover in that sinister document. It recommends a grand spy system throughout the whole of France, in order that the 'President' may really know what men think of his measures. This army of miscreants is to be paid for by what Louis N. Napoleon calls 'honorary rewards,' as it would be quite impossible for any country to support a regular expense of that enormous nature. This system will hold out inducements for men to be active and tell lies in plenty, in order to get their honorary reward.' M. de Persigny has addressed a letter to the prefects of police, in which he states:—'You are aware, M. le Prefet, that if there exist among the insurgents of December, perverse and dangerous men, of whom it behoves to rid the country, the others, for the greater part, are unfortunate workmen or inhabitants of rural districts who have only been induced to revolt by weakness or ignorance. Is it not affecting to think that such poor deluded people, who have been merely tools in the hands of the real culprits, should be delivered, like in the latter, to the rigours of an imprisonment thus prolonged, and that so many families deprived of their support should groan in misery and tears? Such a state of things has moved the Prince-president, and in consequence, he charges me to transmit to you the necessary powers to take out of the prisons and restore to their families, no matter what may be the state of the judicial investigation commenced with regard to them, all those prisoners whom you will judge to have been only misled, and whose liberation cannot offer any danger for society. The character of your functions in bringing you close to the most natural sources of information, will permit you, I hope, to make easily the distinction which I point out to you. I announce to you in the meantime that the military and judicial authorities, with whom you will have to co-operate in this matter, will receive at the same time as you, through the channel of the Minister of War and Justice, the orders of the Prince-President.'

The 'Gazette de France' says:—'It is well known that, conformably to the circular of M. de Morny, the government will make known the candidates to the legislative body which it recommends to the choice of the electors. This list of candidates will appear in the "Moniteur." It is now being drawn up at the Ministry of the Interior. As soon as this task, which is very far advanced, and that relative to the electoral circumscriptions, shall be terminated, the electors will be forthwith convened.'

The corps diplomatic are exceedingly offended that since the 2nd of December the former usage of communicating to them internal measures of importance before their publication in the 'Moniteur' has been dropped.

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

On Thursday last 300 workmen left Paris for Havre on their way to California. They are to embark on board the *Vesta*, which will sail as soon as the wind is fair.

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

The Electoral decree has appeared, and states that each department will have one deputy to every 35,000 electors. Nevertheless, there will be an additional deputy allotted to every department in which the surplus number of electors may amount to 25,000. In consequence, the total number of deputies in the ensuing corps legislatif will be 261. Algeria and the colonies will not name any deputies in the corps legislatif. Every department is divided by a decree of the executive power into electoral districts, equal in number to the deputies allotted to it by the schedule annexed to the present law. This schedule will be revised every five years. Each district elects one deputy. The suffrage is direct and universal. The voting is secret.

All Frenchmen aged twenty-five years without a million of tax payment, are electors, enjoying their civil and political rights.

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

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

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

The military commissioners instituted to judge the so-called insurgents of December are to cease their operations throughout all France. They are replaced in every department by a mixed commission, consisting of the Prefect, Military Commandant, and Procurer-General, which will decide with the shortest delay on the fate of the accused.

The Clamecy court-martial has condemned to death a young man named Eugene Milleot, aged twenty-one, a printer, who was one of the leaders of the rising on the 5th of December. The poor lad admitted that he had taken arms in defence of the constitution, as he felt it his duty to do. He was ready to die for the part that he had taken in that unsuccessful insurrection, but he seemed bitterly to feel the odious charge of murder and robbery upon which the government thought fit to try him. During a conflict between the gendarmes and the insurgents, commanded by Milleot, M. Munier, the schoolmaster of Clamecy, who was walking in the street, unfortunately fell. There was evidence to show that it might have been a shot from the gendarmes that killed him. At any rate, Milleot had no malice against him. He was making civil war upon the gendarmes. The only robbery was this:—He took five thousand francs from the receiver of the place to pay his men, and gave a receipt for the money. The whole sum, within 60s., was found untouched upon him. I have just learned from a private source that a second prisoner, named Mollet, has been sentenced to death. Hitherto the proceedings of this court-martial have disclosed none of the horrors and excesses attributed to the people of Clamecy at the time.

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

## GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—The 'Vienna Gazette' publishes the following, among a list of sentences upon political offenders:—'Era Demmelhart, for using inflammatory language, to receive twenty blows with a rod, and suffer eight days' imprisonment, sharpened with two fusts upon bread and water.' It also contains sentences upon four-and-twenty journeymen tobacco makers, punished for agreeing among themselves not to work—for striking, in fact. They are to be imprisoned in iron for various periods of from fourteen to twenty-five days, and fast twice a week.

The feeling of Austria towards France is beginning to be characterised by an increasing degree of suspicion as may be sufficiently evidenced by the state of the funds and public securities. In spite of the high quotations for foreign bills their real value is considerably higher, and the mounted classes seem to be generally of opinion that it is altogether impossible that things can end well. The 'Lloyd' of the 25th of January, in a laboured and able article, endeavours to show that it must be the President's interest to preserve peace, as 'he could not expect the people to share a national misfortune with him, and if disposed to war with France he cannot count with much security upon victory.' The accusation of M. Persigny to power and the intended sale of the Orleans estates are looked upon equally unfavourably.

PRUSSIA.—In the Chambers sitting of the 25th ult., the subject of Prussia's relations to the Diet was brought before the Second Chamber. As the cabinet has strictly guarded itself from bringing questions of general German policy to discussion, this sitting was looked forward to with great curiosity. The motion contained a protest against any resolution of the Frankfort Diet becoming binding on the Chambers or internal policy of Prussia, without the consent of the legislature. The committee appointed to report on it recommended the Chamber to go to the order of the day 'considering' that the return of Prussia to the Diet of the Confederation in no degree affected its independence as a monarchy, and that in taking part in any resolution of the Diet, it would make all the reservations necessary to secure independence of action as to its internal affairs; and that finally the relations of the Prussian government to the Diet were beyond the competence of the Chambers.

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

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

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

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

## ITALY.

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

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

## SWITZERLAND.

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

## BELGIUM.

The 'Independence' states that the seizure of the 'Bulletin Français,' which took place in Brussels on Friday, was occasioned by a formal complaint addressed to the Belgian government by that of France, alleging the violence of the attacks directed through that publication against the President of the Republic.

A prosecution is already instituted against the publisher of the 'Bulletin Français,' in virtue of the law of September, 1816, fixing the punishment incurred by those who publish seditious documents of foreign powers. The law in question is of very wide application, since it makes offensive criticism upon the acts of foreign rulers criminal, as well as personal reflection and questioning of the legitimacy of their rule. The penalty of a first offence is a fine of five hundred florins or six months' imprisonment. The defence of the accused has been undertaken by a young advocate named Holt, a member of the Chamber.

## HOLLAND.

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

## UNITED STATES.

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

## Ireland.

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

MR. CHAMBER.—Several men are under arrest, on the charge of shooting at Mr. Chamber. It is believed that a special commission is to be issued for the county (Armagh) in which that outrage took place. Mr. Chamber is reported to be out of danger.

THE "WORLD."—Mr. Birch, the proprietor of the late "World" newspaper, was, on Tuesday, arrested on a bench warrant, for the libel which appeared in the last numbers of his journal, against Mrs. French, the daughter of Mr. Brewster, Q.C.

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

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

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THE FRENCH VULTURE.—Natural historians are puzzled to determine what sort of fowl is the bird calling itself the French Eagle. That it belongs to the Eagle family at all, the only indication is afforded by its talons, which are enormous, and exhibit an extent of grasp truly astonishing. But the voracity and greediness for which it is remarkable are rather characteristic of the vulture, or the carion crow, and its thick pouncing on the defenceless is a trait of the kite's. Moreover, it displays a wonderful alacrity at feathering its nest, which is foreign to the aquiline nature. This nondescript creature (now in full feather at the Taurileries) has in three years increased its depredations in France to the amount of from £25,000 to £40,000 per annum. It does not, however, prey singly but divides its spoil with a number of associates, reserving to itself what it were a quadruped, might be as the lion's share. Thus gregarious as its rapacity, it presents another mark of affinity to the vultures; and as the appellation of King Vulture is already occupied, its name, which are markedly imperious, suggest that the title most appropriate to the inclinations of this vulture would be the Emperor. —Punch.

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

"Every man his own washerwoman!"

## THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

On Monday a meeting was held in Vice-Chancellor Kinsley's court, before Master in Chancery Humphry, for the general examination of Mr. Fearyus O'Connor, M.P., the Directors, and others, to inquire into the management and financial transactions connected with the Company's affairs under the act of parliament passed to dissolve the Company, to dispose of the lands and property belonging to it, and generally to wind up its affairs. Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Roberts, the Master, Roxburgh, counsel for Mr. Goodchap, the Official Manager, explained to the court that the object of the meeting was to examine into the financial accounts of the National Land Company. He then entered into a brief history of the rise and progress of the Company, and stated that, owing to the small amount of information obtained by Mr. Goodchap, the Official Manager, relative to the affairs of the Company, this examination became necessary. He should first endeavour to lay before them the amount of money received, when and where it was received, and how expended. It should then go into the titles of the properties at the various estates, but should first proceed with the examination of Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor was then examined, and, in answer to the *counsel*, stated that he originated the Company in May, 1845. That Messrs. Wheeler, McGrath, Clark, and Doyle were associated with him. That Mr. Wheeler subsequently resigned, and Mr. Dixon was elected in his place. The Company commenced to receive money about May. He was not aware of the exact amount received—the books of the Company would show the amount. He knew nothing of Mr. Grey's account of the Company's affairs. He had examined the accounts at the desire of a Committee of the House of Commons, and found them correct. The Company then owed him a large amount, which was since increased. He believed that Mr. Grey's was a detailed account. He did not know the amount received between the commencement of the Company and the purchase of the Herringsgate estate. The money was paid into the London Joint Stock Company's Bank. It was invested in the name of Mr. Roberts. It was so when the London and Snipe's End estates were purchased. It was afterwards transferred to his name. He did not know the precise time when it was transferred to his name. He believed it was 1848. The amount which Mr. Grey stated was received up to 1848 was correct. The amount of £26,000 in Exchequer Bills, stated to be in hand, in that account, did not belong to the Land Company, but to the Bank. The money then in hand had been expended by him for the Company. The money paid into the Land and Labour Bank was deposited in the London Joint Stock Bank, to a separate account from the money of the Land Company. The money for the Bank was placed to the account of Mr. Allsop. It did not know when the bill for winding up the Company had been passed, and payed. The bill for winding up the Company was passed, and payed, in 1849. The amount of £7,000 had been sold. The amount of £2,000 had been paid to the Bank.

Mr. Roxburgh: I have you any books at all?

Mr. O'Connor: None.

The Master: Did you ever have any?

Mr. O'Connor: I have not had any. I cannot come here to-morrow: I must be at the House.

The Master: The Speaker will be ready to excuse you, if there is any necessity. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'Connor: Will you excuse me?

The Master: No, I cannot excuse you.

(Mr. O'Connor here laughed outright.)

The Master: I adjourn these proceedings until to-morrow, when Mr. O'Connor and all parties must be present.

thought it would facilitate the inquiry, he would willingly do so. They knew what fees were—they would throw no light on the matter. They could be inspected. Mr. Roberts was shown, from some instances, the manner in which his men might be prejudiced by giving up the details. He therefore declined.

Mr. W. P. Roberts examined: I was solicitor to the Company. I was also appointed treasurer, though I never formally accepted the office. I have received money for a short period of time—some sum in London Joint Stock to Mr. O'Connor. I paid some to the London Joint Stock Bank. Not amounting, I think, to £1,000. I never had an account there amounting to £21,000. I had previously an account in that bank, but had drawn it out. I do not know the amount paid into the bank to my credit. The books will show.

I know nothing of it. The money was chiefly paid in Post Office orders in my name. I signed them, and they were paid to Mr. O'Connor. I received above £3,000 for costs due to me by the Company. I do not know what Mr. O'Connor did with the money.

Mr. Chinnery examined: The account he produced was the sum he had received and paid on to Mr. O'Connor's account. He had received £11,957 12s. 1d., and had paid to Mr. O'Connor £12,505 12s. 1d. The balance was due to Mr. Roberts.

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

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

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

The Master stated that he thought Mr. Roberts' interest would be best suited by following the course he recommended. His debt would be the first paid out of the estates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, February 5.

Mr. Wheeler, a barrister, appeared as counsel for Mr. O'Connor. He arrived from Mr. Roxburgh: He hurried £1,000 of Mr. Roberts, and gave him a mortgage on the O'Connerville Estate. It was to carry on the affairs of the Company. He did not think the Directors were aware of it. It was not in the "Daily News." It was in 1848. It went to pay laborers on the O'Connerville Estate. Mr. O'Connor examined: I have received a sum of money, and took the amount of receipts traced to Mr. O'Connor, and then Mr. O'Connor and the Official Manager, each to appoint a surveyor to value all the buildings and improvements on the estates, and Mr. O'Connor to be discharged from whatever sum their decision at usual building prices, amounted to. The result of Mr. O'Connor's examination showed that it would be the best and most economical way to let a surveyor.

Mr. Wheeler, as counsel for Mr. O'Connor, could not agree to any such arrangement without further consideration. On the face of the proposition he saw several objections. By such an arrangement Mr. O'Connor would only have the benefit of a judicious expenditure, instead of a bona-fide one.

Mr. Roxburgh claimed that Messrs. Roberts and Chinnery should deliver up all deeds in their possession.

Mr. Chinnery declined producing them, and appealed to several legal decisions.

A letter was read from Mr. Wheeler, as to his acting as solicitor to the Company, his bill of charges, and his lien on the title deeds of the Company. The deed of the provisional registration of the Company having been produced, a long delay ensued between counsel. The result was that the debate was adjourned until the next day to endeavour to effect an arrangement relative to the title deeds.

Mr. McGowan examined: He pointed to the "Northern Star." Mr. O'Connor had been on the proprietor. He had ceased to be so. Witness had received large sums of money for Mr. O'Connor. The amount was contained in the books and papers he produced. Interrogated with the documents he had were some private papers of Mr. O'Connor, and he did not seem to be able to account for them.

Mr. Roxburgh examined: The book produced contained an account of the money received by him, and where he did with it. There was an earlier account, which he gave to Mr. O'Connor. That was the original book. The account was not made up until after he had made up a private book of his own. He never paid for the book to Mr. O'Connor.

There was a book, which was kept by Mr. Wheeler and by Mr. McGrath, which accounted for the prior payments. He received the money from them. He kept cash book ledgers, &c. in his trade account. He did not know the money received by him prior to August, 1847. It was a large sum, and he did not receive any sum which was less than £100. Mr. O'Connor's account could not be so much as £100.

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