

# TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native Land.

Mr. Mr. BELLOWS FRIENDS.—Having now determined at what we shall remain a distinct and separate body, still struggling for the achievement of our political rights, with the resolution to use them for the attainment of social happiness, and having placed the stockholder of Frost, Williams, and Jones, prominently in the catalogue of those concessions to the popular will, which it is ABLE, IF WILLING, to achieve, I address you this first day of the New Year upon his, to us the most immediately important subject connected with our movement. When we rejoiced in the overthrow of the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," we appeared to forget that, though they were dead and gone, their measures and cruelties remained after them. How can we say that Whiggery is dead while the Poor Law Amendment Act still remains upon the Statute Book? How can we say that we have triumphed wholly? However, Duffy, and Cl. Clayton lie cold in their graves? How we say that we have conquered, if our friends are still retained by the enemy as hostages? True, the slight encouragement given to Lord John Russell during his OCCASIONAL restoration, marked popular aversion to him and his associates; but yet that triumph must be poor, mean, and scanty, which is satisfied with the overthrow of an enemy, but is sullied by the degradation of our friends.

I believe, in my soul, that if a popular move, a national move, a great and simultaneous move, was now made, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, that it would be successful; while I feel assured that no circumstance would give more general satisfaction, or would more tend to convince the world of our devotion to principle. To me, it is a melancholy fact to know, that during the seasons of prosperity, the sufferings of our friends are lost sight of in higher wages; and, indeed, it has been a charge, not on an unjust one either, that the working classes are least in the advocacy of their principles when they are poorest and least able to advance them. Can any man read the simple but affecting letter from Frost, which appears at foot, without being moved to a firm resolution to do what in him lies to achieve his restoration to country, to family, to home, and to friends? It would be needless to travel over the beaten ground of informal, and therefore illegal trial, and consequently illegal conviction! It would be an insult to attempt to create sympathy in the feeling heart; it would be absurd to endeavour to create feeling in the British mind, that is indifferent to the sufferings of our friends. This much I will say, that if one half that was done for the Dorchester labourers, or for the Glasgow cotton spinners, had been done for Frost, Williams, and Jones, that they would long since have been restored to such an appeal, but never was there more criminal apathy than that manifested by the trades of Great Britain to the sufferings of those men.

If the English people had acted as the Canadian people did, we should now be able to point to our triumph over Whiggery in the restoration of our friends. An election—perhaps many elections—are at hand; for, believe me, that this country is near a great convulsion; and should we lose such opportunities of performing an act of simple justice? My friends, I will have my own petition ready to send to my own leader—the only leader I acknowledge in this country, Thomas Duncombe—upon the first day that Parliament assembles. Let every man with a family get his whole household to sign one; let every man in a shop get his every shopmate to sign one; and he who lives by his labour, and refuses, is a bad man, a wicked man, and a cruel man. Let those petitions be set about in time. Let them be ready for presentation the moment the House sits, and let them be presented as soon as the forms of the House will permit. Let there be public meetings; let there be speeches in their favour; and let there be loud and angry denunciation of the wrongs they have endured; and then, when the gentlemen now about to resign their trust, and to ask you for a renewal of their tenure, shall know how they are to be judged, perhaps they may have bows of compassion for their classmate victims. Bear in mind, that, when threatened with ejection before, the prison doors were only barred by a majority of one. Let us see what effect such another threatened visitation may have upon the plant Commons. While whole factions are thinking of their pelf, let us think of our friends—the friends of our principles. Let us never forget the fact, that while Frost stood upon the very verge of eternity, and while resigned as to his own fate, that he anxiously corrected the misrepresentation of our principles by his counsel. You will learn, with delight, that the glorious Chartists, and noble trades of London, have decided upon honouring our great leader with an entertainment becoming the man, upon the night previous to the meeting of Parliament. Let petitions, with millions of signatures, be ready for that night, and let the ripe affection of Englishmen constitute the greatest deflection of the reptal. Let them be ready for that night, that they may be piled in wagon-loads upon the platform to gladden our hearts, and prove our devotion to our friends and our principles. Let all other business be laid aside until this, of paramount importance, is done. Let us devote the first twenty-one days of this year, pregnant with change, to this holy purpose; and to the women we would say, think of the wives and daughters of the exiles, who with your husbands, get up your petitions also, and let the tenderness of affection, and the manifoldness of devotion, be mingled and joined in this just and holy work.

Who can read, or who can hear, the affecting letter from Frost read, without being moved to tears and roused to action? What reliance he still places upon his countrymen! How he pardons their criminal apathy, and yet twice hounds around their exertions! Up, then, Englishmen and Scotchmen! Oh Ireland, where sleeps thy former glory? You, whose sins, till dearest, were ever foremost in deeds of daring and patriotism, why should not your sons join in this holy work? But Patrick O'Higgins and his brave band of patriots may swell the national anthem, and give to the world some proof that justice still lives in the hearts of Irishmen. For myself I am ready to devote every hour of the prescribed time to the good work, and I am as confident as I am that I now address you, that our united exertions will be successful. And oh! think of such a New Year's gift—think of such a triumph. I hope by next Saturday to be able to report the formation of such machinery in London as will give effect to the national will.

Here follows the letter of John Frost:—  
My DEAR SIR,—I received your letter of July last (favoured by Mr. Marshall), and a packet of newspapers, for which I am very much obliged. They were indeed a treat, such as have not had for several years. During my confinement on Tasman's Peninsula for three years and a half, I had scarcely seen a newspaper; since I came to Hobart Town, in December, 1843, I occasionally see a paper, but not often. The local papers give extracts from the English papers, but they are generally of a kind in which I feel but little interest. They, like most other papers, contain what will suit the readers, and there but very few in this colony who feel any interest in the progress of the movement.

My companions, Williams and Jones, are both well. Jones was in the police for some time; he was appointed to the situation of guard of the Launceston mail, and about a fortnight ago he had a ticket of leave, and I understand he intends to follow his business. Williams is in the police, at a station about twenty miles from Hobart Town, called New Norfolk. He was very desirous to get *coloured employment*, but things are so here, and so difficult, that he had to be content with his station. The police of the colony has fallen so much in value, that the settlers are very badly off, and not having the means to pay men, they cannot employ.

Ellis is still on Tasman's Peninsula; I heard from him a month ago. He is in pretty good health, but sadly tired of his situation. If you have any satisfaction with Mrs. Ellis, I would be glad to hear of it. In December last, he was still at the same station, the Cascades, but he was in pretty good health. It is so difficult to convey anything to a prisoner in these times, and so dangerous for another prisoner to attempt it, that one is deterred, by the certain consequences, from running the risk.

WE ARE IN GREAT HOPES THAT WE SHALL SEE ENGLAND AGAIN IN A VERY SHORT PERIOD. One half, at least, of those concerned in the Canadian outbreak have been pardoned, and the rest are in weekly expectation to see their names in the *Gazette*. From the time I heard that those engaged in the Canadian affair were being pardoned, I had the greatest confidence that we should ultimately be placed in the same

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situation. From everything we hear, the greatest efforts have been made for our liberation. WE HAVE GREAT REASON TO BE GRATEFUL TO OUR COUNTRYMEN, and I have no doubt that their exertions will finally be crowned with success. ALAS! WHAT HORRORS WE HAVE EXPERIENCED FROM OUR DESIRE AND ENDEAVOUR TO FREE THEM! SURELY ENGLISHMEN ARE NOT UNGRATEFUL!

You will receive this letter about the latter end of May or the beginning of June. By that time you will know what are the intentions of the Government as to our pardon. If it is not probable that we shall be pardoned this year, I shall feel much obliged if you will send me as many *Northern Stars* or *Northern Liberator*s as you can. If they are three or four years old, they will be news to me, and I feel great interest in reading papers which must contain subjects of an important nature. Be good enough to direct them to "Mr. George Rogers, High-street, St. Giles's, London."

I wrote to Mr. O'Connor in January, 1845, and in the month of December I received the letter back again, it having been refused because the postage was not paid.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOHN FROST.  
Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, Jan. 24th, 1845.

To Mr. James Sweet, Nottingham.  
There, my friends, you can read that simple letter without pleading his truth to accomplish the object of the writer? I may observe, in passing, that nothing ever caused me half the mortification as the fact of Frost's letter to me being returned. It must doubtless have arisen from the rule, at my office at Leeds, where the *Star* was then printed, not to receive letters that were not post-paid, and the parties entrusted with their receipt having no notion as to the writer of that document which I should have esteemed as a treasure. Let us then, in our future exertions make amends for our past apathy, and wishing that the happiness of the New Year may be marked by the restoration of our friends.

I remain,  
Your faithful friend and servant,  
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

## Foreign Intelligence.

It appears that Louis Philippe is determined, little by little, and bit by bit, to adopt the ancient symbols of France and of his family, and which were proscribed by the revolution of 1830. Thus, the fleur-de-lis is beginning to reappear in certain royal regalia, and the eagle is beginning to be used in the arms, and is about, it is said, to be placed on the standards of others. Thus the Gallic Cock has been brushed from the caps of the soldiers, and a royal crown established; thus the fleur-de-lis begins to figure in the royal arms and royal ornaments; thus, ancient titles are given to members of the royal family; and thus, in a hundred other ways, the monarch is endeavouring to re-establish his position as a monarch, and to show that he is a Bourbon; and that, though placed on the throne by a revolution, he is anxious to be as much the legitimate king as signs and symbols can make him. Such is the state of insecurity which is felt respecting the personal safety of Louis Philippe, that no less than 800 soldiers are lodged every night in the Palace of the Tuilleries, ready to rush to arms at a moment's notice. In addition to them, the guards and watchmen have been armed; and incessant guard is kept up in every corner and cranny of the palace.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.—PARIS, SATURDAY, DEC. 27.—In conformity with the royal decree of the 19th of November, the legislative session was opened to-day by the King in person, and with the usual pomp and circumstance. The King having taken his seat on the throne, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies.—In calling you together around me, I am happy to think that we can congratulate each other on the general state of our country. I am confident that the good understanding of the powers of the state, and the maintenance of our policy of order and conservatism, insure more and more the regular development of our institutions, and the progress of the national prosperity.

My government has proceeded with the execution of the great works which you have voted. The measures necessary for fully carrying them out will be proposed to you. We have thus, in a few years, given to France on the one hand, powerful guarantees of peace and security, and on the other, the means of extending its fruitful industry, and of spreading prosperity throughout all parts of our territory, and among all classes of the population. At the same time that these important results have been accomplished, the state of our finances has become from day to day more satisfactory.

The financial laws, and other laws, the object of which is to introduce important ameliorations into the administration, will be immediately laid before you.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers peaceful and amicable assurances. I hope that the policy which has maintained general peace through so many storms will one day do honour to the memory of my reign.

The friendship which unites me with the Queen of Great Britain, and of which she has lately given me so affectionate a proof, and the mutual confidence of our two governments, have happily insured the good and intimate relations which exist between us. The cordial relations which unite us to the other powers of Europe, and to the nations of Asia, Africa, and America, are also of the same nature. Thus, by the cordial co-operation of the maritime forces of the two states, the slave trade will be effectually put down, and at the same time our commerce will be again placed under the exclusive surveillance of our flag.

I have reason to hope that the great exertions of France (England) will bring about the banks of the Rhine, the re-establishment of relations commercial, regular, and pacific. This is the only object of our efforts.

Events which I deplore, but which have given a new opportunity for the display of the heroism of our soldiers, have troubled our possessions in Africa. I have taken prompt measures to ensure that the domination of France shall everywhere maintain the force and ascendancy which belongs to it. With the aid of time, our energetic enterprise will lay the foundation of the security and prosperity of Africa.

Gentlemen, you have given me your loyal concurrence in the great and difficult task which the will of the nation has called on me to fulfil. Providence has blessed our efforts. It has also granted to me precious consolations in my family. Wherever my sons have appeared, I have the confidence that they have worthily carried the name of France. My grandsons increase in number, and grow under my eyes. My dearest wish, and my fondest hope is, that by our devotion to France, by our zeal in serving it, my satisfaction may be insured to us, and the intimate union of my country and family be ever confirmed.

The Paris papers of Sunday were of course occupied with the above speech, which is denounced by the opposition journals as "the colourless and insipid production of an enervated administration," and the Ministerial organs as "the most unimportant and uninteresting of the kind." The following shabby paragraph appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of that day:—"The editors of some of the Paris journals which advocate electoral reform, have got up an association of the press, for the purpose of coming to an understanding as to the most efficient means of carrying their object. The Paris journals in this association are not very numerous, and are of the minor character; the total number of journals, including those of the provinces, which have joined, is thirty-seven. A committee has been formed, and has commenced its discussions."

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday, for the purpose of electing its President, Vice-President, and Secretaries. The candidates for the President's chair were—M. Sauzet on the side of the Ministry, and M. Dufaure on that of the Opposition. For the Vice-Presidency the Ministry brought forward four candidates—Messrs. Bigon, Debelleyme, Lepelletier, d'Aulnay, and Duprat, and the Opposition Messrs. Billault, Vivien, de Sale, and de Tracy. There are four secretaries of the Chamber, but as it is usual to have at least one member of the Opposition among the secretaries, the Ministers brought forward only three candidates—Messrs. de la Roche, de la Roche, and de la Roche. The Opposition proposed two candidates, Messrs. Lacrosse and Ilavin. The Chamber met at two o'clock. The first business proceeded with was the arrangement of the nine standing committees (*bureaux*), into which the chamber is divided, which is done by lot. Out of the nine *bureaux* the government candidates were elected in eight, and the Opposition candidate in only one, so that the eighteen presidents and secretaries, sixteen are on the side of the government, and only two on the other side. The government candidates elected as presidents are Messrs. Brunet, Desclercq, Cousture, Perrier, Bigon, J. Lefebvre, Sapey, and Clement; and the secretaries are Messrs. de Salagne, St. Aulaire, Desmetsiers, Molin, de Goutland, Persil, the Duke d'Uzes, and Viscount de Montespoulet. The

successful candidates of the Opposition are M. de Sade, president, and M. Sieyes, secretary. At half past three the Chamber commenced its public sitting, and at five o'clock the ballot was declared. The following was the result:—

For M. Sauzet ..... 213  
M. Dufaure ..... 147  
M. Duprat ..... 3  
M. Odillon Barrot ..... 1  
Majority in favour of the Ministry.—66

PARIS, TUESDAY.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the election of the four vice-presidents was proceeded with, and the result has been a further victory on the side of the government. The four Conservative candidates were elected on the first ballot. The election for the Secretaries has confirmed the result obtained for the Vice-Presidents.

## SPAIN.

We take the following significant intelligence from the *Times*:—"BARCELONA.—Since the return of General Breton the military occupation of the city, which I alluded to on former occasions, has been carried to a much greater extent. All those posts which I frequently mentioned were relieved every eight days, have now been converted into permanent military positions—their walls loopholed, and put in such a state of defence, that he will require heavy artillery to reduce them. Provisions have been placed in them for a month, and a chief of the army named to defend them."

The garrison of Morujich has been doubled, and its artillery put on a most efficient footing; both that fort and the citadel are now being provisioned for six months. These measures show clearly that Narvaez is resolved to force on Catalonia the measures which which there has been such a continued clamour for years, and with the difficulties attending on which no Ministry has as yet dared to grapple.

The manufacturers of Catalonia have heretofore successfully resisted every attempt to add foreign cotton goods, and, emboldened by former triumphs, are, I am assured, preparing to make desperate efforts before they yield up the monopoly which they enjoy, with such immense pecuniary advantages to themselves, enjoyed for years. They say they will raise the standard of rebellion all over Catalonia before they cede. I doubt if they will carry them so far—at least if they be wise they will not attempt it, because were they even to triumph over Government, which may be considered much more than doubtful, they would do so at the expense of an enraged popular party, which they could not control, and which is a place whom they could not control, and which is a verily known to be the most lawless, violent, and sanguinary population of Spain.

Additional force is expected to arrive here from other districts, barracks having been ordered to be prepared for 4,000 or 5,000 more men at Barcelona. With such a force I believe that they may be safely asserted that Government will be able to triumph over the factious and interested attempts of the Catalans on the one hand, and the turbulent and rebellious spirit of the people on the other.

A strong feeling against the military has arisen here, which the press seems disposed to foment. A late ordinance restoring the military *fueros*, supposed to be destroyed by the constitution, has been severely animadverted upon by more than one of the *Bureaux* papers, and a further manifestation of dislike to the army is shown in the representation of the *La Mota de Portici* last night. The duo "in *Libertad*" was violently applauded, and on arriving at the beginning of the third act, where the infuriated people disarm and murder the troops sent against them, although the singing, as in the duetto, had no artistic merit, the applause rose to a deafening pitch, and cries were heard to the effect that—"We think that the Government has ordered that the day that the Captain-General has effected the repetition of this opera for to-day to be suspended."

The *Fomento* of Barcelona of the 21st announces the capture of the *Cabelella Felipe Tresgana*, the chief of the conspiracy discovered at Perga last summer.

## ITALY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The *Davos* of Rome announces the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in the city of Rome, travelling under the title of General Romoff. He took up his residence in the Palazzo Giustiniani, the seat of the Russian embassy. We extract the following on this subject from the *Quotidienne*:—

We have received letters from Rome of the 13th. The Emperor Nicholas had arrived during the night, and in the morning, at eight, he went to the Vatican in the carriage of M. de Boutenif, who was seated at his right, and accompanied him. The aides-de-camp followed in other carriages. The Emperor, the palace, the honours shown to crowned heads. The Holy Father went to receive the Emperor in his alabaster joining his cabinet. The Emperor bowed and kissed the Pope's ring, and then the two sovereigns embraced. After having made some inquiries as to the Emperor's journey, the Pope introduced him into his cabinet, where he remained until about six o'clock. On leaving the Emperor, the Cardinal acted as interpreter. On leaving the Emperor presented to the Sovereign Pontiff the persons of his suite, and, after a few words, the Emperor withdrew. It is, of course, impossible to tell or even guess at the result of this interview. But we could read in the faces of the two sovereigns rather an expression of friendship than distrust. We may also allude to the presence of the Emperor in Rome. The Emperor's daughter, who is betrothed to the marriage of his daughter with the Archduke, and it appears that he had never given any orders which could have authorised the present persecutions by a schismatic bishop, and had promised that rigid investigation should take place, and the bishop be exiled to Siberia, if the charges against him were proved. On his side, the Pope had demanded that a *novatio* also be received by St. Petersburg, and that the liberty of the Catholics should be acknowledged.

A letter from Florence of Dec. 19th says:—

The Emperor Nicholas arrived here this morning at six o'clock, accompanied by his suite. The Grand Duke had given orders to have the Pitti palace prepared for his reception, but the Emperor declined to guard his incognito alighted at the Hotel d'Italie. The Grand Duke called at nine o'clock to pay him a visit, but the Emperor had not risen. The Grand Duke sent two hours after to invite the august traveller to a grand dinner at the court, and a concert. The Emperor declined all invitations and honours, expressing a wish to dine without ceremony at the Hotel d'Italie. In the evening, however, the Emperor went to return the Grand Duke's visit. He was dressed in the uniform of the Hetman of the Cossacks, and was accompanied by Count Orloff. Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, also received a visit from the Emperor, who, however, did not enter the apartment, but merely had the names of Count Orloff and General Romoff inscribed at the door. The two interviews of the Emperor and the Grand Duke cannot be said to have given him any idea of the result. Although he spent considerable sums of money in the purchase of mosaics and pictures, and gave away a good deal of money in charity, his reception was, on the whole, rather cold on the part of the Roman population. The Emperor is to quit Florence to-morrow, or on the 21st at furthest. His intention is to go by Bologna to Venice, where he will pass a day, and thence to Vienna direct.

The following is an extract of a letter from Florence, of the 20th:—

Rimini, the leader of the last insurrection in Romagna, who escaped recently from Marseille, has been arrested at Florence. He is carefully guarded by order of the Grand Duke, and he is daily examined before the Grand Duke. It is said that the Grand Duke cannot help giving him up to the Papal authorities, but that he is trying to gain time in order that he may get some promise of mercy from the Pope. M. Martine, the under secretary of state, has been sent to Rimini as envoy from Tuscany, to settle the differences between the two States.

## BELGIUM.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—BRUSSELS, DEC. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, on the discussion of the Budget of Ways and Means, Messrs. de Breynne, Stavaert, and Eloy de Burdinne, expressed their opinion that the estimates of the Budget were too high. They dwelt on the necessity of reducing the taxes which bear on the middle and necessary classes, and of laying the burden of the taxes on the great landholders. M. Eloy de Burdinne drew a most deplorable picture of the condition of the farmers, and announced his intention of proposing an amendment to several articles of the Budget.

M. Delesse and M. Verhulst made many objections to the Budget, and to the system of taxation and expenditure, but no practical measure was formally proposed in support of their theories.

Several members insisted on measures for relieving the poor, and lightening the burdens of the taxes on the middle classes of the town and country.

Several Members called the attention of government to the deplorable condition of Flanders, which requires speedy and energetic measures for its relief.

## POLAND.

The *Post Amsterd.* of Frankfurt gives the following from Russia:—"The Ukase which deprives all such Roman Catholic and Greek priests as refuse to be converted, of their preferments, is being carried into execution with the greatest rigour. Their lands are either sold, and the produce given to the apostate priests, or they are annexed to the crown domains. A few only of the priests remain faithful to their creed and receive pensions, while the others either

unbaptised upon alms or die with hunger. Such Catholics as marry within their own church pay a duty of fifty Polish florins (30 fr.), without distinction of rank or condition, but if they marry according to the rites of the Greek church they pay nothing. It is forbidden, under the penalty of exile to Siberia, to instruct the lower orders of the people of southern Russia in the Greek church, which has been effected in a great degree between the United Church and the Roman Catholic church, and of the fusion of the first in the non-United church. The better to keep up appearances, the apostate priests continue to wear the dress of the Roman clergy, and do not let their beards grow; but they perform mass according to the Greek rite, and the people believe that they are assisting at a foreign service."

## UNITED STATES.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 28th.—The British and North American Steamship Company, Captain Jenkins, arrived in the *Mersey* this morning, in eleven and half days, from Boston, including her stay at Halifax to land and take in her mails.

The papers by this arrival extend over twelve days, and the news is of the highest importance, comprising—

1. The whole diplomatic correspondence between the American and British Ministers upon the Oregon question.

2. Intelligence from Washington, upon the best authority, that the negotiations, which it was thought had been suspended, have been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, upon new propositions of compromise.

3. In the event of any difficulty taking place with England upon this question, the probable action of Congress upon the subject, and the proposition, by Colonel Benton, of organising 20,000 militia, in case of hostilities, including also a suitable increase of the steam navy, fortifications, and naval armaments.

4. The re-opening of negotiations between Mexico and the United States, and the proposition for the purchase of California, with the probable expectation of a magnanimous plan for uniting both republics, so as to give peace to both, and to present an important front to all European governments.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10.—Movements towards the consummation of the annexation of Texas were made in both houses of Congress to-day. In the Senate Mr. Leves introduced a bill providing for the admission of the state of Texas under the constitution.

The winter has set in with unusual severity.

### WILL THERE BE WAR?

[From the *New York Herald* of Dec. 16th.]

We publish to-day, the last of the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's Message, developing his views of the present position of our relations with England. This portion of the correspondence contains the last letter of Mr. Pakenham, declining the compromise of the 40th parallel offered by the President, and the last letter of Mr. Buchanan, withdrawing that proposition, and re-asserting the American claim to the whole of the territory.

This matter is now in a most interesting position—the crisis is now at hand. It was thought at first that all negotiations had been exhausted, and as the proposal for arbitration had been rejected by our government, the next step would present a serious difficulty, and a probable interruption of the peaceable relations between the two countries. We have information, which we can rely upon, that it is not so. It appears that negotiation has been re-opened by Mr. Pakenham, and the probability is, that things will go on for some time without any thing calculated to create difficulty in the present position of our relations with England.

The inquiry now will be made, "what are the new instructions received by Mr. Pakenham?" or what is now proposed by England to terminate the difference?

It is well known, that the great difficulty in settling this matter, grows out of that strip of territory which lies between the 49th and 54th parallel, and which contains the only good harbour in the whole territory. If the American government, with its unquestionable claims to the whole territory, so clearly and forcibly set forth by Mr. Buchanan, should give up that portion of the territory with the whole of the territory, it would give up the whole of the territory. But the renewed offer of British government to compromise the matter, and from other indications, we have reason to believe that Mr. Pakenham may offer a new boundary, dividing this disputed section, passing by the head of Puget's Sound, and giving the British this harbour, and the land about to the northward. We do not think that the government will accept such a proposition, or that it will proceed from the one before made, of the 49th degree.

### PROJECT FOR "ANNEXING" MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES!

[From the *New York Herald* of Dec. 16th.]

A very important stage in the intercourse between the United States and Mexico, has now commenced. Mr. Polk, in his recent message, announced that the negotiation between the two countries, which had been interrupted by the annexation of Texas, and which was terminated by the abrupt departure of Mr. Almonie last spring, has been renewed; and that Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, is sent to open fresh diplomatic intercourse, for the purpose of settling the important questions in dispute between the two countries. This was official. Of the nature of the new negotiations, we are enabled to gather some intimations brought by recent arrivals in various ways from Central America, and far and near the Gulf of Mexico, and the United States.

By those accounts we learn that propositions have been informally placed before the Mexican government by an agent of the United States, proposing the Rio Grande del Norte as the boundary between the two countries, and also embracing a proposition to cede to the United States, as far as the Gulf of Mexico, at the head of the Gulf of California. It is further stated that a sum varying from five to ten or perhaps twenty millions of dollars, has been named to be paid by the United States by way of indemnity for the loss of territory, and the fresh boundaries between Mexico and the United States.

This is but another step, however, in the great progress of events in reference to the progress of Republican government, in this hemisphere, which has commenced, and no one can tell where it will terminate.

Instead of a negotiation for the settlement of the boundary line of Texas by the Rio Grande, or the acquisition of California, the new project is on foot for the purpose of uniting the two Republics, and for the annexation of Mexico to the United States, or of the United States to Mexico, as you please to express it, and thus presenting to the world a Republic unequalled, even in the imaginations of visionaries of past times, or of the present age. There is nothing to prevent the union of the two republics on the basis of principle, by which Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California, are to be added to the United States. In every point of view it would be a happy and fortunate thing for the Mexican States to have a stable government in that beautiful region, and to put an end to the long series of revolts, insurrections and revolutions, which have characterised that country for the last thirty years. The union could be effected immediately by annexing the Mexican States to the United States, and placing the population, on the same basis as exists in this country, by the last census. The diversity of religion and language is not an insurmountable objection to such a project. We see in this republic, Catholics and Protestants, all uniting to carry out our glorious destiny as a nation, and the same results would be attained in Mexico, if founded an integral part of the United States. In all respects, physically, commercially, and politically, such a union would be a benefit to both countries: a Republic of such a description, embracing the United States and Mexico, would comprehend all the great gold and silver mines of the world, the greatest cotton growing country, the greatest wheat growing country, in fact, possessing a monopoly of every thing that is valuable and rich on the face of the

earth. The population of the two countries would then amount to thirty millions, and the number of voters would be about five millions. We have existed in this republic for nearly two thirds of a century, under a state of government preserving life, liberty, and property, far beyond anything the military government of Europe can show. The new republic, formed by the union of the United States and Mexico, would present the same features, and give to the Mexican States some promise of that happiness which they never yet have had, and which the tumults and revolutions of the last thirty years have shown they never can possess without the infusion of some powerful element of civilisation into their government. That element must come from the great reservoir of Anglo-Saxon energy and stability.

Such a state, which is now forming for the union of the United States and Mexico. Its magnitude, mighty results, and will be the cause of making great changes in the old world and in the new.

### COMMEMORATION OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION OF 1830, AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.

[From the *New York Morning News* of Dec. 1, 1845.]

The lecture room of the Institute, was filled on Saturday evening, November 29th, by a large and highly respectable audience, who listened with extreme delight to the various exercises of the occasion. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Wm. T. McCune, as President, assisted by Hon. Judge Ogden, as vice-president, and very many of our most noted and patriotic citizens were in attendance. A fair—very fair indeed—of the services, also, was given by the Italian Guard, (Captain Averani), in their rich uniforms of green and crimson, and on the left were gathered the members of the Scandinavian Society. In the rear of the platform, appeared the Polish white eagle, surrounded by the entwined banners of Poland, Scandinavia, France and America, while the large group of the amphitheatre was filled with the faces of nearly every European nation, and many of our own distinguished citizens. It was an occasion of no ordinary interest, and the frequent applause from different portions of the assembly, as each in turn, heard the peculiar and familiar language of his childhood, in eloquent appeals, not only for the liberty of Poland, but for the freedom of the whole human family, evinced most strongly the depth, fervour, and progress of republican principles among the exiles from the despotic rule of the monarchies of Europe. After a few remarks from the President, a letter from the Hon. L. Bradish was read, stating his inability of attending on account of the severe illness of his wife. The reading of the letter was followed by John Jay, Esq., in a speech replete with nervous thoughts, passing in review, briefly, but graphically, the principal events in the history of Poland, he concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That the wrongs of Poland involves principles of right, justice, and humanity, peculiar to no land, but of universal interest, and that the tyranny perpetrated by Russia, and encouraged by the selfish policy of our country, demands from the American people, an expression of stern indignation against the perpetrators, and of generous sympathy for the victims of their oppression.

2nd. That the history of Poland, from its first partition in 1772, to the present time, teaches lessons of grave importance—that little dependence can be placed upon magnanimity and good faith of cabinets, when opposed by selfish and self-interest, and that the only security is in the virtue and vigilance of the people—the strict accountability of its rulers, and absolute exemption of all foreign influence.

3rd. That the Polish Revolution of 1830, was the natural result of the cruel despotism of Russia, marked, too, by violations of good faith, which increased its infamy; that the gallant struggle of that revolution was of all wars the most just—entirely a war of independence characterised on the part of Poland, no less by determined and patriotic valour, than by moderation and clemency towards those in whose cruelty it had originated; and that its failure, caused by the criminal indifference of the nations which, in the Congress of Vienna, had guaranteed her constitutional privileges, and followed by renewed and aggravated outrages on the part of the Emperor Nicholas, is a source of deep regret to every patriotic American, who values those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence.

4th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously kept alive in the hearts of the Polish people, and so beautifully exhibited among her patriotic sons scattered in foreign lands, is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who truly value those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence.

5th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously kept alive in the hearts of the Polish people, and so beautifully exhibited among her patriotic sons scattered in foreign lands, is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who truly value those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence.

6th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously kept alive in the hearts of the Polish people, and so beautifully exhibited among her patriotic sons scattered in foreign lands, is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who truly value those eternal principles of freedom, which were proclaimed to the world in the Declaration of American Independence.

7th. That the spirit of nationality, the great elements of a people's power, and that, in this spirit, so religiously kept alive in the hearts of the Polish people, and so beautifully exhibited among her patriotic sons scattered in foreign lands, is a source of











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To Mr. Wm. Evans.

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To Mr. Wm. Evans.

G. B.  
Belvidere-place, Borough-road, July 17th, 1845.

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To Mr. Wm. Evans.

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February 29th.—Life and Character of Major Cartwright. February 1st.—Life, Genius, and Character of Dr. Johnson. February 8th.—Lives and Characters of William Cobbett and Henry Hunt.

February 15th.—Life and Character of John Wickliffe. February 22nd.—Life and Character of Martin Luther. Admission, ONE PENNY.

Chair to be taken on each occasion at Seven o'clock.

I respectfully request that the following leader, and my letter relative to the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, may be read at all places where Chartists congregate; and that we may have a response to the letter next week.

F. O'CONNOR.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

THE CHANGE—ITS CAUSE.

KNOWLEDGE—ITS EFFECT.

As we are now entering upon a new year, and one whose results promise to exceed those of former years in the same ratio as the knowledge of the morrow may turn the wisdom of to-day into mere speculative presumption, it is worth while to cast a retrospective glance at the past, and to venture a conjecture on the future. We do not then hazard too much in predicting a change of no ordinary nature. Not such a change perhaps, as the improved and active genius of the present times may warrant—not such a change as will at once convince the world of the cause that has produced it, but such a change as will mark ministerial and party confusion of the giant hour that knowledge presents to the tyrant dominion of ignorance.

A change that will unveil the mystery of kings, the impurity of religion, the superiority of wealth, the romance of loyalty, the fiction of legitimacy, the sanctity of error, the assumption of the press, the usurpation of an old, and the foul dominion of a new aristocracy, the ascendancy of the idle, the inferiority of the industrious, the inequality of the law, the pomposity of office and the glare of power, the musk of the strength and the bludgeon of the authority, the force of Toryism and the fraud of Whiggery, the prejudice of long established error and the folly of old established rule, remnants of barbarous times, are all, one and all, about to vanish before the majesty of right; the genius which proclaims man's equality in the eye of the law, and stamps the idle only with a brand of inferiority.

The mind of the present age is civilised, while the laws that control it are barbarous. The struggle of the day is the contention of knowledge against prejudice, obsolete and out of fashion, except as found embodied in the misty records of the woe of our past. Those laws against which new rights, new powers, new authority, and new necessities are now struggling, are the laws of kings and priests, and are an emanation from, and typical of, the barbarous mind of olden times. In those days when the maxim was not only tolerated, but admitted, that kings ruled by divine right, and priests were their vice-regents upon earth—the knowledge of the old world was warped to kingly and priestly purposes. There was knowledge, it is true, but that knowledge was never allowed to pass the limits in which it was intended its exercise should circumscribe the rights of the throne and the conventicle. The priests of old stood foremost in the ranks of education and of knowledge, but they used them as the assassin uses the dagger—to take vengeance or achieve power—to persuade or coerce. Where they failed to conciliate by the shadow, which was the word, they triumphed by the substance, which was the fagot. Laws were made for them and by them. They tolerated in kings as much power as marked their own supremacy, but there it stopped; and when ever monarchical power appeared to be the embodiment of the national will, then no more reverence was paid to monarchy than to the foul monster democracy.

For many a long year fresh new knowledge, that knowledge which could best govern new circumstances, has been wrestling with the declining monster, and at length it has snatched the dagger from the assassin's hand, and plunged it into the assassin's breast. Truth has slain falsehood, simplicity has overthrown mystery, the prejudice of the past has faded before the convictions of the present. Now, it is this thing, knowledge, that is looking for the recognition of its power in the embodiment of its laws; and while it walks straight in that course to which the living minds of all admit its right, it is met in its progress by the styles, the turpikes, the dead walls, the ramparts, the bulwarks, and the landmarks of ancient ignorance, dominion, and misrule. And while the minister himself says onward, the dumb watchman (the law) warns the intruder, and motions him backward. The mind says onward, but the law, pointing to those barriers, cries backward—"Thus far shalt thou go, no farther."

The change, then, must be in the law: and the difficulty that any minister will experience in effecting this great object, will be the fruitless attempt to extract such concessions from present interests and prejudices, as will satisfy present requirements. Every attempt has been made and has failed. Every attempt will be made, and will fail, which goes no farther than the satisfying the strong of the moment by the sacrifice of the weak. The landlords may be fed upon the church, the manufacturers may be exalted while the cottage becomes debased, and yet this graduated scale of sacrifice will fail to give satisfaction to any, until, at length, all that is sound, all that have interests to protect, must be called into council to devise means for the achievement of the general object. This snapping up of minorities—the rapid succession of speculative progress—this coming in and going out—resignation and restoration, is a tacit confession of the impossibility longer to continue the dominion of class.

In no change, whether political or social, have the people of any country recognised their share, or any portion of their share, except in those countries where the land, which is the property of all, has been conferred, by the change, upon all. France, by its revolution, gained more than England by its Reform Bill. True, the peasant was governed by the bayonet instead of by the law, but the bayonet destroyed the law of primogeniture, and distributed the land amongst the people, while the reformed Constitution of England, which professed to give the vote, but led to the coercion, starvation, and subjugation of the people. The change that is now sought, then, is such a representation of the present mind as will equitably, not equally, distribute the present national resources of the country, and the cause that will lead to the change, the unjust distribution of those resources under class legislation, and the spirit of that cause is knowledge. That change which proclaimed the subjugation of the ascendancy of capital for the dominion of priestcraft; that change which proclaimed the landed fief of the capitalist—that change which proclaims the mere transfer of power from the fat hand of the landlord feeder to the LONG LANK fingers of the slave driver, however it may, for a season, secure the ascendancy of party, will not be received as the rightful triumph of knowledge.

How often have we proclaimed the fact, that with ninety-nine out of a hundred classes represented in the State, while the industrious classes are unrepresented, confusion, dissatisfaction, and strife, even among the represented, must be the result; while labour being the source of all wealth, IF ALONE represented, could not fail to do justice to all. Capital will ever be represented in its power. Labour should hold the dominion of the law to insure the balance between the two estates.

The change which we proclaim, upon the first day of the year, to be at hand, may be made one of revolution, or of concession; but, from one or the other, it must result. And if to the former it owes its triumph, which God "forefend," the criminal that should stand at the bar, charged with all the horrors that may follow, should be the corrupt, the false, the venal press of the factions. They see, and they know that there is an undercurrent sapping old prejudices, while they withhold a knowledge of this essential fact from those who, deprived of it, must legislate in the dark, while, if apprised of its growing power, they might be inclined to make timely concessions to its will. But no, the gatherings of monopolists and protectionists are faithfully chronicled, the sayings of the mere units of faction are elaborately paraded, while not a single comment is offered upon the movement of the multitude. It is this unnatural warring of the elements that will shake the great political earthquake, that threatens to shake society to its centre. It is the disregard of the flash from the public will, that denotes the thunder of the public voice, that will assuredly follow, that may convert wholesale change into terrible revolution.

It is the impossibility of the interested capitalist making laws for the protection of labour, which is his life-ground, that has stood in the way of all ministers, and it is that over which Sir Robert Peel must triumph, or before which he must fall; for labour will not, cannot, must not, be conquered.

Labour's battle once begun, Requisitioned from bleeding sire to son, Tho' buffed off is always won.

TIE LAND.

After consultation with my brother directors, I find that it is their opinion that the subscriptions from those localities heretofore transmitted to the General Secretary, and accustomed to correspond with him, had better be continued through the same channel; indeed, there is no difference as to the money being sent to me, or to Mr. Wheeler. The principal thing that I aim at, is to enforce the necessity of making all parties, to whatsoever sent, payable to Mr. Roberts, as a different course entails endless trouble upon me.

F. O'CONNOR.

THE CORN LAWS, THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, AND THE TIMES.

The monthly artillery is beginning to pour its heavy shot into the flimsy breastwork of the daily press. The last number of the Quarterly Review has rather clumsily embodied our several predictions as to what the result of a repeal of the Corn Laws must be, and the Times, in its attempt to spike the great Conservative gun, has so overloaded its own pop-gun, as literally to cause dismay and discomfiture in the ranks of the unprincipled volunteers of free trade, of which our daily co-temporary is the undisciplined dragoon.















## Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

The scene opened by the enterprising manager in the netting of a most interestingly grotesque spectacle, which was "one blaze of triumph," as the evening wand was waved.

"The success of the pantomime will cannot exist a shade of doubt; that this pantomine will have a long and successful run; it decidedly one of the best of the season. The house was densely packed from orchestra to ceiling."

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—**One of the most elegant adaptations of pneumatic science we had the gratification of seeing last evening, what was exhibited to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and who complimented its Royal Highness was pleased to pay a high complement. It consists of a miniature steam-engine playing a fountain, the whole forming an elegant article d'art et de maniere. The steam is generated by spirits of wine, and carries out the whole process of a stationary steam-engine, having a cylinder of fine-figured iron of an inch diameter, with pumps, cranks, &c., all complete. The fountain is attached, and plays in a globe of glass, in which may be placed gold fish, and presents one of the proofs that the useful and elegant may be so combined as to produce sensations of extreme gratification. This beautiful little mechanism was designed and manufactured by Mr. T. Smith, Engineer, and deposited in the Royal Polytechnic Institution for public inspection. This delightful specimen of mechanical art will, no doubt, become highly attractive during the ensuing Christmas holidays, both to our young friends and those of riper years, being of that class to call forth admiration from all. Doctors Ryan and Backhouse will bot commence quite new lectures in three specific departments of chemistry and natural philosophy respectively. All other parties connected with this establishment are most diligent in their vocations. The directors are determined to cater well for the public, and they are highly anxious to show the patronage they have hitherto had, and most assuredly will continue to receive.

In connection with this department, deriving the intellectual pleasure which all persons must find from witnessing what is not to be found in any other combination in the metropolis—amusement and instruction combined.

**BANKRUPTS.**

[From the Gazette of Friday, January 2nd.]  
James Ooe, of 12, Sise-lane, Bueaburg City, money scriver—Edward Eeles, 62, Chancery-lane—George Seagrave Neale, of Portsea, innkeeper—Daniel William Lucas, of 23, Mark-lane, City, hemp and flax dealer—Henry Jones, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, maltster—Robert Henderson, of Bath and Liverpool, laceman—Charles Barber, of Denham Springs, Brindley, Lancashire, calico printer—Thomas Cary Willard Pierce, of Manchester, merchant.

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