

With the opening of the Session of Parliament, we commence a series of articles under the above title, in which we shall from week to week epitomise the leading topics of Home, Foreign, and Colonial news, so as to bring within the compass of a glance the prominent political movements of the day, and thus enable our readers to form a judgment as to which way the main current of events is setting; and we hope to make it at once so terse and complete, that to those who preserve the "NORTHERN STAR" for binding, it will present a useful condensation of the Political and Social History of the Year.

The great home event of the week, has been the opening of Parliament by a Speech from the Throne, of which our readers will find an analysis in our leading columns. This summary, written at a late hour, enables us to add that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S measure upon the Papal Aggression seems to be one which will prohibit the assumption of English titles by the dignitaries of the Romish Church, but will not prevent them from holding the office of Bishop, or performing its duties. As might be expected, such a measure will not satisfy either of the extreme parties. The Ultra Protestants will protest against any recognition, express or implied, of the Church of Rome or her priests, and would probably like to see the penal laws re-enacted—of that, however, there is fortunately not the shadow of a chance—while the Catholic party will do claim against any legislation upon the subject. We think, however, that such a course will satisfy the moderate-minded, and obtain a majority; and, indeed, if the allegation contained in the Cardinal WISEMAN'S appeal be true, and if the necessary steps for the establishment of a hierarchy, and the development of the Romish Church Government, that local titles should be assumed, such a measure would be effectual, and place the contending parties in much the same position as they occupied before the commencement of the turmoil; that is, of course, if such a measure can be so strictly and accurately framed as to leave no legal loophole of escape. A difficult task, we should say, in these days of quirk and quibbles; and, perhaps, after all, the CARDINAL may prove a sort of clerical O'CONNELL, and give the Government more trouble than it bargains for, even if he do not escape altogether. The CARDINAL has already shown that he intends to take advantage of his position, and availing himself of technicalities, to throw the burthen of proof upon his adversaries. This has been shown by the fact, that a number of gentlemen had entered into an arrangement to try the question of his Excellency under the law as it has hitherto stood; but they were puzzled how to prove that the CARDINAL had brought in and published a Papal Bull, and with an amount of simplicity, for which we should hardly have given either the gentlemen or Mr. C. PEARS, their most prominent member, credit, they appealed to the newly made Archbishop to afford them the requisite evidence to enable them to bring the question before a legal tribunal. The vily priest, however, was too cautious to suffer himself to be caught in so simple a trap, for he is reported to have quoted the axiom that—"a man cannot be required to criminate himself," and the expectant litigants took nothing by their motion. In connection, we presume, with this all absorbing topic, we see that Mr. HEADLAM has given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the Statutes of Mortmain, so as to include personal estate; and, altogether, we have no doubt this continuation of the Papal hubbub will help the Cabinet to shelve all the most important political questions, and get up a sort of political house-on-fire, the confusion attendant upon which will cover their shortcomings and political delinquencies. Indeed, the "TIMES" has already indicated what seems to be pretty well understood in political circles, that the budget, which is to be produced on Friday, and his Holiness, the Pope, will be made to engross the main attention of Legislators and the public till May at all events; and then the Exhibition will be trusted to produce a diversion, and glide over a great portion of the remainder of the Session.

Apocryph of the Budget, Lord DUNCAN has given notice of a motion for the purpose of getting rid of the obnoxious Window Tax, without the abolition of which, Sanitary Reform is a fiction; and we think it pretty certain that the impost is doomed either to extinction or to considerable modification.

The saints, too, backed by a strong trading party, are already in the field, with a Bill against Sunday Trading, which Mr. WILLIAMS, the elect of Lambeth, takes under his wing. The immediate object is, to abolish the Sunday open-air markets, at which the poor buy their provisions, &c., cheaper than they can procure them at the shops; and it is probable that it will be urged as a measure of just protection to the shopkeepers, rather than as a religious provision; but let the saints get in the small end of the wedge, and they will try hard to drive it home—the result being, that we shall have our time wasted, our patience tested, and our common sense outraged by attempts to make men religious by Act of Parliament.

It would seem, that, by an answer drawn from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that it is intended to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and, though no doubt some parties will look upon it as a fresh insult to Ireland, we think it judicious to get rid of an expensive office, which has become ridiculously useless, now that Dublin doubtless is practically nearer to London than many parts of England were a few years ago. We wish there was as fair a chance of our imbecile, gossiping, and costly diplomatic corps being cut down to its proper level. Just as the growing of one dog is pretty sure to excite the ire of some other, so the activity of the Catholic Church seems to have stirred the lethargic State Establishment into motion, and the clergy are agitating for a greater power of Church Government. Personally, we have no objection to their having it on fair terms. If they want to be free they must leave behind them the golden chain which binds them to the state, and is at once the reward and the badge of their servitude. That done, let them depart in peace; but we fear they will object to purchase their whistles at such a price.

Our criminal records this week present us with the termination of the disgusting SLOANE affair. Notwithstanding the anxiety assumed by the counsel of the Special Pleading to have the "frumped up and exaggerated story" fully aired before the police magistrates, SLOANE and his wife found it advisable in effect to plead Guilty at the trial, and were deservingly sentenced to two years' imprisonment. So revolting an affair, especially considering the position of the parties, has not for a long time disgraced our pages, and we trust never will again; but we feel that workhouse girls are often so ill looked after by those who ought to protect them, that not unfrequently they are driven by despair to a life of prostitution.

The Commercial intelligence of the week is far from inspiring. The still unsettled state of Europe appears to be rendering trade slack, and if it continues, and the exchanges become adverse, we fear the prosperity of the country, which the Royal Speech so complacently alludes to, will once more be a matter of history. From our Colonial possessions the newest intelligence is that the Cholera, which has caused such a fearful loss of life at Jamaica, and called forth such exhibitions of moral depravity as children leaving their parents to die unattended, friends forsaking friends without help, husbands and wives leav-

ing the corpses of their partners in life unburied, has somewhat ceased in many places, but at Port Royal and other towns its ravages still continued. The Indian Mail brings us the parting address of that real old soldier, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, to the Indian Army. We cannot imagine a severe old Roman, in the days when public and private virtues were worth something, speaking in the same severe strain. Sir CHARLES NAPIER allows a man to be "an officer" who exhibits soldier-like qualities, but he does not think the officer necessarily "a gentleman" if he gambles, gets into debt, appears as a defaulter before Courts of Requests, and cheats his creditors; and it is evident, from the force with which Sir CHARLES denounces these offences, that the censure was imperatively called for. Our Indian Empire is one of prestige, rather than power. How long that prestige will endure, when moral influence has gone, is a question "the powers that be" had better apply themselves to.

Turning our eyes to the continent of Europe, we find, that though despotism is once more a constant presence, and the more of the political and social volcano, which, the more closely it is pent up, the more surely it will break out at some future day. At Vienna a conspiracy has been discovered, and some seventy citizens, many of them wealthy, arrested; most ominous sign of all, it seems the garrison was deeply implicated. The government of Austria is only rendered possible by her armies, and the soldiers, once disaffected, the empire will tumble to pieces like a house of cards. It is pretty well understood that, on the first trouble, Hungary is ready again, and the Magyars appear to feel that in the next struggle the Croats and the military frontier tribes will be on the same side as themselves. Italy is subsiding, for the purpose of enabling MAZZINI, who is sheltered in Switzerland, to get up a new revolution; and the aristocratic journalists would fain persuade us, if they could, that the Lombards give their money through fear—fear of a refugee; that is the sort of tale which tradition says ought to be "told to the Marines"—a set of men once noted for their credulity. However, MAZZINI has plenty of friends, and it is to be feared that the Austrian Government will invade the Helvetic Republic, for the double purpose of securing the dreaded patriot and abolishing the last refuge of liberty upon the continent of Europe.

Schleswig Holstein is being "pacified" by Prussian and Austrian horse, foot, and artillery. Hamburg has been occupied by Austrian troops. Hesse Cassel is crushed under the same dominant and arrogant power; and the Hessian officers, who resigned rather than fight against the Constitution, are to be tried by court martial. In all this despotism, though apparently triumphant for the time, are heaping up coals of fire for no distant day. The influence of Prussia over the smaller states seems, for the moment, waning. The smaller principalities think that, with Austria at their back, they may show a spirit of independence; but if they emancipate themselves from one taskmaster, split up as Germany is, they must take another; and, as their material interest inclines them to the Prussian Alliance, probably the northern influence will ultimately prevail.

The struggle between the PRESIDENT of the French Republic and his opponents seems well-nigh over. The people are clearly not with the majority of the Assembly; and the PRESIDENT, having procured the dismissal of CHANCIER, has triumphed. The dotation rendered necessary by the extravagances of LOUIS NAPOLEON, however, furnishes a bone of contention, and a majority of his bitterest enemies are upon the Committee. Still it is thought they will let "I dare not wait upon I would," and vote the required amount, for fear that their refusal would induce the public to subscribe the money, and thus strengthen, by a show of sympathy, the hands of the PRESIDENT. Among other gossip, there is a report of a past Legitimist conspiracy, implicating General LAHITTE, at the time he was a Minister. It was also reported that the Duke DE BORDEAUX had died; and that, if true, would strengthen the Royalist faction by uniting both the Legitimist and Orleansist in favour of the Count DE PARIS.

From America we have news which indicates that the Fugitive Slave Bill may yet sow the seeds of dissension deeper and wider, and in contrast to our own policy the Free Americans are leaning strongly to a Protectionist policy. Californian diggings still continue as productive as ever the average exports of the precious metal averaging, for the last two and a half years, 28,000,000 of dollars. The currency of the Continent already feels the effect of this, and shows it by a rise in the comparative value of silver; and probably this country will, before long, find that Nature is altering her standard of value, and lightening the burden of her responsibilities by the same means.

POLISH REFUGEES. The Committee for the support of the above have to announce that any person in town or country who may be enabled to give constant employment to any of these deserving men will receive a bonus with each individual, varying from £3 to £7, according to the trade of his employer. Applications to be made immediately to T. BROWN, Fraternal Home, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell. Funds for the above purpose have been furnished by a liberal gentleman, in order that they may be ensured employment.

In the report of the funeral of the deceased POLA a mistake occurred in the *Star* relative to the funds; the sum stated to be collected at the cemetery was the entire sum collected during the day.

THE REFUGEES.—At a meeting of the committee thanks were voted to Mr. Thomas Cooper for his address in the City-road, to the committee of the South London Hall, and also to Major Benbow for his gift. Mr. Brown reported, that in consequence of a number of circulars having been distributed by a committee formed for the support of twenty-four refugees, reflecting on the character of the fifty-five refugees in Turnmill-street, a deputation had waited upon them, when they acknowledged that they knew nothing of the larger body, or the miserable plight they were in, or they would not have acted as they had done. The deputation would give a fuller report after the next interview with the committee. The rent of the Fraternal Home was paid, and thanks were given to those persons who took part in the funeral, and to Mr. Rider for his letter. It was stated that a bonus would be given to persons who would find employment for the refugees, and also that a lecture would be given on Sunday evening.

BIZLEY.—The REFUGEES.—The Democrats of this town have taken up the case of the Refugees, within the last few days; already £1 18s. 3d. has been collected, and other subscriptions are forthcoming. Subscriptions will be received at Mr. DARRIN'S Temperance Hotel, Bingley, by William Wilkinson.

ROBERT OWEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The committee formed to disseminate Mr. Owen's views during the Great Exhibition, met on Wednesday evening last, when communications were received from Paisley, Halifax, Derby, and other districts, highly favourable to the objects of the committee. Parties desirous of promoting this important propaganda, will please address the secretary, HENRY A. IVORY, 32, College Place, Cannon Town.

A staff of 200 communicators have been appointed to take the population of Edinburgh for the census of 1851.

TO THE CHARTISTS. My Old Friends.—While the Land Company was going on, and when you were apathetic because trade was good, I did not consider that it would be of any service to your cause to promulgate my feelings and principles. I have heard that, for no short time, a great conspiracy has been attempted to be organised, for the purpose of destroying my influence and power. The same conspiracy existed in 1839; but, my old friends, remember that the leader of the conspiracy—PETER BUSSEY, and several of his condottieri—deserted their principles and fled from their country, while I withstood and lived down their rascality.

My friends, on Sunday week I attended a public meeting at Manchester; on Monday week, a public dinner at Manchester; a public meeting, on Tuesday week, at Stockport; Wednesday week, at Rochdale; Thursday week, at Oldham; Friday week, at Ashton; Saturday week, at Bolton; two meetings at Radcliff, on Sunday last, and at Bradford on Monday last. The meetings were all well attended. The old veterans of the different towns and neighbourhoods attended; and, although I am not a trafficking politician, and do not cater for popularity, let me assure you, that I never received such a hearty welcome, in the time of the greatest excitement, as I did in every town on my late tour. And to prove to you that I can contend against enemies and conspirators, I stated that I was ready to answer any question that any person wished to ask me.

My friends, I was very much annoyed to find that the Conference assembled at Manchester was divided into two parties; and, therefore, as the report of our proceedings will show you, I made up my mind not to take part with either. I adhered to the propriety of holding a Conference in London on the 3rd of March, and I sternly opposed uniting Chartism with any other "ism," and I opposed a proposition that the Chartists should unite with the manufacturers, unless they would go for the Charter, whole and entire, which I felt convinced they would not do, so long as they could manufacture the working man's flesh, blood, marrow, and bones, into money.

Mr. REYNOLDS'S paper of last week gives a very inaccurate report of my remarks upon Mr. HANNEY. Mr. MANTLE certainly asked me, whether Mr. HINER'S statement was true; but I did not say a word, nor make a single observation with regard to Mr. HANNEY and physical force; and the delegates assembled at that Conference can and must prove, that my whole conduct throughout the meeting was intended to dispel all antagonism, and unite, if possible, the two parties who are now contending for leadership. Whenever any antagonism arose, I used my every exertion to destroy it; and as I think that every man who undertakes to lead the people should be acquainted with any charge that is urged against him, in order that he may be enabled to defend himself, I beg to inform Mr. AMBROSE HINER, that a very eloquent young man, who addressed the meeting at Stockport, and also at Padham, told me that Mr. AMBROSE HINER is in the employ of Mr. TINDAL ATKINSON—one of the Council of the Parliamentary Reform Association, and receiving a very good salary. Of course, the columns of the *Star* are open to Mr. HINER to make any reply he thinks proper.

My friends, of course I cannot, as yet, give you any, the slightest, intimation as to the results of the present Session of Parliament, as no motion of any consequence has been proposed; but, as I told you, I will sit with the SPEAKER and rise with the House. I was in two divisions on Tuesday night, and voted upon each. The proposition was that the House should not sit after twelve o'clock; and my proposition was that, if I could carry it, that the House should sit from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, as then the men would be sober, and all would attend to their business.

On Tuesday morning I went from Bradford to Leeds, from Leeds to London, and direct from the Station to the House of Commons, which few other members would have done, after having attended eleven public meetings in ten days.

My friends, I do hope and trust that the people from the several towns in England, Scotland, and Wales will elect wise and discreet men to represent them in the forthcoming Conference, and that their affairs will be calmly and dispassionately discussed. I not only agree with, but I highly approve of, Mr. JONES'S proposition—that no member of the Executive shall have a vote upon that Conference, although they shall be at liberty to express their opinions—and you would be in much better position if no Minister of the Crown, and no person receiving salary from the Government, were to vote in the House of Commons.

My friends, I have informed you before, that you would be astonished at the number of Irish members that would attend to their duty during the present Session; and upon the first night nearly all the Irish members were present, which is very unusual. I suppose you have read the *Queen's* Speech, and I suppose, like myself, you laughed heartily at it.

My friends, let me request you—impose upon—and entreat you, not to mix up any "ISM" with CHARTISM, as you may rely upon it that such a course will not only damage, but destroy, our movement; whereas, if you adhere steadily to one "ism," you are sure to achieve all other "isms," that the majority of the people approve of and contend for.

My friends, I am going to move the Charter, as a matter of course, but I think it will be prudent not to do so until the Conference assembled in London; and then we shall be able to develop to Parliament what the feeling of the country is; and, if this internal Land Company, and the tyranny of the law had not exhausted my exchequer, I would pay the travelling expenses of the forty-nine delegates, and their salaries also. Many poor, but honest, fellows, in the several towns that I have visited, offered me their scrip, but I declined accepting it; and my friends, in conclusion, let me tell you, that however I and my Land Plan may be reviled and persecuted, I am resolved, when the Company is upon its own responsibility, and to make every labourer independent of a trafficking employer. For, as I told you before, I repeat it now, it makes my blood young to see men, looking pale, emaciated, and thirty years of age, looking pale, emaciated, and worn out, while the men of sixty, who live upon their sweat, their marrow, and their blood, look hale, healthy, stalwart, ruddy, young and vigorous. But my friends, I do not blame them, I blame you; for, if you had worked for the Charter for one month as I have for thirty years, in England and Ireland, you would not have a drunkard, a pauper, or a criminal in the land; but, on the contrary, every man would be a soldier, and ready to fly to the cry of "my land and my cottage is in danger."

THE LAND PLAN.

Men of the North, I thank you for your cordial and hearty reception, and, believe me, however all may desert you, I will ever remain.

Your Faithful and Unflinching friend and Advocate,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

My FRIENDS, I have much pleasure in furnishing you with a letter, and an account of the value of land, which I received from your staunchest and oldest friends.

Here it is:—
To FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
I enclose you a balance sheet, the result of an experiment upon a small plot of land attached to the parish workhouse of Stoke-upon-Trent. You can make such use of it as you in your wisdom may think best.

I must inform you, Sir, that two years ago the Democrats of Hanley and Shelton, in the above parish, came to a determination to do their own work; so they elected a committee of five persons, and then appointed a deputation to submit the land and the facilities to them; they, however, did not seem to understand it, but it appears that they have made a trial, and the balance sheet is the result of that experiment; they have taken six acres more land, and intend to cultivate it.

Sir, believe me to remain yours respectfully,
JEREMIAH YATES,
Crown Bank, Shelton Potteries,
January 29th, 1851.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF THE BOYS EMPLOYED IN THE GARDENS AND LANDS ATTACHED TO THE STOKES-UPON-TRENT WORKHOUSE.
Spittall, Stoke-upon-Trent, December 11th, 1850.
To THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.
Before the board of the undersigned, respectfully beg leave to lay the enclosed report and accounts, and to state, that the following will show the exact state of the ledger, where all the items are particularised:

To Cost of Seeds for two acres, one rood, twenty-three perches of land,	7 9 0
To Cartage of manure,	2 6 0
To Depreciation of Tools	2 6 0
To Rent and Taxes	8 0 0
Total outlay	18 11 0
Balance Cr. in favour of Workhouse	54 13 2

By Cash delivered to Mr. Brown, for Articles sold in the Market	13 8 0
Articles consumed in the Establishment	41 4 0
Total income	54 13 2

We have omitted in the above account, the sum of £20 10s. 6d. under the head of Labour, on account of an equal sum being returned for Maintenance, which would leave the same balance in favour of the Board.

The income of the land, which is a large, according to the value of the land, and the amount of the rent, and the income with the least expense. Also, it must be borne in mind, that the land has produced a double crop (except the corn) and has been considerably greater, than the amount of the rent and taxes is only one-half of the income, in order to show that a profit may be obtained under proper management. We have charged £1 4s. 6d. for the depreciation of tools belonging to the establishment, because we have no regular stock of implements of our own, or rather for our particular use.

We have further to state, that the crops, generally, were abundant and good, with the exception of the corn, which has proved a loss to the Workhouse, through the disease prevalent in this neighbourhood, and we fear generally.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we are thankful for the privilege granted us of acquiring some knowledge of a science which is so useful to the first men in the world, and we are glad to have seen the first men in the world, persons of Adam, Cain, and Abel. And further, we hope that our report may be of some service to you.

We beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe ourselves, Your very obedient and humble servants,
Henry Jackson, John Jackson, Ed Cook, John Wood, Benjamin Walker, James Jackson, Henry Jones, Wright Samuel Shaw, William Roberts, John Hunt, William Shaw, William Roberts, William Roberts, William Roberts, James John, Thomas Gellie, Richard Shaw, Oliver Price, William Roberts, James Roberts, Henry Tilt, John Anson, Joseph Bates, &c.

Boys in the School of the above Workhouse.
Faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

A public meeting (duly advertised by placard) was held in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening, February 2nd. On the right hand side of the chair, we noticed the Manchester Council, and on the left Mr. Mantle and his friends.

The chair was occupied by Mr. JOHN SURVOR, who opened the meeting by reading from the *Northern Star* Mr. O'CONNOR'S letter, after which he read the placard calling the meeting; and he (Mr. SURVOR) hoped the meeting would assist him in his keeping order. He then introduced Mr. James Leach, one of the delegates to the Manchester Conference.

Mr. LEACH gave a clear and concise report of the Conference, and, glancing at the position of parties in the House of Commons, said there was every probability of a general election next summer. He then referred to the Chartists' organisation, and said that the Council of the Manchester locality (of which he had the honour of being a member) had been re-installed that afternoon, and they were determined to a man (if they were backed by the members) to break through the folly that had been carried on in the Chartists' locality. Some one said, "We will have nothing to do with manufacturers." He said as much as any man in opposition to the manufacturers; and he had the same opinions yet. Still, there were exceptions. They might find some honest men amongst manufacturers; but they were few and far between. Nevertheless, they would take the hand of any man who would honestly go for an extension of the suffrage. It mattered nothing to him who received the suffrage from—Lord John or anybody else, so that he did get it.

Mr. LEACH then referred to the last resolution, upon which the Conference broke up, and said that the delegates who voted against him (Mr. Leach) could not muster more than eighty-five paying members. Mr. Mantle's constituents numbered fifteen, and his (Mr. Leach's) 270.

Mr. DONOVAN rose, amidst the applause of the meeting, and said, having heard the report of Mr. James Leach, one of the delegates, he should propose a resolution to the meeting for their adoption; but, before doing so, he should make a few remarks. About three months ago, a body of men were elected as the Council of the Manchester locality, and a certain line of policy had been laid down by the members of the Manchester locality of the National Charter Association, and the Council had strictly adhered to that policy. What the Council had done, under the auspices of the Manchester locality, was therefore, the Council and the members were one. A Conference had been held—not a very large one; but it was intelligent. The Conference had adopted a resolution to the effect, that the agitation must be purely the People's Charter; and he (Mr. Donovan) believed—was sure, and he had no doubt, the only course to achieve its enactment. Mr. Donovan then referred to a members' meeting that had been held that afternoon, and to the vote it had come to, and said that the three hundred paying members would attend the members' meeting, they would restore the stigma that had been thrown upon the numbers. Mr. Donovan then referred to the last resolution of the Conference, and the decision of the members upon that resolution, and hoped that the Council would stand by their former resolutions.

It was asserted that a whisper of this kind was never breathed before, nor shall it be so now with impunity. Since my appointment to the office of financial secretary, on the 11th of July, 1847, up to the 11th of July, 1850, I have received £27,000 have passed through the Land Office into the hands of Mr. O'CONNOR, as treasurer, and no man living can charge the defalcation of the fraction of a farthing upon the directors. If Mr. Leach can do so, he owes a duty to the shareholders, which his sense of justice, will not, doubtless, induce him speedily to perform. Trusting to your sense of justice for the insertion of these few remarks.

I am yours respectfully,
PAUL M. GRANT,
Secretary to the Land Company,
144, High Holborn.

THE AGITATIONS AT CUMBERLAND GATE.—With respect to the gates given by Mr. Hope, we are informed that these, together with two pairs of new gates, will form side entrances, so that there will be no carriage approaches, forming an extended line, the main entrance being in the centre—an amusing arrangement, truly.—*Builder.*

MR. H. NUTTALL seconded the resolution.

THE CHARTIST.—The CHARTIST rose, and said there was any amendment to the resolution? Mr. MANTLE rose, and said, he had an amendment to propose to the resolution, and it might seem somewhat strange that he should propose a resolution confirming the acts of the Manchester Conference, he (Mr. Mantle) having opposed it from its commencement. ("No, no," and confusion.) He had come there with the honesty and integrity of long standing of Feargus O'CONNOR. (Continued.)

The CHARTIST here interfered, and said he hoped they would hear Mr. Mantle, other persons had followed him who were compelled to leave that Hall before nine o'clock, and creating confusion would not prevent those gentlemen from speaking. He hoped they would keep order.

Mr. MANTLE resumed. He had denounced from that platform some opinions and policy because he thought they were wrong; others had met with his approbation. He had felt it his duty to differ with the people, nevertheless, he believed Messrs. Clark, and Leach, and others, who were in the Hall, were under the auspices of Mr. O'CONNOR. ("No, no," and confusion.) He had come there with the honesty and integrity of long standing of Feargus O'CONNOR. (Continued.)

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Articles consumed in the Establishment	41 4 0
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We have omitted in the above account, the sum of £20 10s. 6d. under the head of Labour, on account of an equal sum being returned for Maintenance, which would leave the same balance in favour of the Board.

The income of the land, which is a large, according to the value of the land, and the amount of the rent, and the income with the least expense. Also, it must be borne in mind, that the land has produced a double crop (except the corn) and has been considerably greater, than the amount of the rent and taxes is only one-half of the income, in order to show that a profit may be obtained under proper management. We have charged £1 4s. 6d. for the depreciation of tools belonging to the establishment, because we have no regular stock of implements of our own, or rather for our particular use.

We have further to state, that the crops, generally, were abundant and good, with the exception of the corn, which has proved a loss to the Workhouse, through the disease prevalent in this neighbourhood, and we fear generally.

In conclusion, gentlemen, we are thankful for the privilege granted us of acquiring some knowledge of a science which is so useful to the first men in the world, and we are glad to have seen the first men in the world, persons of Adam, Cain, and Abel. And further, we hope that our report may be of some service to you.

We beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe ourselves, Your very obedient and humble servants,
Henry Jackson, John Jackson, Ed Cook, John Wood, Benjamin Walker, James Jackson, Henry Jones, Wright Samuel Shaw, William Roberts, John Hunt, William Shaw, William Roberts, William Roberts, James John, Thomas Gellie, Richard Shaw, Oliver Price, William Roberts, James Roberts, Henry Tilt, John Anson, Joseph Bates, &c.

Boys in the School of the above Workhouse.
Faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

A public meeting (duly advertised by placard) was held in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening, February 2nd. On the right hand side of the chair, we noticed the Manchester Council, and on the left Mr. Mantle and his friends.

The chair was occupied by Mr. JOHN SURVOR, who opened the meeting by reading from the *Northern Star* Mr. O'CONNOR'S letter, after which he read the placard calling the meeting; and he (Mr. SURVOR) hoped the meeting would assist him in his keeping order. He then introduced Mr. James Leach, one of the delegates to the Manchester Conference.

Mr. LEACH gave a clear and concise report of the Conference, and, glancing at the position of parties in the House of Commons, said there was every probability of a general election next summer. He then referred to the Chartists' organisation, and said that the Council of the Manchester locality (of which he had the honour of being a member) had been re-installed that afternoon, and they were determined to a man (if they were backed by the members) to break through the folly that had been carried on in the Chartists' locality. Some one said, "We will have nothing to do with manufacturers." He said as much as any man in opposition to the manufacturers; and he had the same opinions yet. Still, there were exceptions. They might find some honest men amongst manufacturers; but they were few and far between. Nevertheless, they would take the hand of any man who would honestly go for an extension of the suffrage. It mattered nothing to him who received the suffrage from—Lord John or anybody else, so that he did get it.

Mr. LEACH then referred to the last resolution, upon which the Conference broke up, and said that the delegates who voted against him (Mr. Leach) could not muster more than eighty-five paying members. Mr. Mantle's constituents numbered fifteen, and his (Mr. Leach's) 270.

Mr. DONOVAN rose, amidst the applause of the meeting, and said, having heard the report of Mr. James Leach, one of the delegates, he should propose a resolution to the meeting for their adoption; but, before doing so, he should make a few remarks. About three months ago, a body of men were elected as the Council of the Manchester locality, and a certain line of policy had been laid down by the members of the Manchester locality of the National Charter Association, and the Council had strictly adhered to that policy. What the Council had done, under the auspices of the Manchester locality, was therefore, the Council and the members were one. A Conference had been held—not a very large one; but it was intelligent. The Conference had adopted a resolution to the effect, that the agitation must be purely the People's Charter; and he

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The calm which has reigned in the Assembly since the notable failure of the interpellations of M. Hovrancher, was interrupted on Thursday by a stormy debate, raised upon the rights of labour. The Constituent Assembly ordered, on the 25th of May, 1848, that a great inquiry upon the question of agricultural and industrial labour should be opened throughout the length and breadth of France. A list of twenty-nine questions was addressed to each of the justices of the peace of the 2,847 cantons of France; and in each canton a committee, composed of an equal number of workmen and masters, was formed to draw up answers to the questions proposed by the Committee of Inquiry. More than 2,000 cantons sent in their reports. A Legislative Committee, having been appointed to present an analysis of these numerous documents to the Assembly, has just reported, by the organ of M. Lefebvre-Durand, that the fruits of this inquiry pursued throughout the whole territory of the Republic for the space of three years are worth nothing, and the committee has nothing better to propose than to bury the 2,000 reports of the French cantons in the archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This singularly important conclusion called out on Monday from the ranks of the Mountain a genuine champion of the working classes, himself a son of toil, a mason, named Nadant, representative for the department of Creuse. The tone of conviction which rings out clear from the breast of an orator who has lived among the facts to which he bears witness, won for M. Nadant, in spite of much interruption, more attention on the whole than would have been accorded to the most eloquent of his party. A proposition that these documents should be deposited in the Assembly was carried after a two days' stormy debate.

M. de Gernigny, the Minister of Finance, has presented the Dotation Bill, which has been referred to the bureaux.

On Tuesday the Assembly had proceeded to discuss the demand made by M. Cheron for authorisation to arrest M. Mauguin, when M. Cheron sent in a declaration, saying he desisted from his prosecution, and so the matter ended.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Stadholders of Holstein have resigned in favour of the new provisional government.

In their proclamation the Stadholders state that the German Confederation intends to protect the established relations between Schleswig and Holstein.

PRUSSIA.

The Schleswig-Holstein motion of Baron von Arnim and his section of the opposition, requiring the Ministry to insist on a strict observance of the conditions made with the late government of the Duchies, has been rejected in the Committee to which it was referred by six votes against four. It will, therefore, not be brought before the house.

NAPLES.

On the 11th January officers of a violent and menacing character were sent to the walls in Palermo, threatening "death to the tyrant," &c. Counter bills were immediately placed, with sentiments to guard them, accepting the defiance, but assuring the inhabitants that any interruption of the public tranquillity would be followed by speedy and condign punishment. Several arrests have in consequence, taken place, and two men, it was rumored, were to be shot.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Austrian troops entered Hamburg on Jan. 29th, amid a dead silence on the part of the people assembled to see them. They are already doing duty in the market place.

The Emperor has granted a pardon to Count Zichy, formerly governor of Venice, who was sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress.

The five dragoons who were said to have deserted from Caprarola have returned to Rome; they had only joined in a pleasure trip. Several political arrests have been made at Rome, both French and Russian soldiers being employed in that service. Seven individuals, five of whom are understood to be French non-commissioned officers, have been arrested at the Hotel de Falcone. Rumours are current as to the existence of an ill-feeling between the French and Russian troops; General Gemenau has even proposed the disarming of nearly all the latter. Disturbances, it is said, by the republicans still occur now and then in the streets of Rome, but the crowds generally disperse at the appearance of a patrol.

Intelligence from Vienna of the 29th ult. states that another conspiracy has been discovered, extended in its ramifications. It seems that even part of the garrison of Vienna had been implicated. The 4th of March was fixed for a general outbreak. Seventy persons, students, citizens, and officers, all half-pay, have been arrested. Three battalions of the garrison of Vienna have been sent to the provinces. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of those persons who attempted to gain the soldiers. The Austrian press will not be allowed to notice these facts.

In Paris M. Mauguin, in the explanations which he has given to the committee, maintains that the debt for which he was sued was not a commercial one, but a bill payable to order, which he had signed to exonerate his son from a debt to that amount which he had contracted with M. Cheron. The debt which he had only 1,093 francs, dates as far back as 1844.

The report presented by the Committee recommends the authorisation of M. Mauguin's arrest. It was supposed that a decisive battle would be fought in the French chambers on the 31st ult., by the divers parties on the question of an election for president, and that Count Scherer, who is considered too liberally inclined, would not be re-elected; the result has turned out otherwise, for he has been re-elected by a majority of 180 against Count Corin with 106 votes.

A prisoner in the Stadtvogt, in Berlin, named Arnold, has determined to starve himself to death, and has persisted in his refusal of all nourishment for six days, nor can any effort induce him to take any.

The disturbances at Interlaken have been put down, but have been reduced to a considerable extent. The "Köln Zeitung" states that this tranquillity may be likened to an armistice; and that, on the one hand, the government was not prepared to go to the limits of the constitution of 1846, while on the other the leaders of the opposition were too cunning to push matters to the last and most dangerous extremity. The authorities are not strong enough to volunteer a struggle with the opposition, and the opposition hides its time and waits for a favourable opportunity. In the meanwhile the two parties continue a wordy war in the press, which is unequalled in any other place.

The "Univers," a French paper, publishes a long address, sent by the association of the working classes of Glasgow for the protection of repose upon the Sabbath to the Count de Montebello, congratulating him on his report of the better observance of the Sabbath.

The "Times" correspondent has the following:—Private letters from Geneva of the 29th ult. state that the refugees, French, Poles, Germans, Italians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud have all returned to that city and its neighbourhood. Mazzini is still in Geneva; and for some time past has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution. He has money in abundance; but it is certain that these resources do not proceed, as had been absurdly stated in some of the Paris and Swiss-Socialist journals, from the English clergy "out of hatred to the Pope," but rather from rich families in Lombardy and other parts of Italy, several of whom, there is little doubt, have acted under intimidation, and the threat of the confiscation of their property in the event of the insurrection now in course of preparation in Italy succeeding. But from whatever source the revolutionary treasury is supplied, it is affirmed that money is in abundance at Mazzini's headquarters. Numbers of men—the greater part refugees—are recruited, receive pay in advance, and are regularly draughted off to England. A considerable sum is set apart for the purchase of arms also in England, and these calculations seem to be as the certainty existed of commencing the preparations for again lighting the flame of civil war over the whole of the Italian Peninsula.

The expedition, when sufficient in numbers and equipments, will not proceed in the first instance to any part of the Roman territory. Mazzini has evidently no desire for his army to risk an encounter with the Ezech army of occupation. Some part of the Neapolitan territory will probably be the point

selected at first. It is calculated that in the first encounter any portion of the Neapolitan troops that may oppose the army of liberation will be worsted; and that it to be considered as a signal for the simultaneous rising of the patriots of Italy. On the other hand, Garibaldi is expected from New York with two vessels full of volunteers, most of whom have served in Mexico. He has given out that he is proceeding to London, but it is believed that his real destination for the present is Tangiers, and from that point, when the opportune moment arrives, he will try to effect a landing in Naples. All these proceedings are perfectly well known to the Austrian government, as well as the names of the various Italian subjects who have, either voluntarily or otherwise, contributed to the Mazzini loan; and, if the information received may be trusted, the Austrians are determined to enter and occupy the Swiss territory in the spring, in order to put an end once for all to these state of things. No government can stand quietly by and allow its tranquillity to be constantly menaced by those whose avowed object is revolution, and who are not merely sheltered as refugees by a neutral State, but comforted and encouraged. Should the proposed occupation be effected, the French government is in the highest degree the most concerned.

The "Vote Universel" states that it has received letters from Ledru-Rollin, at London, and Felix Pyat, at Lausanne, depicting the sufferings of the Socialist exiles in these two places during the winter, and asking for assistance. The "Vote Universel" declares that it cannot better respond to the appeal thus made than by calling on its patriotic readers to make up by subscription a certain sum to be forwarded for the use of the exiled democrats residing in England and Switzerland.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., has again been lecturing at Boston on the subject of the negro slavery. A telegraphic despatch of Monday states that "H. A. Calverton, a Bostonian in a shameful manner, said he blushed for the city, and that acts had been committed here which made it sink in the nostrils of humanity. He abused the union meeting which was held in Faneuil Hall, President Fillmore, the South, the Church—in fact, everything American, except the abolition party. He was ferociously interrupted in his harangue by indignant hisses and cries. There would undoubtedly have been a serious disturbance had the fact of the meeting been more generally known."

In Hesse Cassel the officers who resigned their commissions during the late crisis will be tried by a court-martial of Bavarian officers. It is stated at Cassel that a military convention had been concluded between the Governments of Austria and Hesse. According to this treaty, the Hessian troops would proceed to Bohemia, and the cities of Hesse would receive Austrian garrisons.

The Minister of Commerce in Prussia has published a decree, by which part of the Sunday labour in the Prussian Post-office is abolished.

It is said that the Frankfurt fundamental laws for Germany are abolished, and it is decided that all laws, decrees, and enactments, which were passed since the 24th of March, 1848, will have only a provisional validity.

Some time since a Spaniard, named Diaz Martinez, challenged General Narvaez to mortal combat. The General referred the matter to the Tribunal, and Martinez was sentenced to banishment for a period of eighteen months from Madrid, and to keep at a certain distance from any spot where Narvaez might happen to be residing. Martinez soon after quitted Spain, and came to Paris. On hearing of Narvaez's arrival at Bayonne he quitted Paris secretly, in company with General Arago, and proceeded to Bayonne, determined to call his persecutor to account. Scarcely had they left when a telegraphic despatch communicated the facts to the Sub-prefect of Bayonne, and instructions were given that the travellers should be prevented from putting their design in execution, otherwise they were to be treated with all due respect. On their arrival at Bayonne they were sent for by the Sub-prefect, who interrogated them as to their intentions. There was at first some hesitation, but they eventually avowed the object they had in leaving Paris, namely, to challenge Narvaez to mortal combat. The Sub-prefect had orders to compel, by force, if necessary, their return to Paris without losing sight of their steps, and arrived on Monday night at Bordeaux.

In Berlin an individual representing himself, according to the police report, as an English general, and named Plantagenet Harrison, a native of Yorkshire, has been arrested for alleged frauds committed at Strasburg in the year 1848. The accused was arrested near Altona, it is said, and after passing a day in prison there, was forwarded to Strasburg.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Monday night the first of a series of monthly addresses, under the auspices of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when a lecture on Parliamentary and Financial Reform was delivered by Mr. Hume, M.P. The large room was crowded to the door, a considerable proportion of the company being composed of the fair sex. Tea was served up in an adjoining apartment, and at seven o'clock the more important business of the evening was commenced by a gleeful singing of the "People's Anthem."

Sir J. W. MURPHY then proposed that Mr. Hume, the old and indomitable friend of the people, should take the chair. Their object was to instruct the people, and his son, friend (Mr. Hume), on learning that such meetings were proposed, once ascertained the arrangement, and declared that he would himself deliver the first lecture. (Cheers.) It had been said that the people were apathetic and indifferent to the question of their political rights; but, if this was the case, their leaders alone were to blame. (Hear, hear.) They should not teach the people to follow after collateral modes of reform—(hear, hear)—but, on the contrary, to go boldly to their object. There was no one present who would not support freehold land societies; but it should be borne in mind that it was the man's natural right they asked, and not a right merely based upon law. (Cheers.) They must remember that in this country it was by agitation that almost every great object had been gained; and as they were told by the Prime Minister himself that the people did not read, his advice to them was to know loudly at the door of the constitution till they were entitled to the franchise obtained his right. (Cheers.) It was not by freehold plans alone that they were to seek the extension of the franchise. He did not undervalue such plans; they were good as political engines; but their first duty was to go boldly to their purpose, and demand that men, whether they possessed land or not, should be admitted to their rights. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume, on taking the chair, said, he did not appear there to deliver what was called a lecture, for he was no lecturer, and never wrote a speech in his life. It was his belief that many were not aware of that association, as a body of Reformers, sought for, and that many were alarmed in consequence of what had recently taken place on the continent. He therefore concurred with his son, friend Sir J. W. Murphy in thinking that the National Association should have a series of monthly meetings of the kind now held, for the purpose of giving accurate information to the public, and showing them that the only mode of avoiding such outrages as had taken place on the continent was by adopting the principles which the National Society maintained. (Hear, hear.) He was far taking a straight forward course; he was for stating boldly and distinctly the policy which he wanted, and calling upon those who possessed any political power to give up their monopoly of power. His principle was that every man who contributed to the support of the government was entitled to a vote, and in a selection of a representative; and he believed that all the reforms which he contended for could be obtained only by the present constitution of Queen, Lords, and Commons—a system of government with which he perfectly concurred. The hon. gentleman then quoted passages from Blackstone and other authorities in favour of the doctrine that taxation and representation ought to go together. Without a thorough control on the part of the people, it was altogether impossible to check those abuses in Parliament of which they were perpetually complaining. If the people had possessed their full rights, it would have been impossible, for instance, to carry out such a job as that perpetrated last session, when £12,000 a year was given to the Duke of Cambridge, a young man who had done nothing whatever to merit such bounty. He had had the courtesy to consult an actuary as to the value of this annual allowance paid to the Duke of Cambridge, and was informed that, if brought into the market, it would realize £223,000—(hear, hear)—so that a Unionist to that extent had actually been laid upon the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Instead of

every person who contributed to the burdens of the State having a vote, not more than one in six possessed that right. One reason giving for withholding the franchise was, that the people did not come forward to demand it. Now, it was no doubt true that the people were at present well employed, and receiving good wages, and did not take up this question with the energy which they ought to exhibit. This, however, was the very thing to be done, and, if it was not now done, it would arrive when that justice would be exerted by threats. (Cheers.) The franchise was not only confined to a small portion of the people, but it also operated most unequally, as was shown by a variety of facts bearing upon the representation in the National Reform Almanack. The true way to get rid of improper taxation was thoroughly to reform the House of Commons. At present, as much agitation was spent in opposing a particular tax, such as the window-tax, as would, if properly directed, enable them to get rid of the anomalous state of the House of Commons altogether, and give the people the full direction of their own affairs. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman then went into a variety of financial statements to show the excessive burdens under which the country laboured; and, after advocating vote by ballot, said: "Parliament, &c., strongly urged the necessity of an enlarged system of education for the entire people. With regard to the Freehold Land Association, he hailed the movement as one that was likely to secure for the reform cause as many votes as would enable them to wrest their rights from the aristocracy; but then it would be a period of reform twenty years before this could be effected, while he maintained that they ought not to endure the present system for one day. (Hear, hear.) (Here a bunch of five white flowers was sent upon the platform by an unknown friend of the cause, with a request that it should be presented to Mr. Hume as a mark of respect for the flowers representing a point in the Charter of the Reformers, which the flowers were white, emblem, he presumed, of the purity of their motives—a remark which the audience received with loud cheers.)

Sir J. DUKES, M.P., after a few observations, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting also express its sincere and grateful thanks to Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., for his valuable and long-continued advocacy of Parliamentary and Financial Reform; for the great benefits which he has conferred on the people at large, by his vigilant attention to their interests; and, more especially, for the address, replete with knowledge, instruction, and advice which he has this evening been placed to deliver."

Mr. H. KENNEDY seconded the motion which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES, a tenant-farmer, who it was estimated had just subscribed £10 to the association, moved the next resolution, and contended that it was impossible for the farmers to grow cheap corn under the heavy taxation which now pressed them down. The resolution was as follows:—"That this assembly desires to express its implicit confidence in the present and council of the National and Financial Reform Association, whose labours and efforts they fully appreciate, and whose principles and objects they determine to support."

Mr. SLACK seconded the resolution, which was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. LA BROSSE, who had held 200 meetings last year, and the expenses had been met by the funds of the association. "But he began to feel that the amount of the subscriptions was contentiously small. He hoped the ladies would give him all the support in their power, for if they succeeded in the objects they had in view they would get their tea and sugar and every other necessary life much cheaper than at present."

At intervals during the proceedings the gleeful party favoured the meeting with music set to words suited to the objects of the association, and the party separated a little before ten o'clock.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The February general sessions was commenced on Tuesday morning at Hicke's Hall, Clerkenwell-green.

POCKET PICKING.—Michael Campbell, 38, and William Campbell, his son, 11, were indicted, other monies, from a stolen fifteen shillings and sixpence, from the person of Margaret Chapman, the property of her husband, Thomas Chapman. The wife of the prosecutor stated that on Saturday night week she was standing at the corner of Wadestreet, Poplar, where the robbery was committed, and that a short time previously her husband had given her a pocket containing a sum of money, which she deposited in her pocket. She subsequently made a purchase, for which she changed one of the shillings, and received in change a sixpence and fivepence in copper. She was soon after standing at the corner of Wadestreet, when the little party of four suddenly reached as high as the top of the dock, and she saw a person, whom she recognized as Michael Campbell, take a shilling from her pocket. Almost immediately afterwards she felt her gown ruffled, and on looking down saw the boy lift up her gown and put his hand into her pocket. He pulled out the contents and ran off. The pull the boy gave her gown somewhat drew her round. She instantly put her hand into her pocket, and finding it empty, she called out to the boy, and he ran off. The movements of the boy with the stolen money, which she had deposited in her pocket, she subsequently made a purchase, for which she changed one of the shillings, and received in change a sixpence and fivepence in copper. She was soon after standing at the corner of Wadestreet, when the little party of four suddenly reached as high as the top of the dock, and she saw a person, whom she recognized as Michael Campbell, take a shilling from her pocket. Almost immediately afterwards she felt her gown ruffled, and on looking down saw the boy lift up her gown and put his hand into her pocket. He pulled out the contents and ran off. 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THE TOILER'S DREAM

Reviews.

Tail's Magazine. February. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

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The troops are known by the name of the Army of Execution. They have entirely eaten up the resources of the Electorate, and though some have been withdrawn, many still remain. They have been billeted on all the refractory *employes*, civil and military, till either they resigned or gave in to the submission to the Elector's illegal decrees. I have done the latter ; many, after enduring as I

the little hole at the top, compelling him; whereupon Dunstan had seized him by the nose with red hot pincers, and the shrieks of the fiend became the sound that had disturbed the vicar.

Whether this was an intentional imposture whether Dunstan had been the dupe of his own maddened mind, and thus saluted some unlucky boor, who had ventured in the dark to peep in

"fathers" have each his distinctive attribute. The stocker is of that rough straightforward temperament which Mr. Ilove can so well assume, and is perfectly made up as a frank, handsome specimen of the working classes. The market-gardener affects serenity of temper, but always becomes loud and angry as he proceeds, and this peculiarity most humourously represented by Mr. Buckstone.

grants from Antwerp was, in 1849, 10,260; in 1848, 11,075; and in 1847, 14,613. These figures show a steady decrease of German emigration—at least, as far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.—*Kölnische Zeitung.*

THE FALKIRK BURGHS.—Mr. Bell has withdrawn from the contest for the representation of the Falkirk burghs, vacant by the elevation of the Earl of Lincoln to the Dukedom of Newcastle. The contest now lies between Mr. Baird and Mr. Wilson.

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5,025 went to New York; 575 to New Orleans and Galveston; 126 to Rio Grande do Sul; to San Francisco, in the Brazils, 110; to Valparaiso, 252; to Quebec, 587; to St. Francisco, in California, 212; and to Australia, 477. The number of emigrants from Antwerp was, in 1849, 10,260; in 1850, 11,075; and in 1851, 14,613. These figures show a steady decrease of German emigration—at least, so far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.—*Nöcker's Zeitung.*

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the port of Antwerp is quoted at 7,010, or less than 6,134 went to New York, 737 to New Orleans, and 145 to Valparaiso. The number of emigrants from the port of Hamburg amounted to 7,304, of whom 5,025 went to New York; 675 to New Orleans; and 601, Galveston; 126 to Rio Grande do Sul; to San Francisco, in the Brazils, 110; to Valparaiso, 252; to Quebec, 587; to St. Francisco, in California, 212; and to Australia, 477. The number of emigrants from Antwerp was, in 1849, 10,260; in 1850, 11,075; and in 1851, 14,613. These figures show a steady decrease of German emigration—at least, so far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.—*Nicht*

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to grant the application made by
you should be permitted.

affidavits in answer to them and in mitigation, partly from the circumstance mentioned by me, namely, your poverty, and a desire therefore of adding out to an unnecessary expensiveness, partly because there are certain facts and considerations which seem to me to speak for themselves and to defy contradiction. It seems that this young person—almost a daughter orphan, with no natural protector, came into service, and it would seem that she was so engaged partly from the circumstance of her being a girl, and partly from having apprehended a better condition than she was in, and that she was engaged more than she does you good services in the house in which you engaged her. For some time it appears that there was no reason for complaining of her part, but at length your course of treatment towards her appears to have entirely changed. The girl and her conduct, however, the aged lady and her conduct, and the conduct of the household, does not consider that you are not responsible upon that portion of the indictment. Your punishment will not be increased on account of it, but, at the same time, there is very good doubt that your conduct towards this poor girl is not consistent with the principles of the Christian food. I say this because you find from the indictment not only charges you with neglecting proper food but also with forcing upon a minor at which nature revolts, and which she does not offend the ears of the court by further to mention, to it will be sufficient to say that you are engaged to have forced upon her that which is nauseous and disgusting to her.

One would have thought that the situation of a poor girl when she came into your service, and when she demanded especial protection at your hands, and that while she conducted herself well, and have assumed the position of her natural guardian. It is impossible not to take into consideration the fact that she was a poor girl, and that she was a daughter of a gentleman, devoted to the

practice of the law, who must be taken thoroughly well versed in a matter so important and who must have known what was his duty, I regret to say, a female and another, who, it might have been thought, would have been proving a most helpless girl was placed in her power, but who, in fact, appears by the depositions to have taken no more than a greater part in all the indignities that practised. When, after several months had passed the condition of this unfortunate young girl came known through the kind and humane interference of a gentleman connected with our profession, what was her condition? Endeavouring to answer this question, I find that at a condition that she could not even send back to union workhouse, but only place the couple to which she was reduced was evinced by the incredible reduction in her weight, and the

that emaciation appeared to be also clearly by the circumstance that the administration per wholesome food speedily resorted her to and to original bulk. It also appears by the tions that, upon the person of this unfortunate girl being examined, marks of violence, some and some of older date, were discovered. marks of violence extended all over her person evidently showing that she had been subjected long and severe course of ill treatment.

state these circumstances with any view or unnecessary pain. I trust that reflection has caused you more pain than any remarks or mention the court can inflict. I have thought, make them, because it is quite right that they should know that in every case, where it is so clearly shown that a master or mistress has acted with cruelty towards a servant, that the determined to institute a strict inquiry in such circumstances, and to award severe punishment.

now only remains for me to pass upon you
tence which has been decided upon for your
which is that you be severally imprisoned
years.—The defendants heard the sentence
betraying any emotion, and at the close
learned judge's address they retired hastily
the dock.—The Court was exercised
during the whole of the day.

At the end of last month M. Desfontaines, manufacturer of bronzes, Rue St. Honoré, was obliged to dismiss his man-servant for misbehavior and he applied to one of the *bureaux d'aide* (register-office for servants) for another. He was sent a young man of about twenty-five years of age, named Louis, who had been previously admitted. Early in the morning of the 10th, a new servant, who had then been about a fortnight in the place, went to the corner of the Rue de Valenciennes and bargained with two porters to convey him, his trunk, his baggage, goods and trappings, to the Centre Railway, Boulevard de la Chapelle. He then took the men to the house, and bade them to fetch the *coiffeuse* that his master had already ordered at the railway station, that he was about to go to his office. They should be present several minutes, he said, and he would pay them. He then helped the two porters to remove the trunk and baggage, which were very heavy, into a hand-cart, and gave leave. He afterwards went away himself, and his neighbours were greatly surprised to see him go to his offices closed on the next day and the day following. He had been absent for three days; but, to the surprise of his neighbours, he had had gone with his servant on a journey which was to last several days. As how-

had not spoken of this journey either to his or most intimate friends, and as, moreover, business required his presence, some relief, and a communication was made to the secretary of police. An application was even made in the prefect to cause an investigation. This was in this state when, three or four days ago, the prefect of the department of the Indre informed the Minister of the Interior that a horribly-northern case had been found in the railway.

Châteauroux, in a trunk which had been addressed to Paris. This trunk bore the address of the well-known watchmaker, at Châteauroux;," but no maker of that name resided, or ever had in the town. The trunk had been of consequence of a strong smell which issued from it. As soon as this intelligence reached the prefecture of Police, the recent declaration of the disappearance of Monsieur Desfontaines called to mind, and orders were given to search the trunk and the body to Paris, which had been made as to when and by whom it was sent from Paris, it was ascertained that 13th three trunks had been taken to the station.

[illegible]

"M. Moreau, watchmaker, at Châteaufort, written in a bad hand, on a common piece of paper, and stuck on the box with wafers. As the box was rather small, the murderer had cut the paper into three pieces, and had deposited first the trunk, then the legs, and then the arms and head of the victim."

It is supposed that, after the commission of the crime, the murderer possessed himself of a quantity of value in the shop and apartment, and placed the property in the two trunks. The apartment shop has not yet been entered by the authorities.

Yesterday telegraphic despatches were sent from the frontier to arrest the domestic, but from the time he has been away (seventeen days) every reason to believe that he has already left the country. It is supposed, from the fact that he took, that he has gone to Spain.—*Chicago Messenger*.

SURREY ADJOURNED SESSION

The February sessions, for the county of Surrey, commenced on Monday morning at the County Hall, Newington-causeway, before Thomas Pugh (chairman,) and a full bench of magistrates.

ROBBERY BY A LODGER.—Wm. Andrew, indicted for stealing two gold rings, a watch, brooches, and other articles of jewellery, the property of Henry Thomas Proctor, a beer shop, 54, Lambeth-walk. Margaret Proctor, the prosecutor, stated, that on Wednesday the 18th ult., the prisoner came to her

asked whether she could let him a bedroom for a month or two, and that he wanted to come to-night. Believing, from his appearance, that he was a respectable man, she told him she had one, and a little after twelve he retired to bed. The following morning he came down and asked if he could be supplied with breakfast, and that he could be more useful to her, if he might be allowed to stay a longer time.

that he could, he requested her to boil him up and that he was going out to be shaved, and soon return to breakfast. As soon as he had finished his shave, he went into the bedroom where he had found that the jewellery and watch had been taken from the chest of drawers standing there. There was no key in the drawers having lost it some time previously. The prisoner who de-

innocence, was found guilty, and the
tenced him to six months hard labour at

utive or any other body thought of their conduct.

rence, and that the policy which that body would sanction would be a conservative one, that being most in unison with the genius of the English people. The principle of order was deeply rooted in their hearts, and was not to be easily eradicated. They should sacrifice private opinion for public good. If the leaders pursued a course inimical to union, the people would taboo them in every town in England.

Mr. HCAR had listened with pain to the misdirection of Mr. Mantle's talents. The course which he now advised would terminate the whole of these proceedings, and place them in abeyance till some body, which might or might not assemble in London, stamped upon them the seal of their sanction. He, for one, did not recognise the authority sought to be established; he acknowledged no father towards it.

the Chairman then took the vote upon the resolution and the amendment, when there appeared for the amendment Messrs. Lush, O'Connor, M'Grath. For the resolution, Messrs. O'Connor, Mantle, North, and Lawton. The resolution was consequently carried.

The Chairman stated that the resolution just passed was intended to dissolve the Committee of Enquiry, and that he, the Chairman, should proceed no further with the business.

Mr. M'GRATH coincided with the Chairman, and

As the men of Manchester had in four public meetings held during the week confirmed the policy sanctioned by the Conference, except the war of non-resistance, it was for them to pursue their own road and independent course. He would go before the meeting on Sunday evening next, and despite all the logic and eloquence in the world, he would obtain from the men of Manchester a vote confirming his policy.

Messrs. LEACH and CLARK having expressed their unwillingness to proceed further, the Conference dissolved.

Imperial Parliament.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The session of 1851 was

opened to-day by her Majesty in person. The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open at twelve o'clock, and shortly after the peeresses and other ladies who had been fortunate enough to obtain orders from the Lord Great Chamberlain began to arrive, and continued to do so until the house was crowded by a galaxy of beauty and fashion, gentlemen more diversified than was ever witnessed on a similar occasion. There was also an unusual number of peers, judges, and foreign ministers present.

Shortly before two o'clock, the Lord Chamberlain took his seat on the woolsack, and soon after the booming of cannon announced the arrival of his Majesty.

Her Majesty, who was attired in a white satin brocade dress, embroidered with gold, and wore

The Prince Consort, and accompanied by the officers of state, heralds, pages, &c. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

The Prince Consort wore ermine on his left arm and mourning on the right, the Jebeians.

When her Majesty had ascended the throne, the whole house rose, and remained standing until her Majesty motioned the house to be seated. At that period the scene presented was of the most brilliant and imposing nature, and the splendour of her Majesty's raiments, who so often lent her raiments to gild these gorgeous occasions, was combined with unusual splendour for this season of the year, and heightened the effect of the scene.

Mr. Fulman, the deputy master of the black robe having taken the oath, and taken the bar of the lordships' house, the sentence of the court was read and he reigned in the magnificent hall, in which were assembled the greatest of England's nobles and titled *deities* of her beauty, was broken by the rushing and passing of the members of the Lower House, who

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet in parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with foreign powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German confederation, and I

government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the confederation and maintain the independence of the separate states.

I have concluded with the King of Sardinia Articles Additional to the Treaty of September, 1814, and I have directed that those Articles shall be laid before you.

The government of Brazil has taken new, and, we hope efficient, measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. The having been framed with a due regard to economy and to the necessities of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipt of the revenue have been satisfactory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land.

But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes, of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties and promoting the interests of agriculture.

The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing their attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed

It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

The administration of justice in the several departments of law and equity, will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted with a view of improving that administration,

A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a system of Registration of Deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiry which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to secure the same.

To give security to titles, and to diminish the cause of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

To combine the progress of improvement in the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration; we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us.

The Address, in answer to the speech from the Throne; was moved by the Earl of EFFINGHAM, noble earl expressed much satisfaction at the cable state of our foreign relations, and at the serious condition of the revenue, attended, as favourable circumstances, were, by remuneration, employment, and increased comforts on the part of the people, especially in the manufacturing districts. He did not deny that considerable distress existed amongst those engaged in agriculture, particularly tenant farmers; but the labourer was in a better condition, and he had no doubt that British ex-

