"God helps those that help themselves."

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NA-TIONAL LAND COMPANY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

There is not in any language a truer maxim to be found than that which says-"If you want to have your business done, GO; if not, SEND;" and the meaning of which is, that no one can do a man's business as well as a man can do his own. And what I have endeavoured to teach both the English and the Irish people since I entered public life is, that in one year they could accomplish for themselves every act of grace for which they have been begging in of the Bank illegality, and the suspicion at-

mens. The rule of Whigs and Tories is to tion urged against the recommendation of the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of their party, to magnify committee, that Parliament should legalise the suppress the vices of the their virtues—if they have any—and if they Company in its altered form. hand, the practice of that class cancer the unit by my own energy place in party; is, to suppress the virtues and magnify Company in a situation never achieved by any tions have not been more speedy? But, per good fortune, have secured him the adjoining and receives 8t. The number of days that Company before; in fact, if you are never able to save not been more speedy? But, per good fortune, have secured him the adjoining and receives 8t. The number of days that Now, if the Land plan is based upon the pro- haps, they will be astonished when they learn eight acres; however, he gives the 50l., not as each remain in town is in another column, that the average amount paid by the 70,000 a bonus for not standing the ballot, because he "Sillett and Hobson, one day, expenses in Loneach other. There is not, then, I contend, one through my enthusiasm or indiscretion, I will bers, I will undertake to say, that it will be the shareholders does not reach two-pence per is entitled to location by ballot on this estate; don 5l. 5s. each;" in the same column Culling. single grievance of which the producing classes be satisfied to pay the penalty by relinquishing largest, most remunerative, and best con- week; whereas, if the whole amount had been he does not require me to build the two houses ham is stated to be two days in London, Doyle have to complain, that they may not remedy my claim to repayment. by the appliances at their own disposal. Nay,

tection.

tion, acceptance, and protection; because the propose, instead of the Ballot, is this:very existence of a Government is the strongest I have struggled for twenty-five years, they would long since have achieved their object. member of the Land Company has read the it is this :-resolutions of the Select Committee, and I presume, that, in moral as in physical strug- principles which I mean to submit, and if the gles, the people will suppose that the leader gles, the people will suppose that the leader property is vested in Trustees, the affairs who surrounds himself and strengthens himself could be carried on as successfully, as rapidly, in a defensive, as well as in an offensive posi-tien, best discharges his duty to his followers; tected by a thousand Acts of Parliament. unjust, than to strengthen the hands of the in essence or in spirit-there will be no diffiteeth of those resolutions-drawn up in the consideration of all the members, and upon best spirit, and leaving the largest possible them all will have to decide. latitude for the prosecution of our objects, The other alterations, which I submit to even in the present form-I say, were I to the consideration of the several members, are refuse compliance with those resolutions- as follows:which must be rather taken in the spirit of

Ballot, which is in violation of the several just as good as a tenure as a lease for ever. at five per cent—that is, that every four-acre three hundred and fifty thousand four for perpetuating their own ruin. The funds six o'clock in the evening. illegalities have been forced upon me by the understand that the expense upon a hundred growth of the monster, as in the outset I had conveyances alone would locate four more contemplated an infant scheme; but, like Fran- | members upon three acres each. The expense

honour in the administration of your funds, £14. my monster would have destroyed both you and me. The question of the Bank I can easily dispose additional amount of shares. of, by separating its connexion altogether from the Land Company. In this there is no shall pay twopence per week; every threedifficulty, as it is my intention to issue a cir- acre shareholder threepence; and every four-

cular to every depositor, giving him the option acre shareholder fourpence; as a reserve fund, to withdraw his money, with interest up to the out of which aid money shall be paid, and every change that has been made has been for day of withdrawal, or to continue his deposit which will revert to the members upon the the benefit of the located and expectant mem. under the new arrangement, which is as fol- | winding up of the affairs of the Company.

At an interest of four per cent., paid half- subscribed to it in the first instance. yearly; no money to be advanced by me except The next is, the reduction of rent from five upon the deposit of the title deeds, represent- to four per cent. upon the outlay; and in this ing the amount of money advanced, or vested last proposition, I think every member will

That in order to disentangle the whole positions which I am about to submit, make ration, he would have to pay £14 rent, thus 3l. 18s. to 7l. 10s., and from 5l. 4s. to 10l. man in the National Land Company will make and not a man amongst them who would not and fourpence for four-acre members.

nominate two other trustees of acknowledged turn be equally a benefit to those to be stitute a lease for a life and ninety-nine years of acknowledged turn be equally a benefit to those to be stitute a lease for a life and ninety-nine years of acknowledged turn be equally a benefit to those to be stitute a lease for a life and ninety-nine years of acknowledged turn be equally a benefit to those to be stitute a lease for a life and ninety-nine years would always be sure of a large bonus for his of roads, and every other expenditure; and Leice: Tex — The members of baracter and integration and it would not be afternoon. those trustees all future properties will be I have now stated the several alterations a conveyance in fee, which will cost over 10t.

The particular of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the purchaser of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the chartest the purchaser of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the purchaser of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the purchaser of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the purchaser of the Land Company were his landland as tradesmen who worked the chartest the purchaser of the land control of the la purchased. As far, therefore, as getting rid necessary,

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vain throughout all time. And therefore I have tached to all the property now standing in my ascribed every act which they call tyrannical name, I can relieve the Company of those two to their own indifference, disunion, and want objections in less than a month, and no deposiof confidence; in fact, all classes, except the tor can complain, in case of dissent, of having people, are thoroughly united—not only as twenty shillings in the pound and interest re- corn, and to drive the vermin from amongst outlay. classes, but farther, those several classes—turned to him. Every other bank has not sinking their own differences—are amalgated so. Thus I discharge myself of this pering and annoying us, I submit to the further submit to the further submit to the further several districts will have to decide. They quivocally manifested in the House of Com- irregularities, there can be no possible objec- have paid up two-thirds of the amount payable paid to the credit of the trustees.

I go further, and contend, that it needs no with the view to making the funds of the more unless they are prepared to assist those who 273,000% worth; but still there is no instance of location by purchase, and location by ballot a-day; Doyle, 1%. 1s. a-day; Hornby, 10s. 6d. trouble—that it requires no expense—that, so wealthy an aid to the poorer class; but two undertake to do their work that the work can—upon record of any company carrying out so extravagantly, when I put it down at 201., es—a-day; and Hobson 51. 5s. a-day. Now what far from incurring danger in the prosecution Land purchasers having given me more trouble not be done; and the members of the Com- gigantic a scheme to a similar extent, within a pecially when it is understood that I have re- will the impartial reader say of the impartial of their labours in this direction, every step and bother than all the other members of the pany, to whose service I have devoted every similar period; and while many men, without ceived a bonus of 90% for four acres from paid. Chairman of the Land Committee? they take secures and strengthens their pro- Company, I abolish the Land Purchase De hour of my time since its formation, must bear brains, rely upon the calculations of actuaries, up shareholders, and 671. 10s. for three-acre partment altogether; and, indeed, the premium in mind that this is not, like other companies, let me now show you by plain figures the allotments, and all of which is net profit to the the several propositions submitted to you your The Whigs are not the Government of the required from those men was much too small established for the purpose of securing profit amount of money that would be realised at Company, and goes to insure the more speedy cool, calm, and deliberate consideration, and middle classes, no of the old Whig aristocracy. to compensate for the great advantages af- to the promoter, but, on the contrary, that it compound interest in one hundred and fifty- location for the poorer members, and in the end that you will not allow yourselves to waver in They are the Government of the people's adop- forded them. And the substitute that I now

evidence of the popularity of that Government instead of selecting members by the ballot, inasmuch as it is in the power of a united those locations—that is the right to occupancy people to displace any Government in less than | shall be divided by purchase amongst those paid | mittee made its report, the House of Commons | four six months, however strong it might be in class up members thus :- I will presume a hundred passed the Farmer's Estates (Ireland) Bill, support. Now, there is not a working man allotments to be ready for location, and, instead the avowed and confessed object of which is to who reads this assertion that can deny it; of balloting for those amongst the shareholders, realise a profit for the promoters, and that act nor is there a working man who has abstained the paid-up members henceforth shall bid for allows the promoters a period of seven years from taking his fair share in those social and priority; and this mode of disposing of the to wind up the Company's affairs, if they shall political movements which have been agitated Ballot, so far from injuring the poorer share- so think fit—whereas I require little more than for the purpose of securing social and political holders or postponing their time of location, a year to wind up, as far as the vermin is conequality for the working classes, who has a will, upon the contrary, hasten the event, and cerned; and what is still more, if the members right to complain of any grievance, injustice, leave a large surplus upon the winding up in their several localities shall decide upon er injury he may suffer at the hands of those of the affairs of the Company for every winding up the affairs of the Company alwho hold power by his indifference. I have one of its members. And this is a portion together, I will undertake to pay off every frequently told the working classes, that if they struggled for political power for one month as I have struggled for twenty-five years, they Company, as I now seek to constitute it, will Another proposition is, that two and three be a Benefit Society and a Savings Bank for acre shareholders may increase the amount of itself in fourteen years and seventy days; so Having said so much by way of preface, I the funds of the poor, in truth and reality. their shares, if they shall think proper, by pay- that in little more than 156 years the present three-acre standard, although the four-acre enable capitalists to live and make fortunes shall now call your attention to the subject And there is also another question to which I ing the difference, and I should much rather, capital of the Company paid up, would amount class is much more numerous, the weekly pay matter of this letter. I suppose that every wish to draw the attention of the members, and as was my original intention, that the shares to FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE

That, if the Company is based upon those as nothing can be more foolish, or indeed more However, under its altered form-not altered enemy by weakening your own; and, there- culty in securing legal protection. Now, the fore, that Committee having resolved unani- ballot we must get rid of-location by priority mously that we may or may not wind up the of payments would stop the receipt of funds affairs of the Company, or still prosecute our altogether, and would give the richer an adoperations, looking to Parliament for legal vantage over the poorer members, whereas loprotection under altered circumstances, and cation by purchase secures the most favourable also seeing that that committee expunged the circumstances for the developement of our word "impracticable," as embodied in one of future prospects, as well as the further means the resolutions proposed by the chairman, and for securing the location of the poorer memfinding the words, "as at present constituted," bers, and will also stamp the properties of the embodied in another resolution, every share | Company with the best marketable value, and holder who has invested his money in the thus release us from all difficulty as to morttransaction will at once understand not only gage or sale. But, as this is a vital question, the pains and penalties, but the indignity to it—like the several other changes that I am which I should subject myself, were I, in the about to propound-will be submitted to the

That the price of allotments shall be raised

kind remonstrance and advice, than as the to £5, £7 10s., and £10. slightest attempt to injure the Land Plan-I That the title shall be a lease for any life should not only be guilty of ingratitude the occupant chooses to select, and ninety-nine to the Committee, but of treachery to the years in reversion—that is, that the occupant Of course, this year's rent will not be an item shall have a freehold and ninety-nine years affecting it after the first year; but the aid I shall now point out the two monster ille- after the death of the person named in the and loan money will, and this I consider a galities relied upon by the Chairman, by Mr lease. This has been a matter much mooted, Lawes, the barrister, and, in fact, which I and the necessity for the change will be seen at subscriptions the more fortunate have been loadmitted myself, before any committee was once when I tell you that the expense of conappointed, and to correct which I introduced veyance would average over £10 a man, while swer is this—that, by the reduction of rent my Bill-namely, the Bank, in connexion with the expense of the lease that I propose will not from five four to per cent., every four-acre the Land Plan, being in violation of the exceed £1 5s.; and I think that one life and allotment is made worth 70l. bonus over and several Banking Acts; and, secondly, the ninety-nine years after its expiration, will be above what it was worth when the rent stood However, the matter of expense is one that allotment, for which 90% was previously Now you must always bear in mind, these cannot be lost sight of, especially when you

The next is, that every two-acre shareholder

The next is, that the occupants, after the That the Bank is wholly severed from the first three years, shall commence to repay the Land Company, and henceforth will stand aid money, in such half-yearly instalments as solely in my name. With this question the will not distress them, and, according to the benefit of the members, and not for the pro-Land members have nothing to do, and the repayment of those instalments, the rent will fit of the promoters, I, in common with the depositors have the option of withdrawing their become reduced—thus discharging the land of other directors, have felt it to be our impera-

That not a fraction of the money shall be tional impost. So much so, that it might with otherwise applied. That I owe no money-safety be left optional with the several memthat I will contract no debts which could in any bers, whether they would allow the Company way make any portion of the property liable to remain as at present constituted—paying

> By the rules, as they now stand, a man, without the ballot. whose allotment cost £350, would have to pay

rigid management of the Company's affairs.

The members themselves will take care to pany shall be wound up.

Seventhly,—Whether and what is a benefit to those located, will in Seventhly,—Whether and what is a benefit to those located, will in Seventhly,—Whether

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

protection of the law, and-Secondly.-To secure its safer and more shall be purchased.

speedy working.

have not, to work up an amiable weakness Now, my friends, you must critically under-sary to secure the peace, the well-being, and and three months, and according to the calculacres of land for 1,000l.; the purchaser had (though it should only amount to a recom- stand that every member of the Company is safe working of the Company; as my object lation of the accountant and actuary the drawn a family ticket, which entitled him to mendation to slaughter 20,000 promptly in the directly interested in seeing to its legalisation, is only to secure the comfort and happiness of amount to be paid upon the number of shares two four-acre allotments upon the estate, and all—the date of his arrival is the 14th of June, hope of saving a much greater number of lives) and you will now admit that I had by far the those who subscribed their pence upon good taken is 273,000l, while not more than 90,000l. he has given me 50l. merely for attaching his the date of his discharge is the 14th, so for his into profound philanthropy, dictated by the largest stake in the hedge, and that stake I faith, and not to insure the annoyance of ruf. or one-third of that amount, has been paid up; eight acres to the other ten acres, rather than day's work he receives 10% 15s. The date of purest Christian feeling. Upon the other will leave in the hedge, adding to it if necessary, finns, not a few of whom have admitted that and yet those who are sanguine about being stand the ballot, which might have placed him hand, the practice of that class called "the until by my own energy I place the Land they merely paid their deposits to secure a located are constantly asking, why the opera-

still greater advantage will be found in the Occupants. fact, that when a man receives his lease he will have no difficulty in raising money when the rent is fixed at four per cent., if he should be ool enough to do so; and as the original rules make no mention of loans, and as the promoters of the Company have violated those rules, and subjected themselves to penalties, make loans. And, as a matter of fact, it must be stated that every man located, with few exceptions, would demand both aid money and

Lowbands. There would be due upon his farm ductive from the day it is paid. 30l. aid money, 20l. loan, and a year's rent. great injustice to the poor members by whose cated. And if any hardship is urged, my anoffered, is now worth 160l., and even at 100l., the man is neither juggled nor cheated who receives 100l. in hard cash for 5l. 4s. paid.

On Saturday last I received 221. 10s. aid The next alteration is, that those located, as Lowbands, and the occupant received the diffethat he was not much damaged by his connex-holders. ion with the bubble scheme; and as soon as it is known that rents are to be reduced from five to four per cent. upon the outlay, the bonuses for allotments will rise in proportion-so that bers; and every alteration that is now proposed will tend to the security and speedy location of the members of the Company. As this Company has been established for the considered that that object will be best effected thousand persons in the year. several propositions to be submitted:-

Firstly .- To bring the Land plan within the whom the several estates purchased shall be having his lease, he would be independent of assigned, and in whose names all future estates | both; and if the payment of aid money is urged

mated into one great anti-popular association
This is so evident that it requires not the

monster—the Ballot—which is professedly in late necessity of winding up the affairs of the land is charged. repetition of a single fact to prove it; and we violation of all the Lottery Acts; and releasing Company, as far as concerns the vermin, by shall be quite ready to continue my unpaid with as aid money from another and a willing see this concentration of class power most une- the Company from which, and the banking passing a resolution, that all who shall not services; all the monies being thenceforth purchaser.

us. This step you will see is absolutely neces. This Company has been in existence three years have sold this house at Bromsgrove and ten ny claim to repayment.

I ducted benefit society in the world. But the paid up, instead of now starting with 90,000l. for him, neither will he require the aid money, working classes must always bear in mind, that work of property, we should have started with so that I do not think I estimate the difference penses allowed for them is, Cullingham, 1l. 1s. so far differs from all other companies that the four years; while the accountant states, that will become assets to divide amongst the allegiance to your order; but seeing that you promoter is satisfied with the lion's share of it would require one hundred and fifty years shareholders. If, then, I receive 201. bonus by have not been duped, juggled, or cheated, it is That when an estate is ready for location, trouble—the lion's share of abuse—and the to locate all the members, either by sale or doing away with the ballot upon the first two now my earnest prayer, appeal, and entreaty lion's share of loss. It is a curious fact, that mortgage. If we start with 273,000l. as a upon the very day upon which the Land Com- capital, at the end of one hundred and fifty-

r years	we shou	uld s	tand	thus:—	
Fire	st year			£ 273,000	
14	<u>.</u>			546,000	
28				1,092,000	
42	_		•	2,184,000	
56				4,368,000	
70			•	8,736,000	
84		•	•	17,472,000	
98				34,944,000	
112				69,888,000	
126				139,776,000	
140			•	279,552,000	
154				559,104,000	
low all	that I	disso	lve in	that period	is

uays; as money, at compound interest, doubles MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR 8751, a week, or forty-five thousand five hun-Another advantage that we may derive is, THOUSAND POUNDS; or, in other words, that in the form which I propose we may still at 250l. for each location, would, at the end of continue to admit new members and allow the 150 years, locate two millions two hundred and Company to extend its operations. But the thirty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen learn, that, if my propositions are acquiesced in,

Now what will the accountant and the actuary say to their dissolving views? But I will | wears I estimate that I will be able to put now take the Company at the proposed alteration of doubling the shares, and the result we arrive at is, that in the 156 years the Company would have a capital of one thousand one hundred and eighteen millions two hundred henceforth the directors have no power to and eight thousand pounds; or, at 250l. to each location, could locate four millions four and I will work like a horse. I will not spend Sower hundred and seventy two thousand eight hunloan, whatever their circumstances were. The be disputed. I defy accountant or actuary to farthing of the money. I will work like a to receive the secretary's balance heer, and elect the loans were established for the benefit of the dispute it. Let me explain what compound horse, and show you what energy, perseverance, officers for the ensuing six months. poorer occupants; whereas, it will scarcely be interest is. It means that if a man lets out believed, that almost without an exception look at interest at five ner cent, and if he believed, that almost without an exception every occupant has required the loan, thus dedoes not draw the interest, but allows it to Judge-Advocate-General and Sir B. Hall, at Mr John Buddon's, Robinson-lane. priving the poorer occupants of an advantage accumulate, in fourteen years and seventy but they little knew the effect the suspicion of Carrington.—The paid-up shareholders of this days his 100% will be converted into 200%. And rogues can have upon a proud man. My whole branch of the National Land Company are requested ever, when they receive their leases they will you must always bear in mind, that our plan land desire, and the whole desire of my life, has based upon compound interest, for the mobile to meet o'clock. Motter venture to say that many of them, under the ment the money comes in it is applied to re- classes, by fair and honourable means; and the lecture room, Mattram, on Sunday, August production, and the credit which I get, though God knows, if I have not evinced sufficient 13 h, at one o'clock. At the close of business a public Let me now show how, under the present short, for the articles of the greatest expense energy and perseverance in the pursuit—if I lecture will be delivered. rules, a four-acre occupant would stand at the —namely, timber, bricks, oats, and beans—have not borne calumny and insult, as well from lecture in the Hall of the Lyceum, on Sunday, August present moment either on O'Connorville or enables me to calculate the interest as repro- those I have endeavoured to serve, as from lecture in the Hall or late of late, at six o'clock.

five per cent. rent charged upon the capital, am not easily turned out of my course. Should lugs, at two o'clock. and now I will show you the period at which any doubt the result that I calculate, the ex- branch of the National Land Company will be held

find that, upon the first turning of the capital, the Land Company, and the other half as bonus Monday afternoon, August 14-after which, a public depositors have the option of withdrawing their become reduced—thus discharging the land of the Company from an incumbrance that may of the Company from an incumbrance that may of the members together as possible, and as were either protected by law or placed in the Company from and the Actuary, that every ical speakers will be in sitendance.

Tunstall—On Sunday, August 20, b. a 'ecturu I could locate two thousand one hundred and to the depositors. specuring the earlier benefit to those who had better effected by a possible; and as that object can be hands of trustees, without being chargeable acre of land belonging to the Company will be deligrated by consultation with all who better effected by consultation with all who with any illegality, I could turn the capital bear a rent of 51, per annum—whereas the fact Christian's Brethren's room, Lune-street, Tunetail. wish to take a part in the proceedings, we have over five times in the year, or locate over ten stands thus, and I take the most unfavourable Bloomsbury.—Mr Merriman will lecture at the

in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or other Government of money advanced of the Union. Meetings are lead every Sunday of this calculation, and for this simple reason; how, the whole cost of Herringsgate, including of the Union. Meetings are lead every Sunday of the Union of the and the time respectively for holding those dis- because I could build ten thousand houses aid money and law expenses, amounts to beld to take into consideration the recommendation trict meetings will be found in another part of just as expeditiously as I could build one hunthe paper. And here I will recapitulate the dred. I could get land enough to purchase things—314l.; and a man who purchased the pecting the winding up of the affairs of the Land
Company, on Angust 13th, at six o'clock, to build a million of houses upon, and when wheat owes me about 86l., making about 400l., Company, on August 13th, at six o'clock. to my creditors, as I have none, and will have none.

That I pledge my word and honour that money to any amount so lodged in the Bank, I may best illustrate this by the altered shell be presented for the property name and portion of nouses upon, and when which, deducted from 9,736L, leaves an expenditure of 9,336L, which I will estimate at the purchase had the advantage of tenants who had paid for their location, the advantage of their labour and skill applied to the land to realise a rent of 376L, and which would leave the Nourrent Start in the property name and the property name and to remain as at present constituted—paying the remain as shall be protected for the benefit of the depo- condition of the occupants at present located. his will, a certain amount for being located make it more profitable, and still more the ad- the rents to average as follows: vantage of making the purchase wholesale Secondly, - The propriety of raising the price for everything-building materials, labour, and concern, I will, upon the adoption of the pro- £17 10s. rent; whereas, by the proposed alte- of the shares from 2l. 12.5 4d. to 5l., from all—they would have a good security for their money at four per cent., which would be the That would make within three pounds a-year | South-gate, on Sunday, (to-merrow), at nine o'cack positions which I am about to submit, make leases to the several occupants now located upon the several estates of the Company, charging no more than four per cent. as rent upon the outlay; and I will then assign the whole upon the outlay; and I will then assign the whole upon the outlay; and I will then assign the whole upon the outlay; and I will then assign the whole upon the outlay; and I will then assign the whole upon the leases to the several occupants now located upon imposing upon him the necessity of paying £5 in the upon the that I have paid for it; and of the whole rent. Now, take the interest of the aid money in half-yearly installation additional for his share, and giving him a redifficulty in selling such estates, the agents of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the difficulty in selling such estates, the agents of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the difficulty in selling such estates, the aid money in half-yearly installation of 3l. 10s. in his rent during his occurrence allotments, and it leaves them 11l. 10s. a-year. Take it from the three-acre allotments, and it leaves them that I have paid for it; and of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon the watch for the opportant of the whole upon perty to trustees, upon condition that I shall what is equivalent to 1001, at three and a half Expense Fund, and substituting an Aid Fund, the rent 91. 17s. 6d. a-year; and take it from the rent 91. 17s. 6d. a-yea appoint one, and that that one shall be Mr Sharman Crawford; and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the National Lond Crawford and I believe to him no the occupants, allot the two-acre allot the tw cent, is considered good security for landed pro- five per cent. and not a man amongst them who would not a man amongst them who what will the Actuary, and what perfect the solutions and tourpence for four-acre members.

Fifthly,—The necessity of winding up the perty, while I fix the purchase at twenty-five years, and allow him four per cent. for his meney; will the Chairman say to their calculations, affairs of the Company as far as the refractory what quarter it might a real points. and I would wager my existence that there when I tell them that those will be within a chester. Districts wishing to join the Society will come from what quarter it might; and what shares must be increased by weekly payments are concerned.

I have always courted is, the most strict and of sixpence two-acre men; ninepence three-land sixpence three-

as giving a capricious additional value to the Ninthly, and Lastly,-Whether the rents land, my answer is, that the man who pays a And in order to separate the chaff from the shall be reduced to four per cent. upon the bonus for that land, instead of getting it by ballot, will very speedily expend more than the

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

I will now estimate the amount that bonus thousand one hundred and eighty-four located to you, that you will revive our monster, and year to locate 524 more members.

a blessing to the poorer members, and I further grandeur which may defy the oppressor, and ask if any of the alterations could be considered you can thus purchase your liberty without the to their disadvantage; does not the fact of the shedding of a drop of human blood. A word rent being reduced to four per cent. compensate and I have done. Place the requisite means a thousand fold? I now come to another at my disposal, and while I am going on with source of wealth, namely-the weekly sub my operations I will thin the artificial labour criptions of twopence, threepence, and four. market by employing thousands who are now pence; and averaging those payments by the destitute, and constituting an idle reserve to dred a year, and would enable me to locate 182 annually.

And now, perhaps, you will be astonished to August 9th, 1848. I am satisfied to put every single farthing of my own money and property into this concern, living upon one meal a day; and in the seven twenty thousand pounds into the concern, not and if I do not locate every man of the 70,000 within the seven years, I will relinquish my chester branch of the National Land Company, will claim to any money that is due to me, or that be held in the Prople's Institute, on Sungay mornthose to whom my services are gall and worm-

tal of the company, increasing the shares to Society upon a national scale, and as long as 1 August 13th, when members are particularly r quested double their present amount, would locate all live, mone shall make merchandise of it, so that, to attend. the members. The amount produced by should it fail for want of their confidence, their THE CHARTISTS of Bradford will meet in their one year's rent, which would be 27,3001., abstinence and support, the worst than can hapone year's rent, which would be 27,300t, abstinence and support, the worst than can hap-would in the one hundred and fifty-pen is to receive their contributions back again, The Charmers of Little Horton will meet in the four years, amount to fifty-three millions and they will have but themselves to blame Yorkshire Divan, Manchester-read, on Sundry, 25 hundred pounds, or would locate two hun- of all other societies have been gobbled up by Blackburn.—The quarterly meeting of the memdred and thirteen thousand four hundred and vultures, who have never been called to ac- berso the National Land Company will be held in and one families. Now, that is, from one year's count for their plunder. Your funds have not the old Size House, Chapal-street, on Sunday, rent alone, making the magicians a present of been pocketed by any one, and shall not be, Carriage of this locality will the whole of the capital of the Company, and and if I should make my escape to America, meet every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the kenstein, if I had not observed the strictest of Mr Sillett's conveyance of two acres was money, and a year's rent from the houses, lands, and everything else for ever as your friends predicted, I cannot take the New Inn, Carrington. the purchaser of a three-acre allotment, at ______that is, that the first year's rent of the Com- houses and land upon my back, while I we ald pany alone would locate within the given time be the largest claimant upon them; but I ask of the National Land Company are requested to at-The next alteration is, that those located, as well as those not located, shall also pay up the rence between that and 90% for his allotment, so the lines the number of the present share. Shoes, ou Monday evening next, August 11th. Those while the best security that you can have, is in arrears with their local and general levies, are Now, although it is an elaborate calculation, the assurance that yours shall be economically requested to pay the same without further notice. yet I undertake to make you understand it. expended. If I commenced with what you Oldham. On Sunday next, August 13 b. Mc Estimating the original capital of the Composed price of shares, it will sale, and selling in the retail, market, in the Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. A special party of the O'lling of the Composed price of shares, it will sale, and selling in the retail, market, in the market are of the composed price of shares, it will sale, and selling in the retail, market, in the market are of the market amount to five hundred and forty-six thoucourse of ten years I should be one of the branch of the National Land Company will take sand pounds; and estimating land at 35% an richest men in England, and, as soon as our place in the School-room, at two o'clock in the atteracre, a house at 125% and aid money for three fands warrant it, I will set 10,000% of the noon. Members are requested to pay the local levies acres at 201., and taking a three-acre allot- Bank money apart for speculation in that due. ment as an average, the price of each location market, and you will then see the amount of Shelton.—A lecture will be delivered in the would be 250l.; and if you divide that into property that I can realise in seven years from Sunday next Annual 18th—A public from the control of Shelton.—A lecture will be delivered in the would be 250l.; and if you divide that into five hundred and forty-six thousand, you will that source, one half of which I will give to will be held in the source of the held in the held in the source of the held in the

of the lot-namely, Herringsgate-where we Orange Tree, Orange street, Red Lien square, on by calling immediate district meetings in the Now, I will request of the scribes with their commenced operations in our youth, and where Sunday evening, August 20th. Subject: The Re-

Two-acre allotments . Three-acre do. Four-acre do. with school 131.

Seventhly,—Whether it is prudent to sub- tion did not suit his taste or his health, he cartage, seeds, cultivation of the land, making branch will be held on Sunday, the 13 h of Au, us., Eighthly,—The nomination of trustees, to of the Land Company were his landlord, as, tradesmen who worked there, cheated the on Sunday evening, August 18.

Company, and which decided me against doing work by the day in future. However, so the account stands-and what will philanthropists say, when they learn that in the same neigh bourhood working men pay 7l. 10s. a-year for two rooms and a bit of a garden; while upon our experimental estate the occupant will pay 81. for a whole house and out-buildings, for 151. capital, manure and seeds found for him, and his labour henceforth his own property.

Now, I ask you, working men, if such a plan as that is not worth living for and worth dying for. Ay, and so little daunted am I by the recent apathy created by the French revolution and continental wars, in which speculating kings are playing for empires at the expense of the blood of their dupes, making widows and orphans in thousands for their own aggrandisement, that I am now in treaty for one of the finest estates in England, and in the best district, capable of locating 500 occupants, and I need but your subscriptions for your own benefit to enable me to conclude many such purchases. I will now give you some notion of the justice of the impartial Chairman of your Committee from the following fact. In the last report of the Committee the list of expenses of witnesses is given:—

Cullingham, master builder

Now, observe, Hobson was not examined at

Now, my friends, trusting that you will give out of the original capital of the Company, avenge the insult that has been offered to you I would realise forty-three thousand six hundred as fools and to me as a plunderer of the poor and eighty pounds, and if I only turned the man's fund. Heed not the Press, it is your capital three times in the year, instead of five, bitterest enemy, it is the caterer for the lust the Company would realise from this source and cupidity of your task-masters; cast off the alone, one hundred and thirty one thousand and mantle of slavery; purchase your freedom by forty pounds, or sufficient capital within the believe me, from your improved social position Now, I ask, if this would not be a bonus and will arise that political emancipation and upon reduction of wages.

I am, your faithful Friend and unpaid Bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Bromsgrove.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BRIGHCUSE -A camp meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 13th of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the local lecturers and a friend calculating a single farthing for my expenses; from Bradford will address the meeting. MANCHESTER - The monthly meeting of the Man-

may be due to me, at the end of that period: ing. August 13th. Chair to be taken at nine Scwerby.- The members of this branch of the 101. in the seven years upon anything but this National Land Company are requested to meet at dred and thirty-two families. Now this cannot Land Company. I will not ask to handle a the Helm, on Sunday (to-morrow), at one o'clock,

to meet at the New Inn, on Thursday next, at six

You must always bear in mind, that the accountant's and actuary's data were based upon | undertaking. But when I set myself a task, I | (to-morrow), in the large room, Butterworth-build-

MANCHESTER. - A meeting of the Menchester one year's rent alone upon the presumed capi- periment is worth the trial-it is a Benefit at the People's Institute, on Sunday morning,

CARRINGTON. - The Chartists of this locality will

MERTUYR TYDYIL -The members of branch No. 1

M'Douall. Subscribers to the Northern Star, in the Holmfirth district, are requested to give their orders to Henry Marsden.

LIVERPOOL - The members of the Charust Council will meet in their room, Wilson's Coffee rooms,

operative Benefit Society will be held on Sunday, the 13th instant, at two o'cleck, at T. Whitsker's, Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Appends street, Man-

LEIGETER -The members of No. 2 brasch of the in reversion, which will cost about 11.5s., for holding, and it would not matter to him three when they know that all was day labour (horse National Charter Association are requested to meet

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nowous disease is the Piles! and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the uncertainty of the second state of th nently cured by ordinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients nently cures of orange approach to steam of the strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all too frequency auditional The Proprietor of the above Cintment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under cases of this companies and the surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever the treatment of that eminent surgeon, the District of the Companies of the District of the treatment of that eminent surgeon, are abstractly, was by min restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the Disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian Prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very consider.

The first Abstractive's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the decimal of the proprietor's circles of the Proprietor's pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the decimal of the proprietor's circles of the public by the decimal of the proprietor's pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the decimal of the proprietor's pile of the proprietor's pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the decimal of the public by the decimal of the public by the decimal of the pile of the public by the decimal of the public by the decimal of the public by the decimal of the pile of the public by the decimal of the public by the decimal of the pile of the prietors circles of filed. On the desire of many who had been perfectly spite time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly bealed by its application, and since its introduction, the fame of this ointment has spread far and wide; even the Dealed by its approaches, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them. medical Profession, and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a serves, do now treety and transport to the comparison of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Cintment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured, unwilling to publish

Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d, or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s, with full directions of use, by C. King (Agent to the Proprietor), No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, where also can

be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six Be sure to ask for 'ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.' The public are requested to be on their guard

against noxious compositions, sold at low prices, and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is snabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

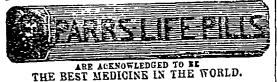
Is a sure and speedy cure, for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of corns altogether unnecessary; indeed, We may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the mosa

as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 13d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full

Ask for ' Paul's Every Man's Friend,' Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Pewders, are sold by the following respect-

retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London. COUNTRY AGENTS.—Mcgler and Son. Hebald Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew.

Brighten; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Harper, FREZ PRESS Office, Cheltonbam; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Simmonds, Dorchester; Scawin, Durham; Evens and Hodgson, Erster; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guernsey; Berry, Halifax; Duggan, Hereford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool; Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sutton, Review Office, Nottingham ; Fletcher, Nonfolk News Office, Norwich ; Mennie, Plymouth ; Clark, Pilot Office, Preston; Heckley, Patney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mercurt Office, Sheffield; Watton, Chronicle Office, Shrewboury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Stamford; Sims, Stockport; Vint and Carr. HERALD Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwell, Wakefield; Sharpe, ADVERTISER Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Maunder and Co., Wolverhampton; Deighton, Worcester; Mabson, Yarmouth; Bolton, Blaushard and Co., York; John King, Bridgend; Ballard, Cowbridge; Evans, Carmarthen; Williams, Swansea; Raines, Edinburgh; Allan, Greenock; Marshall, Belfast; Bradford, Cork; Butler, Dublin; Thompson, Armagh; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town throughout the United Kingdom.



This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of his Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundreds had soon to acknowledge that PARE's LIFE PILLS had saved them, and were loud in their praise. The startling acts that were continually brought before the public at once removed any prejudice which some may have felt; the continual good which resulted from their use spread their ame far and wide, at this mement there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quantities shipped to their respective countries, and with the

tame result as in England-Universal Good. The sale of PARR's LIFE PILLS amounts to upwards of 30,000 boxes weekly, more than all other patent medicines put together. This simple fact needs no further comment; tells plainly that the pills of Old Parris The Best Medieinein the World.

The following, with many others, have been recently r Communicated by Mr W. WHITE, Agent for Ciren-

Gentlemen, -Enclosed is a statement made to me in person, by a female who requests that her case may be made known, that others similarly afflicted may receive benefit as she has done, through the use of PARE'S LIFE

'I had been afflicted with a severe weakness, so much as to ultimately prevent me walking across the floor of the house. I applied to a medical man for his advice, but his skill proved to be all in vain. At last I was recommended by a person who had taken PARE'S LIFE PILLS to give them a trial. I did so, and before I took the whole of the first box, found myself greatly improved; I continued the use of them for six weeks, and am now Stronger and feel better than I have been for years past and while I live I shall bless the name of you and your PARR'S LIFE PILLS.' By applying to me, I have the liberty to refer any one to her at her residence. I remain, Gentleman, your obedient servant, W. WHITE .- Circacester, May 9th, 1847.

From Mr BYERS, Agent for Devonport. The following letter, just received by the respected Proprietor of the Devonport Independent newspaper, clearly demonstrates the general utility of this muchprized medicine. Similar letters are constantly received rom all parts of the United Kingdom. Some of these Testimonials are printed and may be had, gratis, of all

Gentlemen,-You will doubtless be glad to hear of the opularity of PARE'S LIFE PILLS in this neighbourhood, and also of the consequent daily increasing demand for hem. We hear of their great efficacy from all classes, and from persons of all ages; from officers in the Naval and Military Service, artisans, gentlemen in the government establishments, agriculturists, miners, lab urers, omestic servants, &c. The best proof of their success s that we have issued from our establishment here 1752 boxes, various sizes, during the past quarter; and every post brings fresh orders from the neighbouring towns and We are obliged to keep several gross on hand to meet the extraordinary demand. Many persons have expressed their gratitude after recovery, but for some reasons they feel a delicacy in having their cases and names published. Should this letter be deemed useful, it is at your service for the public good .- I am, gentle

None are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE BILLS, are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also on the fac simile of the Signature of the Proprietors. on the Directions.

ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, 11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout 95th Reg. the world. Full directions are given with each box.

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist,

Stokesley, dated, September 3rd, 1847.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. CURE OF FISTULOUS SORES AND FLEURISY.

To Professor Holloway. SE,—Hr Tnompson, National Schoolmaster of this town, desires me to send you the particulars of his son who had been bad for three years and a half, and has received the greatest benefit by the use of your pills and ointment. He is of a scrofulous constitution: a plenrisy had left a large collection of matter in the chest, and this eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, and ended in three fistulous sores which discharged large quantities of pus, when he was induced to try your pills and ointment, at this date he was apparently in a dying condition; the stomach rejected every-thing it took. Your pills and ointment had the effect of completely curing both the cough and stomach affections his strength and flesh are also restored, his appetite keen. and digestion good. There is every prospect that a little further continuance of your medicines will finish the cure (Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

(Signed) The Morceselite Newspaper, published at Mecrut, has, on the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the BENARES RECOEDER, of which the following is an Ex. tract:-'The Prince of Maharajah Bissonath Sing, who was tem

porarily residing at Chittercote, was suddenlytaken ill with Spasmodic Colic, and during his illness His Highness often asked for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighbourhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, unfortunately loses a certificate which would have greated The native Princes are now using Holloway's celebrated

they being so wonderfully efficacious in the cure of dis-CURE OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS'

STANDING. 'I, George Bourse, Butcher, of Stockton-upon-Tees,

do hereby certify, that my wife had a bad leg for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were intense, she had been under the care of most of the eminent was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—(Signed) Greege Bourne. June 7th, 1847.' CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED DISEASED BONE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr James Wetmore, Hampton, New Branswick, dated February 10th, 1847.

To Messrs Peters and Tiller, Gentlemen,—I teel it is but due to Professor Holloway to inform you, as his Agent for this Province, of a remarkable cure performed on my son. He had been af-

licted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St John's, but all to no purpose. I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which made a complete cure. Several months have since elapsed, but there is not the slightest appear) ance of the cure not being the most complete.—(Signed JARES WETHORE. CURE OF THE PILES. Extract of a Letter from Joseph Medcalf, Beverley, dated June 17th, 1847. To Prefessor Holloway.

Sir.—For some years Ihad laboured dreadfully with bleeding piles, by divine blessing, together with the use of your pills and olatment, I have been perfectly cured, and rever was there a greater sufferer with piles than

(Signed) JOSEPH MEDCALP.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M.D., 16, Blessington. street, Dublin, dated February 9th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway,
DEAR SIE,—Having dvoted my attention for some
years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right
to inform you that I have in various cases recommended

The extensive practice of Messra R. and L. PERRY and The extensive practice of Messrs R. and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for heir work, entitled, the SILENT FRIEND, (one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been old), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assume the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is tion, to a candid mind little need be said; and to the hereby cautioned that such persons are not in any way connected with the firm of R. and L. PERRY and Co., of London, who do not visit the Provinces, and are only to be consulted personally, or by letter, at their Establishment, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Inustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings on Steel.

On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.
new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND;

medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications don. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and darket-place, Manchester. Part the First

s dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated in friendship grasped in truth the hand of man. by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

duced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man. companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of con necting results to their cause. This coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, nflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this ause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the rus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself n one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease n its most frightful shape, not only on the individual aimself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is ten-dered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot ail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven een coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Treats of the Prevention of Disease by a simple applica tion, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the Work should be read by every Young Man entering into life. Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. D.squietudes and jars between of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the neces sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of ous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thouquantities in one for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such ascruptions Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs Du of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction Barry and Co., that the powders (the Revalenta Arabica) of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Em | and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable.

Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

The 5L cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19. Berners-street, Oxfordstreet, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.128., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee. which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51. for a packet.

PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhea, cleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.
Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are re

quested to be as minute as possible in the description of tion, and shall take every opportunity of recommending Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street. London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.

Robbery by a Policeman.—At the Southwark

Police-court on Friday William Price, a policeman of the M division, was brought before Mr Secker. given me as to diet, &c.—(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of charged with stealing a gold watch, value eighteen guineas, from the person of Mr Thomas Cramp, a grocer in Trinity-street, and Lewis Davis, a Jew clothes saleman, was charged as the receiver. The person for whom the former quantity was procured, has complainant stated that he carried on the business of a grocer in Trinity-street, Southwark, for his brother, who lived in the same street, and at whose house he into one of them lay down and fell asleep. The next was affected, among other symptoms, with a peculiar ful-ness and distension of the skin over the whole body; ing, as complainant believed, that he was to give them a pot of porter for finding him in that situation and not taking him to the station-house. The complainant proceeded at great length to state how he bad afterwards discovered that his gold watch and

his hat had been stolen, and how Price had subse- to these political and judicial partialities, and these agquently restored to him part of the property, alleging that he had found it. John Wright, policeman, 63 M, stated the circumstances under which he found Price and Davis together, in the act of weighing the gold watch case. The improbable account which Davis gave of the cause of his having it in his possession led him to ask if it was not from Price that he had received it? Davis hesitated, and on his saying that be must accompany him to the stationhouse, burst into tears, and confessed that he had resimple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing ceived it from Price. Upon Price being charged with this circumstance, he admitted that it was so, said that it was a bad job, and that he supposed he should get transported. Mr Secker committed both to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable prisoners to take their trials at the Guildford assizes. THE STRIKE OF ENGINE DRIVERS ON THE NORTH

WESTERN RAILWAY .- This strike, we are informed, is not for wages, but from a suspicion that a new classification of payme t to which the men the Revalenta Food, I have been entirely relieved in a classification of payme t to which the men very short time from the most distressing symptoms of have recently been subjected is intended to Indigestion, Low Spirits, Despondency, &c., and which affect their wages indirectly, and to bring for two years had resisted the most active treatment, &c. them in the matter more completely under the control of their superintendent. They desire to be paid on the old scale of remuneration, under which Revalenta Arabica, and I am happy to say that it has a driver had 6s, per day for six months; after he had driven his engine for six months his pay was increased to 6s. 6d. per day for the next six months; to 7s. Wymondham, Norfolk, May 10, 1848.-Gentlemen,-I for the year following; and afterwards he had an am happy to inform you, that through the Divine blessing upon the Revalenta Arabica Food, I am much better, amounted to St. nor day A. Scott, and Arabica Food, I am much better, amounted to St. nor day A. Scott, and A. Scott, amounted to 8. per day. A fireman, when he was promoted to the situation of driver, had 5s. per day for the first six months; 6s. per day for the fol Athol-street, Perth, May ind, 1848.—Some time has now elapsed since the lady (who had been an invalid for thirteen years), for whom I procured your Arabica Food has been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced the most salutary change in her sys. 30, 61. 61. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 62. per day; third-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20. at 75. 63. per day; fourth-class, limited to 30, at 75. per day; fourth-class, limited 30, 6s. 6d. per day; fourth-class, limited to 20, at 30 at 3s. 3d. per day; and 20 at 3s. per day. It is stated by the authorities that the previous average of an engine-driver's wages was £1 18s. 9d., and by the dismissal of men from the 'special class' for

Torrespondence.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

bigoted and prejudiced much would be of no avail. The formation of society depends upon kindred, sympathies, and interests. The former being in their nature less complex, nothing but associating with their fellows is necessary to excite them, and for peace and for war, instinctively and spontaneously, a bond of union to the court, he is sure to 'get in for it.' So they are is formed. Having participated in the pleasures of each others amusements and trials, and in the simple relations of life, and in the chace, the combat, and the dance, and friendship. This is the union of families, and clans, and | ED. N. S.] primitive kingdoms.

But when society becomes more dense this feeling of friendship gives way to one of interest, which in proportion to its justness is philanthropic, anticipating that friendly sympathies shall again associate mankind. The line of separation is yet untold, and it is a period of his comrade. Friendship is measured by gold-for a are a fair specimen of the stock. sinister purpose the hand is grasped. Oh! for a moment

ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence out them it can have no protection. For friendship, to print—I was robbed. operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of
nerveus and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced

to conquest.

only knows the law of man.

tion of the conclusion.

Ireland.

fruitful source at all times, at the cost of all justice, hus indeed! man and divine, and of disaster to the prior inhabitants. This colony was the central point from which dominion confiscation, till the soil of all Ireland is transferred to | social and political causes. Man is not naturally prone the followers of the invader-at least nineteen twentieths to revolt. Thinking men do not become Repealers or of it fell to. And in so falling that which made it cape. abolishing the primitive compact, and consequently by war is ruinous, destructive, and injurious for the inteimposing new conditions, exacting of them fresh acless and inextinguishable hatred of the Irish peasants to | leaders will not put down rebellion; it may tend to put their landlords. Then as now, he only appeared on his down open and manly fighting, but the spirit of revolt possessions to fall a victim to the hatred of the primi- will increase and mantiest its power in a more dangerous tive possessor of the soil. Hence, the cry of the Irish, forefathers win this land from the forests, wilderness and assassination. No such steps will produce the desired beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with resided. That on Sunday night, the 23rd ult, being and fen, from a state of wildness to a state of cultivation; result. You must remove the causes that conduce to had he not then a more righteous claim on this soil than make men rebellious. It would be better for all of us in so doing whenever an opportunity offers. - I am, Gen- the family, he went down a yard at the rear of the the tool of an invader? The ancient heads of them that we had less of revolution, and more of humanity premises in which omnibuses were kept, and getting are annihilated, but the hatred of the Irish peacant still and justice. Even the London newspaper editors would pursues and will burn with a measure of justice, till his not lose much by so desirable a change. When I next

be plenipotentiary for the conqueror; they were the loyal sharpers a present of the following ode from Pinder :subjects-trusty servants and valiant soldiery, and by them the justice that was administered, was administered. Soon to them, and in the end hardly even to them, Iroland was only prosperous, for it is the evil fate of vice, to be self-destroyed (thank God for that). Then. gressive depredations, the fire-brand of religious strife was thrown in, exciting its envenomed hates. Alse! alse! for Ireland. More horrid than the flery furnace of E, ypt, has been the furnace of thy affictions. In thine own house-in thine own land, the foot, of the oppressor is on thee. But cheer up, and hope. For by the feeling of excited justice in the breast of the oppressed English democrat, and by the strength of thine own devotion for thy deliverance, peace, liberty, prosperity and happiness shall yet have their residence in the pleasant Isle-Hibernia. The song of joy shall yet resound from coast to coast, across a land at present so sad and desolate.

clear before us. Either we can sanction the deeds of our foref there, by being heirs of the offices of their oppressions, or we can condomn their oppressions and restore to our uttermost ability, the spoils of the wronged -our condemnation or our acquittance is in our own hands. The choice is with us. For by the natural meral law, do we inherit the fruits of oppression, we shall be punished for the oppression—'the receiver is as had as the thief.' It is therefore criminal, if not to do justice to Ireland-net to restore her what we cannot to do that measure of justice to her in our power. But, without thinking of the punishment awarded to his crime—on motives of philanthropy, justice alone let us seek to put Ireland in the road to prosperity and Let us give to Ireland what she loves so much, that

Oge word to Englishmen and I am done-our way is

we paid so dearly for-religious liberty, political liberty, and legislative liberty; and with a goodwill on both sides, Ireland and England shall be as right and loft

'HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.'

5s. 6d. per day. There are 20 firemen at 4s. per Household,' I tried to get a copy in this place, but upon the booksellers there; but they said they were offence to the court. They said they would take orders that the average under the classified system is for it, and so I have since got a copy. If you will turn £2 is. 9d.; and that the average wages of the fire- to page 152, and go on, you will find it stated that Sir men have by it been advanced from 19s. 9d. to £1 1s. Robert Peel promised the country, whon he brought The men admit that the average payment under the forward the rescally income tax in 1842, that the Queen would pay the three per cent, upon her annual allowance diately before the introduction of such system; but of £385,000. Sir Robert Peel then said, just to humthey fear that the lecomotive superintendent may, bug us tax payers, and to make the bitter pill

tice of increasing the wages of the men in propor- is there no man in the House of Commons honest and sion to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of their respective services, and straightforward enough to put the 'Momentous Question to the periods of the peri

he merely said the Queen had promised to do so, then Master Bobby ought to pay it himself, for the country can't stand humbugging like this any longer. Is there no man spirited enough to put the question

I have suggested, to the prime minister, in order to set the matter at rest, and to put the saddle on the right SIR-That from England has come Ireland's degrada. horac ? I remain,

Your constant reader and subscriber, AN OVERBURTHENED TAK PAYER.

Slough, August 3rd. P.S .- No wonder the Windsor people are afraid to give offence to the court, for I find upon inquiry, that it any tradesman there dares to do anything 12 opposition obliged to be lickspittles, and precious lickspittles they are. I can assure you.

[We shall be glad to receive the information which song, and feast, from youth to age, the union is one of our correspondent volunteers to favour us with,-

THE BRITISH PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. DRAB Sin, -Being a countryman, and unused to Lonwhich prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. fraud, oppression, and blood—a period in which all the
PERRY and Co., 19, Berners.street, Oxford.street, Lonpassions, all the sentiments, all the faculties of the mind,
number of newsgents' shops, and on Sunday last, the
passions, all the sentiments, all the faculties of the mind, have been perverted for gain. It is the union of interest, bills announcing the contents of the neekly journals, a villanous bond, full of deception and fraud, and all were very remarkable. Ireland—the all-important manner of uncleanliness. Emphatically it is the bondage question of the day-had engaged the attention of all Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. daimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. A union that holds society is bondage, every man hold. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, ing his fellow in suspicion, every man setting a value on the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for the press and it was with the clever men who write for th of selfishness. And this is what is now called civilisation. the clever men who write for the press and it was

Well, sir, I was auxious to take all the news with of those good old times, when man in his primeval forest me back to our village, and I bought forthwith the SUNDAY TIMES, EXAMINER, SPECTATOR, and JOHN BULL, Also it is the period of laws. To set bounds to selfish and read them over most attentively -- Irish news and ness, punish fraud, and determine rights-to protect it- leading articles. Butjon will guess my surprise when, Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system. proself from anarchy and annibilation—society here requires after spending my cash, and giving my labour, I discovered laws. Without them it can have no prosperity, for with. that I was regularly taken in. If it be not seditious

ment ven urously proclaimed his great gatherings in At once then it must appear, of what vast importance 1842, and, from that hour to this, all our better feelings by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three myself from expressing my conviction, that a period will tion, and other crimes too horrible to mention. Irish come when fidelity, and friendship, and virtue shall take misery has become a stereotyped phrase. At this juncthe place of laws, as a band of union of society, in very ture, Mr O'Brien, a gentleman of birth, character, and deed). At once it must be seen the fate of a people is de- fortune-himself enjoying the comforts, luxuries, and termined by their laws, and hence the great importance honours of life, steps boldly out and proclaims rabelof laws being really the people's laws-laws adapted to lion. Whether such an act was wise or foolish, I will their wants, circumstances, and prospects. And hence notargue. It was an act, however, that risked the life we must see the very canker at the core is bad laws, and and fortune of the actor, and showed a recklessness of thence we can presume, and justly: Are a people poor, personal danger. Yet the able journalists of England degraded, hopeless, stationary; is the atmosphere of mistex this man with cowardice. Be just and fear not fortune forever surrounding them—the cause is bad law. We read repeated statements that Smith O'Brien walked Laws, or rather the caprice of a family tyrant, is enough up to officers and policemen armed to the teeth, pistels to blast a people. But wee to the land whose tyrant is a in hand-but we do not read that he shot any one. At stronger wee-wee to the people who have fallen a prey the Common of Boulagh, he fraternised with the policemen, demanding their arms, assured them that their Then do we find a people degraded, poverty stricken lives would be spared. No proof of personal cowardice, on petition) has been withdrawn. The case was entered and hopeless. Are they stationary, and all around them I think. On, but he scampered off on the inspector's right in advance on the road of prosperity—have they horse. How much better it reads if we say, he rode have been tried to-morrow at the Lewes Assiz s; but the fallen a prey to a conqueror, or have they lost their le. off on the inspector's horse, and at a time, too, when Special Jury were yesterday informed that their services gislative liberty-then what shall we blame, but their report says the peasantry had deserted him, and, to use fate of falling a prey to a conquerer? Nothing I can the words of the graphic writer of the Times. 'a reinimagine, and nothing can redeem them, but the restora- forcement of constabulary had arrived from Cashel, and, tion of legislative liberty. Nothing can save such a soon after, strong bodies of the regular troops, cavalry, arpeople but the privilege of ascertaining their own laws. tillery, and infantry, came pouring in from every quarter. For to perfect the social fabric laws are all in all to a The conduct of Mr O'Brien was decided, and the only people, and all history attests by the chaotic career of wise course he could adopt. The horse, too, was honoure who Mr Newmarch is. Possibly that adventurous genthe human stream of life, without this power of legisla- ably returned. Was it to be anticipated that he would tieman having, at the eleventh hour, discovered his married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfection but the history of man but the history of man but the history of misfortunes? No protions and errors, and the means for their removal of phot, nor seer, nor sage, nor lawgiver, ever lived, nor cabbage garden-crawled on an income and effectual. The operation ever shall, into whose heart shall enter the conception of tumbled over, and supposed to be wounded! When Mr the suppression of which the Premier, in his hatred of bribers (everywhere but in the city of London), is now the whole sympathics of man, nor into his head can O'Brien was in so he pless a state, why did not the brave | bribery (everywhere but in the city of London), is now flow the perception of the law of man, society requires men who shot at him take him prisoner ? I fear there's carrying a bill through Parliament possibly, we say, it, and from society only can it proceed. All society something rotten in the state of Denmark. But if the Mr Newmarch may now be anxious to throw the whole On these broad principles we can confidently assert Brave men are careful of life-fool hardy men expose crations of an indignant public; but surely no tender-Ireland's degradation has come from its Norman op- themselves unnecessarily—and in difficult circums ances | ness for the character of Mr Newmarch ought to prevent life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic: rous she will never be.

The injured Attorney-General from forcing the proceeding in the injured Attorney General from forcing the proceeding in the injured Attorney General from forcing the proceeding the injured Attorney General from forcing the proceeding its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner
A cursory glance at her history gives fatal confirms.

A cursory glance at her history gives fatal confirms. A cursory glance at her history gives fatal confirma. | more than French honour. Had they been so situated, they would have stood erect and been shot. Our kind Men in their primitive state took possession of the hearted little man who edits our ___ Journal, and Courts of Justice, and to the leader of the whole bar of earth without appropriating it. One step more and they whom I very much respect, writes heroically, and settles | England. The reports founded upon the action brought sands of eases. To those persons who are prevented en-ering the married state by the consequences of early took possession of it in the name and for the mutual bar a revolution with pen and ink, as easily as he would or rrors, it is .nvaluable. Price 118. per bottle, or four nefit of a tribe. But still there was no personal pos- der a breakfast at the Dolphin; there is not a butcher's sessions. It was common property,—each to obtain his boy in Wakefield that would not take him prisoner share of its produce having allotted duties to perform, without the aid of a pea gun. These clever folk, who and no doubt is, the world will not be persuaded of the from the chief down to the humblest of the tribe. This understand everything, declared that the rebellion was fact by the visible alarm which has taken possession of venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of bead at first fathers, next chiefs, and then kings. But anuffed out. It is very singular, that troops should be still the primitive compact was undissolved, or, at least, leaving every day to quell a rebellion already non-exist or the Attorne; General suffer by default. We may as. only pertially so. For although the kingly preregative tent. Have Lord Hardinge and General M'Donald gone was the way in which the compact was broken, still, in over to Ireland on a pleasure excursion? Are Inspectors nobody will believe us; we may fight his battle, but we its origin, over its own subjects, in practice this compact. Blake and Trant in danger of losing their lives hourly, mainly prevailed. This king was elective; they could or are these assertions of personal d-nger and deeds not tolerate an irresponsible head. Hereditary mo- of daring mere reveries? A formight ago was the as narchy could not consequently exist, neither could per- pect of Ireland so threatening as to force the English sonal estates, -all was for all. In this position Ireland | legislature to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and was found by England. As an auxiliary, a Norman king cotablish martial law, and to day the danger is all past went over to an Irish king in war with another, and Have our wise senators then trembled at their own We were the first to announce the existence of the action, true to the character of his race, -valorous, rapacious, shadow? Has this monster revolution been a more and remerseless, -he determined the fate of the war, | imaginative thing - a disturbed dream - of a number of and after that thought himself might as well be king of parliamentary somnambulists? Dies not every English Ireland. The idea was at once promptly executed, but; and Irish paper admit, that there is a growing disconit required generations to realize it. It was long before | tent in the sister Isle ! And an increasing sympathy shander. An evening contemporary agreed with us that the kings of England were more than nominally kings of among the workmen and labourers of America, England, To accomplish the subjugation of Ireland, the ordi- thousands of men being armed, and ready to fight ! Is up by that contemporary, it was not Sir John Jervis, but

> Let our clever and rich men take care that the revolution be not lighted up. Let me whisper a few words Chartists without reasons for so doing. Sober men do not leave the sickle and seize the pike for the mere love of injustice. The arrest or death of any number of because a more secret manner. Capturing arms will nct put down revolt, nor put an end to murder, robbery, come back to your great city, I will be more cautious as This colony was the ruler of Ireland, whoever might to how I spend my money. Meantime, I make the Reader! dost thou know the mode of catching

> > gulls ?

If not, I will inform thee :- Take a board And place a fish upon it, for the fools-A sprat, or any fish by gulls adored. Those birds who love a lofty flight, And sometimes bid the sun good night; Spying the glittering bait that fliats below; Sans ceremonie, down they rush-(For gulls have got no manners)—on they push. And what's the pretty consequence, I trow, They strike their jabbernowls of lead Plump on the board-then lie, like boobies, dead. Render, thou need'st not beat thy brains about, To make so plain an application out-There's many a painting puppy, take my word, Who knocks his silly head against a board-That might have helped the state-made a good A nightman, or a tolerable tailor,

Yorksbire, Monday, August 7th, 1848.

'If thou hast any personal feelings against any of

LOCAL DIVISIONS.

and justice are to be obtained. TO THE CHARTIST BODY IN THEIR LOCAL CAPACITY,

to you upon a subject of the greatest importance- man named Marrett, resident in the neighbourhood that is, local divisions. How is it that we are not of Lincoln's inn fields, and who was entering the stronger than we are? Not because the oppressed are square from Stone-buildings, was not so fortunate. few-not because plans are wanting which, if The animal, defeated in its attack on the porter, carried out, would take us to the goal of our rushed upon this gentleman, who appears aspirations - not because the oppressed many do by its approach, and steed with his back against the not see that the present arrangements of society iron railings. The ox rushed upon him and butted might be improved. No; but it is because there is still him with great violence, one of the animal's horns too much janlousy—too much personal feeling existing entering his left tample. He immediately fell sense-in our 'local bodies.' I have often observed, that when less. The animal then passed into Stone buildings, a new member enters our society, or one who had not where some unsuccessful attempts were made to sepreviously taken any active part in our affairs-who, cure it by means of ropes. Mr Marrett was at once should the force of circumstances act upon his mind, to picked up and conveyed in a perfectly senseless state day; 30 at 31. 91. per day; 20 at 31. 6d. per day; could not. I then walked over to Windsor, and called cause him, in the first instance, to prove his sincerity for to King's College Hospital, where, by a singular cothe speedy consummation of our wishes by means of incidence, he was recognised by Mr Sedgwick, the afraid to keep it, because if they sold it they would give his own enthusiastic example; or, in the second in house surgeon, as an old schoolfellow. The ox again stance, to throw off his previous apathy—the old jog-trot escaping, passed through Chancery-lane, and ran members (generally officers), instead of encouraging down Holborn in the direction of Smithfield, serisuch parties, and restraining them only when they are ously injuring several persons, and causing the jeopardising the cause by some imprudence, it is a thou- greatest alarm. At length, after passing through sand chanses to one but they begin to impute bad mo- several droves of cattle, it fortunately entered Fox tives to them-such as wishing to take the work out of and Knot-yard, a locality abounding in slaughtertheir hands (as though they feared we should get our houses, and leaping over an iron bar imprisoned itself rights too soon), or else they take the very unwise course | in a narrow court, where by means of ropes let down more easy to swallow, that the Queen had authorised of throwing such impediments in their way as to put a from the roofs of the houses, it was eventually secured Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt by the displaced reduce the prescribed of Post-Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any alleged neglect or misconduct reduce the prescribed him to state to the house, that her Majesty had volus. damper on their outhusiasm, and unumately to cause to Railroad Station connected with London; and to any number, twenty, to ten, or five, or one; and that tarily determined that her own income should be them to leave the association in disgust. Now, I would be them to leave the association in disgust. Now, I would be the book states that if a rongly impress on the minds of these parties, that, him to state to the house, that her Mejesty had volue. damper on their onthusiasm, and ultimately to cause and slaughtered. subject to the iniquitous tax. The book states that if the Queen had paid the tax, she would have contributed instead of being what our revered chieftain understands Wainsgate, near Hebden Bridge, viz.,—Three moby the term 'O'd Guards,' they are, under such circum- there, two grandmothers, one great grandmother, I do'nt believe the Queen has paid one single penny, stauces, the greatest enemies to the cause they profess two daughters, one granddaughter, one son, one Is there no man in the House of Commons honest and to have so much at heart. There are, I believe, very few grandson, and one great grandson. And yet there localities that have not been torn, split, and scattered were only four persons. that a driver or a fireman may remain in the lowest | tion' to Lord John Russel!- 'Has the Queen paid the | by something like that indicated above; and it would be

eradicating vice and misery from society, should give way to their personal feelings, and by so doing, cause di. vision where unity would otherwise exist. have instated more particularly upon the position which I have here taken up, having recently beheld its blighting effects, and therefore the more earnestly in, plore my brother Chartists in every locality, to guard

against the 'demon, discord.' I am brothers, a faithful follower of the noblo O'Connor. JOHN COOK. Upper Goswell-street, Ipswich.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,

August 6th, 1848.

Sir,—I have seen with some pain in the STAR that several of the Land members who have been fortunate enough to obtain an allotment have expressed them. selves dissatisfied with their domiciles. As an allottes selves disservance where the selves unqualified udmi. ration, approbation, and satisfaction, at all that has been done to render the allottees happy and comfortable on the Snig's End Estate. My house, No. 18, is a little palace, and the land round it such as to leave no doubt that with industry the hopes of our beloved Feargus and myself can be easily realised. Far be it from me to give expression to anything that might be construed into ill feeling by my brother allottees, but I cannot help siging, that if they were to reflect and reason more within themselves they would be slower to complain where so little room exists, and would be more reluctant to hurt the feelings of him who has sacrificed so much for our welfare and prosperity. In conclusion, I must observe, how delighted I feel in the knowledge that Feargus, the greatest hero of modern times, has triumphed over his calumniators and persecutors, and come forth from his late fiery ordeal unscathed and untainted; may be live long to erjoy the fruits of his hard toil by secing his thousands located and independent of the aristocratic robbers; to see the working classes no longer in a position to be intimidated; in short, to see them men not slaves, is the sincere wish of

Your obedient Servant, Snig's End. RIBERT JARVIS. 5th August, 1848.

SIR JOHN JERVIS GONE OFF FOR THE PRESENT.'

(From John Bull.)

This won't do! The Assiz's are here. The ecribehas duly commanded the crier to say, 'Sir John Jervis, Knight, Attorney-General of England, come into the Court ;' the erier has obeyed the order, but no Sir John answers to the summons. 'The man is obstinate.

Stubborn to justice; apt to accuse it, and Disdainful to be tried by it; 'tis not well-He's going away.'

Nay, he is positively gone! 'The qui tam action.'

says the Daily Naws of Thursday, 'against the Atturney General for bribery, at a recent election at Horsham, where his son was returned (since unstated. as 'Newmarch v. Sir John Jervis, Kuight,' and was to would not be required, 'the matter having gone of for the present.' Gone off for the present! Imposeiule! The Whig Attorney-General not impatiently eager to clear his character from a foul aspersion which has damaged it for we cannot say how many weeks past! Ridiculous! Our contemporary makes a mistake! We do not know whole report be true, there is no trace of cowardice. affair into darkness, and to save himself from the exewhat is due to the representative of the Crown in our against Sir John Jervis, and now withdrawn, have been circulated far too widely to admit of their being altege. ther disregarded now. Innocent as Sir John may be, this unfortunate Mr Newmarch. The trial must go on, sert week after week that the Knight is innocent, but shall never gain a victory. He will stand convicted in the eyes of the public as any other accused individual will stand who, on the day of the trial, appears at the dock with the chief witness against him enjoying the

reward of virtue upon the blue waters of the Atlantic.

We feel that our interest is peculiar in this business.

and to expose the daring effrontery of the plaintiff, who poor lunatic, persuaded himself into the belief not only that a Whig law officer could be guilty of malpractices at elections, but that the world would credit the atrocious it was impossible for the accusation to have any founda. and Scotland? Are there not vague rumours about tion in fact, for according to the admirable defeare set nary conduct of the conqueror was pursued when extend- there not a systematic suppression of all correct intelli his son, who stood for the berough of Horsham. Having ing his dominion. A colony was planted in Ireland, a gence on the real condition of Ireland? Sauffed out, given currency to this rumour we are bound to see it removed. If the Attorney-General will not belp us to convict this Mr Newmarch of gross and culpable folly, who will? Will Sir Robert Poel? The right honourable was extended - inroad follows inroad, confiscation, into their cars. Robellion is an effect arising from | baronet, in his impatience at bribery and corruption, has determinedly withstood the issuing of the writ to the borough of Derby, where some half dozen poor fellows received, at the last election, five shillings a head, in conformity with long established custom, for their easy possessors claimed the soil as personal estates—thereby of danger, plunder, or murder—just the reverse. Civil services upon the imaginary committee of the Liberal candidate. The noble indignation of the ex-Premier rests of all men, and is only produced by continued acts | would have full scope in the investigation of the bribery supposed to have taken place in the borough of Horsham. A poor and ignorant devil who takes five shillings to spend, it may be in bread for his children, or in drink for himself, is no doubt a menster in human form: but what shall be said of a rich and enlightened gentleman, lib ral in his politics and a hater of abuses, because he bas always cloquently inveighed against them, who takes not shillings but pounds to the hearth of indigence and deliberately places before the eyes of pover y the temptetions which poverty cannot with equal deliberation refuse? We desire to know whether such a scandal has occurred at Horsham. We are not satisfied with our own disbelief of the fact; we are not stall clear that our disbelief will go very far in removing the public impression. The withdrawal of the qui tam action is a fatal mistake. Everybody suffers by it. The Ministers, the House of Commons, the bar, Sir John Jervis, and Mr Newmarch. The trick has an unwholesome savour. It will generate distrust, lower the character of public men -a dangerous thing at all times-and strengthen the notion, now pretty general, that humbug constitutes a large ingredient in all our parliamentary proceedings. Lord John Russell carries on a crusade in the House of Commons against half-a-dozin freemen in Derby; his Attorney. General is not hold enough to defy his cousers to prove him guilty of practices infinitely surpassing, if the charge be true, in gross culpability, all the offences which all the freemen of Derby have committed since they first took at election time five shillings to drink their candidate's health and to improve their own. What is the inference !

> AN INFURIATED Ox -On Monday, about three e'clock in the afternoon, an ox of the Highland breed, over-driven and excited, broke from its drever in the neighbourhood of Newport Market, and after causing great alarm in Long-acre and Great Queen-street, found its way into Lincoln's-inn square, Here an attempt was made to stop its progress by a number of butcher boys, a crowd of spectators lending their aid, and rather increasing by their occasional advance thy associates, smother them in thine own bosom: nor and retreat the fury of the animal. The poor beast, let them issue forth to mar the work by which truth after surveying its opponents for a few moments, made a sudgen rush upon the crowd in the direction of Stone buildings. In an instant the spectators were flying in every direction. The first person attacked by the animal was the porter of Lincoln's inn Hall, but he having had the presence of mind to BRETHREN .- At this critical point of our existence as close the iron gates escaped injury, the ox merely an organised body, I am wishful to address a few words butting the iron rails with great force. A gentle-Very Curious. - A few weeks ago, the following

A voluntary church rate is in course of collection

CORNS AND BUNIONS, PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

Patronised by the Royal Family, Robility, Clergy, &c.,

inveterate corns and bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence.

directions for use, of C. Keng, No. 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name John Fox on the Stamp. A 28.9d. box cures the

able Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St Paul's Church yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St Paul's; Sutton, Row Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornbill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Eishopsgate-street Without; Eade. 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Straud; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and

Corns (Soft)

the use of your pills and ointment, and invariably found them to have the most perfect effect in removing those

(Signed) W. E. POWELL, M. D: The pills should be used conjointly with the cintmen nost of the following cases :-Bad Logs Scalds Cancers **Bad Breasts** Contracted and Sore Nipples Burns Stiff joints Sore throats Panious Elephantiasis Skin diseases Bite of Moschetos Fistulas and Sand-flies Soreheads Gout Coco-Bay Glandular Swel-Tumours Chiego-foot Chilblains lings Lumbago Ulcers Wounds Chapped-hands

Sold by the proprietor, 214, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) ondon, and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, 1s 14d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

Rheumatism

Piles

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE! -CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA (INDIGES. TION) the main causes of Biliousness, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Head and Ears, Pains in almost every part of the Body, Heart. burg, Low Spirits, Spasms, Spleen, &c., effectually Rr. MOVED from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without barrenness, and depilities arising from venereal excesses purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA

tend, a weak stomach, and a three penny meal of which saves four times the value in other Food; hence effecting a saving instead of causing an expense.) Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate General in Great Britain. - London, the 2nd of December, 1847. - The

ARABICA FOOD.

(The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or dis-

peror, have, by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace. Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, -June, 19th, 1848.—Sir.—I have taken the Revalenta Food for the last ten days, and beg to tender you my most grateful thanks for your kind advice; the b have derived in so short a time is very far beyond my ex. pectations: the pain at the pit of the stomach quite left me after taking your food three days, and the effect on the bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much less pain in my head, back and legs. I sleep much better and feel refreshed from it. My appetite is much better. I shall continue the Pood and think it will restore me to health again. I heartily thank you for your kind atten-

this excellent Food to any one that may be suffering from the same complaint, &c .- I remain, Sr, you obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl of Harborough's. 50, Holborn, London, 22nd Dec. 1847 .- Dear Sir .have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Ara-

bica.—A. G. Harris (Optician.) Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.—..... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily....... Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me. I therefore thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this invaluable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice

Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.) 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1817. Gentlemen, - I am happy to be able to inform you that the symptoms of long standing have been removed, and feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure out late, instead of going to his brother's to disturb Sold in boxes as 1s 11d, 2s 9d, and family packets at tlemen, very truly yours, James shorland, late surgeon

the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, except that it did not pit on pressure, but was a firm elastic swelling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta, this unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta became universally soft and pliable, and every unplea-

sant feeling in this respect was removed J. Shorland, late Surgeon, 96th Reg.
21, Broad-street, Golden square, London, Nov. 20th, 1847.—(Details of nineteen years' dyspepsia, with its consequent horrors in infinite variety, and the effects of three weeks' diet on Revalenta Food) I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c .- Isa. bella Grelliere, 11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848.

The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c .- John Mackay, Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22. 1848.—I found it to be a good to my own and others' functional disorders. - Yours

lear sir, very truly, (Rev.) Charles Kerr (of Great Har. wood). - A Mons. Du Barry. 9, Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1848.- I am happy benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur. Stirling. Jan 31, 1848 .- Dear Sir .- The Revalenta Arabica has been of immense service to me.-William

72, Leeds-street, Liverpool, Feb. 7th, 1848 - Thanks to Thomas Walis.

High street, Maryport, Cumberland, May 18, 1818 .-Gentlemen,-It is now three weeks since I tried your Pills and Ointment in preference to every other medicine, had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c. -Anthony Kitchen.

although I have taken it only four or five days. I can safely say that it has had a better effect upon the stomach and bowels, than all the medicine I have taken for the last four months. I have had the advice and attendance lowing half year; 6s. 81. per day for the next twelve had in a grand effort to civilise the world. of one physician and four surgeons, but none of them have been able to do so much for me as has been done in so short a time by the 'Revalenta Arabica Food.'—Robert Woodbine, builder, &c.—Mess Du Barry and Co.

At the state of Buth Message 1988 Services have now and payment is as follows:—Sneed class must be ment and payment and payment is as follows:—Sneed class must be ment and payment and pay

St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1848.—The Rava-lenta Arabica Food has done me a most considerable deal of good.—O. Reeve.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

Agents in London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent

street; and Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 181 and 182, Pic-

Discovered, grown, and imported by Du BARRY and Co.,

cadilly.

tended to.

75, New Bond Street, London.
In canisters of 1th at 4s 6d; 4th at 11s, 10th at 22s; super-refined quality, 11th at 11s; 4th 22s; and 6th 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London

A Popular Treatise on 'Indizestion and Constipation, entitled The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without medicine, by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d, People's Copy; or 2s, Court Copy.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

classified (new) system is higher than it was imme-

he may at his discretion reduce the prescribed thirty of the 'first class' in the like proportion. by Steam or Sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad at-Another objection to the classified system is that it during the six years no less than £69,370. does away, in a great sdegree, with the old pracclass, and receive the lowest pay, for years. Their

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-After seeing your remarks in the Northean STAR about a work called 'Sketches of her Mejesty's

income tax?' If she has not, there has been gross de. | well, now that all our energies are wanted to succour in Manchester. The appeal of the courchwardens is

The Central division of the Pcussian National Assembly has declared for the abolition of punishment men themselves as for the proper working of the fight.

The Central division of the Pcussian National Assembly has declared for the abolition of punishment men themselves as for the proper working of the life Queen what more humiliating spectacle can be seen than very extensive ill.

The Central division of the Pcussian National Assembly has been devised as much for the benefit of the seen than very extensive illicit distillery has been discompanied by the parishioners.

A very extensive illicit distillery has been discompanied by the sentiments at the dead of this letter.

The Appear of the victims and their families, to act as bandsomely responded to by the parishioners.

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The Appear of the victims and their families, to act as been devised as much for the Queen which the decompanies is an action of the proper was a for the victims and their families, to act as been devised as much for the sentiments at the victims and their families.

A very extensive illicit distillery has been discompanies at the victims and their families. did not tell Sir Robert she would pay the tax, but that men, associated together for so holy a purpose as '&c, have been seized.

Poetrp.

LET EBIN REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD. BY THOMAS MODES.

Let Erin remember the days of old. Ere her faithless sons betray'd her. When Malachi wore the collar of gold Which he won from her proud invader. when her kings with standard of green unfurl'd, Led the Red-Branch Knights to danger, Fre the emerald gem of the western world Was set in the crown of a stranger.

On Lough Neagh's bank as the fisherman strays, When the clear cold ere's declining, He sees the round towers of other days In the waves beneath him shining. Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;

Thus sighing look through the waves of Time For the long-faded gleries they cover.

Reviews.

ANALOGIES AND CONTRASTS, OR. COM-PARATIVE SKETCHES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By the Author of 'The Revelations of Russia.' London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimerstreet, Cavendish-square.

(Concluding notice.) In selecting some further extracts from the interesting chapter on 'Public Men and Political Parties in France,' we must again remind our readers that this work was written before the revolution of February. Here is our author's account of that very indifferent copy of O'Connell :-

ODILON BARBOT. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the Opposition-and belonging to that section of it termed the dynastic opposidon-is, however, far from being either a desperate character or a revolutionist.

On the contrary, wealthy, timid, and desirous of upholding the present family upon the throne, he has for years clameured for a minimum of reform, which would lish reformers in the most unpropitions days of ascend-

Odilon-Barrot, an advocate by profession, held a distinguished place in the opposition, under the restora-At the outset of the revolution of 1830, he was made

commissioner who escorted through France the fallen ging, and lastly, prefect of the Seine. Described by Louis Blanc as half calculator, half enthusiast, he is too honest ever to have coincided in the corrupt system he opposes, too irresolute to accept the full consequences of his opposition.

His forehead is high, his countenance moody, its exaressions cedate and contemplative, his voice sonorous, his manner pompous.

in the style of his oratory he somewhat resembles Guizot. Like him, fond of generalising, he affects phigression, he is apt sometimes hopelessly to lose the thread of his discourse. He shares with Guizot in demeanour, some disdain-

fulness and hauteur, only that what in Guizot is the regult of contemptuous pride originates in Odilon-Barrot quential.

In point of talent, he is evermatched by the leaders of those parties who have hitherto held office, but even though equalling or surpassing them in ability, could ther aggressive nor bold enough to lead an opposition, by reutine, but of which natural aptitude so readily supplies the place.

In 1830, Olilon-Barrot, like Louis Philippe, Thiers. Guizot, and Cassimir Perrier, was panic-stricken at the give the following extract :first outbreak of the revolution. He did not hail it fear-Issay, and with open arms like Lafitte, Audry de Payra. yeau and Dupont de l'Eure. Whenever a political storm has threatened, he has been accustomed to retire to his country seat near Pau.

MAUGUIN is described as witty and inconsistent, and, like THIERS, 'unscrupulously prone to participate in splendid despotism.' Bugeaud is a vulgar bully, who, sometimes menacing even his employers. carries threateningly the hand begrimed in pelf to the hilt of a sword tarnished with Algerian cruelties.' EMILIE DE GIRARDIN is a literary bravo, who neither believes, nor affects to believe, in political integrity. His doctrine is, 'politically speaking, we are all knaves together.' We must extract the following notice of

The legitimatists boast Berryer, one of the two most eloquent men in France—the Catholic liberals, the other, in the Abbe Lacordaire. In Berryer, - perhaps the first political speaker in the world,—is united voice, person art, aptitutude, intellect, command of language, imagimation, reason, in fact all that make great an oratorexcept a cause. That which he advocates, narrow in its | ing i. scope and trammelling to his genius, has nothing but

BERRYER.

But what cause is there, so averse to his own couvictiezs, so devoid of hope, that if hallowed by misfortune, Berryer will not plead ?

When the nephew of the man to whom the fortunes of the chief part of the chamber of peers was owing, stood arraigned before that time-serving tribunal, the victim of ridicule and failure, in an ill-advised attempt, it was Berryer defending him, who magically transposed the Frithing judges into the place of the accused, These men. who had each taken their ten or a dozen oaths, the un-Swerving legitimatist thus apostrophised-

Speaking on your own conscience and before God. in the presence of us who know you, say, -if he had suc-Ceeded,-if he had triumphed,-I would have denied him, I would have repulsed his advances, I would have refused all participation in his power."

Too brief is the notice of

misfortune to recommend it.

His paroles d'un Croyant, or 'profession of a believer,' Was a moving and poetical exposition of the faith of what then appeared an anomaly unheard of-republican catholicism. The Abbe Lamenais, now advanced in years, is a man

of unbounded benevolence and unquestionable genius. Both may be read in the expression of his deep thoughtful eye, in the expansion of his venerable meditative brow; both are breathed in every page of the eloquence he has left on record.

Our author has a high opinion of Dupont de l'Eure. We give the following interesting no-

THE ABAGOL.

Impesing in aspect, tall of stature, with lofty forehead, acquiline nose, classical features, voice fitted to convey the thoughts of a gigantic mind, and give utterance to the feelings of a heart as capacious-the elder Arego may be nightly heard in the chamber of venal deputies and jobbing placemen, exposing the abuses of governmen: with inflexible logic and practical argument, unexpected in one wrapped in abstruce contemplation... busied in measuring the flight of stars, in penetrating the orcans of nature and cellsting its eternal laws. At Other times his denunciations peal with a vehement eloquence no less strange in the philosopher whose range et thought has been in the passionless domain of mathematical and abstract calculation.

His biography would be a romance, if the term roman tie be applicable to acquirements and a life so classical, S lected at the age of twenty by the Eureau des Longitades to carry the meridian of Paris to the south of Spain, be spent six months on a bleak mountain top to watch the opportunity of an observation. Arrested as a spy. detained as prisoner, and captured as a bondsman, in the course of his mission, neither peril nor privation deterradfrom the prosecution of his scientific pursults. Like Archimedes, fatally absorbed in the solution of a proelem amidst the sack of Syracuse, so Arago, a captive at

Rosas and Palames, refused to escape—not to leave behind him his instruments and the result of his laboure. Woen, years afterwards, the Algerian expedition was in contemplation, and ministers, admirals, and generals iculties of lauding. and describe the surrounding country. Taken and enslayed, in the course of his researches,

by the Algerine corsairs, who obliged him to serve as interpreter on board their ships, his observant eye had respected nathing, and after so long a period his me. without foregoing its benefits, by which the expenmory enabled him, with undeviating accuracy, to give diture may be reduced, the comforts and well-being that information which consuls, merchants, and traders of the labouring classes augmented, and production incould not furnish, whose lives had been spent in Algiers, Or passing between that state and their mother country. The Aragos, like true citizens of the old Greek reeacroachments of authority, foremost to protect the op-Pressed, and windicate the rights of their fellow-country.

Publics, have been not only ever first to stigmatise the men-but, in the hour of armed resistance, ever prompt to identify themselves with that mevement which failure tion on this subject yet published. Would have made rebellion-to draw the sword and fling away the scabbard. The elder Arago, in the heat of the contest during the

three days of July, penetrated, accompanied by his Seathful son-st the peril of his life then and of his head hereafter-amidst menaces and imprecations into to restrain the effusion of blood.

insurgents, from whose hands all the energy and conrage of their leader was requisite to extricate the cap-

tepublicans condemned in the complet d'April.

defence of the accused, in almost every political trial, are near relatives in blood, who follow in the footsteps

The notice of Ledru Rollin is so exceedingly meagre as to be not worth extracting. The account of Lamartine is full, but of his antecedents our readers have been more than once informed. He is estimated by our author as 'unquestionably, the first of all French dead or living poets. When speaking has painted the scenes of Mary Leeson's childhood following fitting tribute to our great poet BYRON.

We have a Homer, a Dante, a Shakespeare, and a Mary Howitt was Mary Leeson. This fancy of ours Byron furnished by thirty centuries and three peo- derives strength from the fact that Mary Leeson's ple, but no fifth in their own or any other country birthplace, though not named, is, from the descripto mate with them.' Again, in the first volume, tion thereof, evidently Nottingham, and nearly the page 143, our author remarks, 'The influence of whole of the scenes in the young heroine's history Byron's writings has been inconceivable in Eastern belong to the romantic counties of Nottingham and Europe. Avowedly he has inspired a host of poets, Derby. who, in their turn, rousing as with a trumpet's voice, whole millions from the lethargy of ages, to of the history of Mary Leeson, for to do so would consciousness of their condition, have inspired them involve us in the task of repeating almost the entire with promising volition.'

the little that is said of him in this work confirms ourselves with recommending all our adult readers that belief. Still more unquestionable confirmation to purchase this work as a holiday-gift, 'fairing, is being daily supplied by passing events. The ex- or birth-day present for their children or juvenile editor of the National never deceived us. He was acquaintances. As we have before intimated even always a would-be aristocrat, and is at this mo- parents may read this book with advantage, and if ment of all enemies to the French Republic, by far they do so, will, we are confident, embrace Mary the most dangerous. We copy with pleasure the Howitt's 'idea of the spirit which ought to direct following just appreciation of the talents and truth- the education of a child.' fulness of

Louis Blanc-formerly editor of the Box Sens, and already appreciated in his literary character in this country—selected as a medium of attack on the exist. graced a child's library. ing system, the page of history hitherto neglected as napplicable to such aggression.

In that contemporaneous redection of the political life of his country, his 'Histoire de Dix ans,' the higtorian of still palpicating events, has succeeded in producing a work so novel and comprehensive in concention, so concise and lucid in execution, that its judgl ments, descending to posterity for ratification, wilhardly have been accepted as an instalment by our Eag- transmit to its admiration one of the most remarks able memorials of the intellect of our age. Whilst de- and the work before us-having already attained a veloping the strong tendencies, political, philosophic, second edition-promises to be proportionably poand economical of its author, whilst avowing his bial pular. We do not say equally popular, because we and riveting that vivid interest which the ephemera of the press peculiarly inspire, it is no less distinguished by classic excellencies of construction and style, than perstary to the municipal commission, he was the chief by the impartiality which disconnection with events, and lapse of interval between the narration and occurrence. has been held indispensable to secure.

arrai. med by those whom he directly censures, all are forced to admit the justice of his praise or condemnation of third parties, and the even handed fairness with which, notwithstanding strong feelings as a partisen, he estimates the acts and character of friends and foes.

Returning to the 'Introduction' to these volumes. written subsequent to the February revolution, we lozophic views. The reflective powers of his mind, al. find our author arguing that whatever shade of most to the exclusion of the perceptive, predeminate to opinion or party may predominate, the Republic in direct his elequence, and in the course of frequent di- some shape is inevitable for France, and hence may be regarded as indestructibly established. In the chapter from which we have quoted him to distinctly understand the nature and apthe above extracts, our author had written some months before the revolution, that the overthrow of trical reasoning—and the meaning of the technical Inself inflation, so that instead of being dignified he is Louis Philippe's government would be 'the least of the popular difficulties. The real struggle he pre- and in treatises on mechanics. The student who dicted would be that of Labour against the abuses of Capital, and the tyranny of the shopocracy now | self the title of mathematician, but who will disoppressing operative industry.' When the 'Intro- pute the utility of self-culture even so restricted? duction' was written, the struggle was going on. In spite of Pope, a 'little knowledge' of any subever, on account of several deficiencies, make successful the events of the four days of June, and the 15th of ject, is better than none at all.

Lead against such men as Thiers or Guizot. He is neiMay, had not then occurred, and our author was In the preface, Mr Holyoake ther aggressive nor bold enough to lead an opposition, sanguine of a peaceable and happy solution of the writing this work have been—'1. To prescribe the great question of Labour's Emancipation. specimen of the sound and generous views enter- be acquired and what may be neglected. 2. The tained by him on this all-important question, we

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The rebellion of labour against the tyranny of capital is as old as the history of society, but the ignorance of those rebelling, has been usually such as not to inspire capitalists with much solicitude for the future. The notions of the drudge underpaid, overworked, or both, were either to abolish the servitude by charging place physical world. 5. A development of the arguwith his master, or by destroying machinery and ment in favour of this science, as a means of mental cation. capital. But the masses becoming wiser in our generation, are

conscious of the absurdicy of attempting to live without

They do not, as in the cld revelution, like Russian serfs, or revolved negroes, believe that they can eat, drink, and be merry, like their lords, without labour, but enforcement of natural geometry—resting it on the insist only on a proper requiral for it. And in the exag- foundation of the common understanding, distin- tures are endowed for the purpose of killing their boldly added £ 3 17s. 6d. to the two guineas he had pregeration of their principles, instead of repudiating, guishing its beauties and uses, adapting it to the prey; he also stated that the eels now deposited in viously asked for the others. The style being one the rather sanctify work, and incline to demand that all shall be forced to labour with them.

'To live working, or die fighting,' was many year since the motto inscribed on the red banner of the Lyon. ese operatives, as they marched against the troops. The operative masses, are also becoming too cognisant of the value of capital, to think of destrey

lament its insufficiency, then to deny its use, or wish i dissipated.

But instead of allowing it to remain in individual hands, as a means of coercing labour, they conceive that it should be accumulated through association, and that labour should participate in its profits.

Instead of the old Jack Cade spirit of destroying machin:ry, and opposing implements and method. which economise toil, the true theory is being propagated that mechanical improvement may be more effectually employed to benefit, than it has ever been hitherto to oppress, the operative masses.

The question of the emancipation of labour, as urged by the classes representing it-divested of its former snicidal and barbarous pretensions—is therefore assum-

ing plausible and perhaps feasible shapes. Minutely investigated by writers of intelligence and probity, they have conceived that they see to it a practicable and satisfactory solution, and that the remedies of many social evils lie rather in economical innovation than po.

At all events, they have impressed the operatives with this conviction. Monarchy has been swept away not as the final cause, and republic established, got as the expected panacesof wrong, but simply as the impediment to a great economical experiment, or as affirding facilities

Nothing can prevent this experiment from being made or renewed, under different forms, until absolute failure shall condemn, or success justify, the expectations founded on it. Political diversion and opposition will only delay to

render more sweeping and calamitous to classes, transformations which might otherwise be effected by coerrive compromise. We must not judge the practicability of realising these

views by the opinions of the chief part of our own press, necessarily pr-judiced in favour of the supremacy of capital—any more than by the enthusiastic prog. | vels, are no other than the regions which we at prenostications of its advocates.

Though no theory, however promising, be safe until sanctioned by the test of experience, it must be admitted that the principle on which these views of coincident, social, and economical reform are founded-the principle of association-is confirmatory, as far as antecedents extend, of the results anticipated. Small territories, with scanty populations, have by

association of force, been able to over-run and subdue vast countries, whose defensible resources were deaul. torily scattered. By association, the English soldier has abundance of good food for that number of pence which will hardly keep life and soul together in the isolated artisan. By association, poor districts have magnificent roads and harbours, whilst in wealthy lands the produce of the earth wastes on the spot for want of conveyance. By association, the kabitue of the club enjoys for his tens of pounds luxuries and comforts he could not command for hundreds. By association, commu nication is maintained by the post office, at the charge o' one penny, with a regularity and speed which millionaires could not formerly command.

It is even asserted, and there is nothing distinctly to disprove the conjecture, that by intelligently orga-Were at fault, Arago was the only man in France who through a poor country, would give a more effective com bination than in the wealthiest community is spontant ously effected.

Organised association is therefore looked to as the means by which the tyranny of capital may be limited, Appended to the second volume is an 'Appendix'

of nearly a hundred pages on the important subject the west to the east.' of 'Our National Defences,' considered in relation to the probabilities of a French invasion; to our thinking the most rational and most able composi- Mr Burke's success, we heartily hope that the reve-

In taking leave of this work we have but one the present. regret to express—that the author did not omit—or | The article on 'The Origin of Nations,' by Geo. considerably abridge—the chapters on Italian, Ross, appears to us to be out of place in this maga-Swiss, and Spanish politics, and instead, have added | zine. If Mr Burke accepts the Mosaic account of to the sketches he has given of the personal cha- the Creation, the Tower of Babel, the Deluge, &c., the presence of the royalist commander, to endeavour racter, customs, and habits of our French neigh- away goes his theory of Atlantis, and also his bours. With his knowledge of France and French theory of the Geographical Distribution of the Pribours but have owed society we feel persuaded he might have added mitive Races. The 'Origin of Nations' would his life, during the three days of July, to the exertions many an interesting page, illustrative of the daily find a fitting place in such miserable, priest-inspired of the younger Arago, heading a band of armed life of all classes of Frenchmen. For what he has productions as Rollin's Ancient History, but is rididone we return him our thanks, and we trust that, culous in the Ethnological Magazine. Mr Burke before long, we shall meet him again in some work must be consistent; any attempt to establish his

We cannot praise this little volume too much. It

We must be excused from attempting any account We have long believed Marrast a scoundrel, and where to stop with. We must, therefore, content

prettier volume, internally and externally, never

Mathematics no Mystery, or the Beauties and Uses of Euclid. By G. J. Holyoake. London: J

Mr Holyoake by his educational works bids fair to win a national and well-deserved reputation. His Practical Grammar' has reached a fifth edition, engage their attention than the subject-matter of cessary result of knowledge, may acquire from Mr terms now so frequent in the scientific lecture-room, learns thus much only can hardly take to him-

discussion of the supposed connexion between ariththan previous ones. 4. Extending the view of the considered and answered.' The Apostle will be discipline, guarded from the arrogance and exaggera-

principles of science illustrating the value of the one and the simplicity of the other. 7. The wants of the many, to the capacities of the young, to the aptitudes of the uninitiated, and the exigencies of men of business—the people of little time and a definite purpose.

son, this book is neatly got up, and published at a Their growing tendency is rather to acknowledge and to add this work to their stores of useful knowledge. also exhibited numerous beautiful experiments to his

PERIODICALS.

2.—The Family Herald. Part LXIII. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

3 .- The Apostle, and Chronicle of the Communist

includes an elaborate attempt to show that the continent of America was known to the ancient Egyptians and other nations of remote antiquity. Without acknowledging ourselves converted to Mr Burke's theories, we must confess that our scepticism is considerably shaken. According to this genthe ocean! Mr Burke also says, and promises to

sent inhabit. He also promises to prove to British antiquarians that their own country possesses claims to high antiquity, which will, ere long, render its archæology a study of the deepest interest. Amazons, we should not have much difficulty in crediting his version of the story of Atlantis. But however improbable the commonly-received accounts

ditions of their wars as only meaning the encroachments of the sea upon the land. It would, however, be folly to pronounce judgment on these questions, until we have the whole of is written- No stoppage by the way.' We get in the evidence before us. Mr Burke pledges himself at the cradle; and are put down at the grave: we to prove, hereafter, 'by evidence the most varied have just time to change clothes in the transit. and conclusive, that the Atlantic island did actually exist, and did actually perish in the manner related by Plato; and that this island called Atlantis, was not only a place of vast consequence in the remotest times, but that it was actually the aboriginal

centre of civilisation. Mr Burke adds :- We out of eight shillings. shall also show that, at the era of its destruction, humanity was comparatively old; that Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, &c., had passed through several successive states of barbarism and civilisation; that the most extensive intercommunications existed hetween distant regions, and, in one word, that not of the earliest waves of conquest, had passed from but were destined for Ireland. The two men in whose

These are 'brave words;' and for the sake of truth, human knowledge, and the interest we feel in lations of the future will make good the promises of

The Aragos whose names we read foremost in the The Childhood of Mary Leeson. By MARY Howitt. tive Races of Mankind, their characters, distribution, and condition; and also certain comments on the principles which regulate the transmission of is decidedly the most charming child's story book qualities from parents to offspring. Poets have we ever read; a book, too, which may be read placed the 'golden age' in the far distant past with pleasure and profit, by children of a larger philosophers, on the other hand, have repudiated growth' than those for whom it is mainly intended. the poets' story as a fable; some of them predicting Mary Howitt's fine descriptive powers shine in this an 'age of gold' in the future. Without disputing the future, Mr Burke revives the poets' story of the past, which he supports by (philosophical) arguments not to be easily confuted. According to his theory, disease, want, and war, were unknown in the first ages of the world: the primitive races were healthy, beautiful, sinless, and happy. They lived in a state of being where, according to Byron-

> 'All was peace, and innocence, and bliss. I wonder how they got through the twelve hours! And according to Mr Burke such was the happy lot of the Atlanteans. Moore sings :--

Oh! had we some bright little isle of our own, In a blue summer ocean far off and alone; Where a leaf never dies in the still blooming bowers, And the bee banquets on through a whole year of Where the sun loves to pause,

With so fond a delay, That the night only draws A thin veil o'er the day; Where simply to feel that we breath, that we live, Is worth the best joys that life elsewhere can give!' Such a 'bright isle' must Atlantis have been. Would that it existed now; how gladly would we

fly to it from this land of knaves and slaves, and

quit the occupation of

Dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old at drawing nothing up. With cordial wishes for the success of the Ethnological Magazine, we heartily recommend this number to our readers.

2.—The best articles in this part of the Family Herald are those on 'Correct Speaking,' 'Eating and Drinking,' and the 'Preservation of Health.' The other contents are of the character usual to this following extract:-

STANZAS.

It is better to repose in the earth betimes than to sit up late.'-Conversation between Esor and RHODOFE. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOB, in the Book of Beauty,

Happy are those who rest for ever Where waves the harebell amid the heather, And waters stray-Happy are those who thus repose Ere yet the dew from off life's rose

Has pass'd away. Happy are those who perish young. Ere yet remorse the heart has wrung, Or grief or sorrow: Who only take of life a sip,

And slumber with a smiling lip. Dreading no morrow. Happy are they, to know no thought Of pleasure by pain dearly bought, On the world's stage;

The fever-heat of hope and fear. The thousand ills all mortals bear, Not them engage. Their being passes as the tone When on the harp the hand is thrown In idle mood: Or as the sweet, cool breeze of heaven

Else vainly woo'd. Happy are they, thus early bleat, Sleeping so young to dreamless rest, To wake no more, Save where, all earthly trouble past, The eternal home is theirs at last. Beyon's Time's shore.

In tropic climes at sunset given,

3.-A new publication by Goodwyn Barmby, devoted to his peculiar views, and containing a report | Fraud and trickery of this kind create fortunes, whilst important distinctions generally confined to the of the general Yearly Conference of the Communist honest industry cannot carn a crust; and builds villas, Church, together with articles on 'Woman's Indusprogress of mathematics, somewhat more complete trial Independence, and Pleas for Private Property tells the following story, for the truth of which she published gratuitously as often as the 'Communist' the vicinity of London, where she was in the habit of

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION .- On Thursday last Mr Baggs gave his second lecture on the character of the Electric Eels, in the Chemical Theatre of this place. The lecture commenced by a series of galvanic experiments, showing the analogy between the power with which these wonderful creathis establishment were the only living specimens in lady admired, she at once purchased it. Had not the England, and, he believed, in Europe. The simple young man acted in this manner he would not have sold and unaffected manner of Mr Bagga's treatment of the subject was very pleasing and instructive, conveying a good insight to his hearers of the phenoingly interesting and were intended to illustrate the very reasonable charge. Self-educators will do well connexion between electricity and magnetism. He astonished audience, explaining to them the very simple apparatus by which the immense mass of cliff. at Dover, was removed, and that in reality it would not be impossible that such an undertaking might be effected by means of a power given to a creation

GIGANTIC GAS METER. -- A gigantic day gas meter has just been manufactured for Covent garden Theatre, at Mr Glover's iron works, 168, Drury-lane. This meter is composed of two chambers, the upper one contains the machinery, the lower is divided into are, indeed, rapidly verging! six compartments, viz, three movable diaphragms inlet pipe, whence it passes to the bottom of the meter, and fills each compartment in succession. A continuous supply is kept up by the action on the to wilfully damage the exterior of goods, in order to have movable diaphragms which acts upon the indicating it believed that they must be sold at a sacrifice. Imamachinery by means of a very simple and ingenious gine a man getting up a manageable fire in his own contrivance, which registers the consumption of gas with unerring accuracy on a plate of six dials and indexes of units to millions. The meter is capable of measuring 6,000 cubit feet of gas per hour, and is to measure the supply of 1,500 burners. Its weight is two tone, is sixteen feet in circumference, and nearly eight feet in height. The shape is a hexagon. with gothic duras, executed in the first style of art, and is highly creditable to the taste and execution of Mr Glover, the manufacturer. This colossal machine has been executed under the immediate super-

intendance of Mr Defrus, the inventor and patentee. THE CHOLERA. - In the Registrar-General's report this week we find no less than twenty-one cases of cholera returned, while the average number for the last five years is only five. On looking over the list we notice three deaths distinctly reported as occuring from Asiatic cholera. One in St Giles'-in-thefields, the patient expired in thirty-eight hours after the attack; another in Bethnal-green, duration of the purpose of Chartist meetings. He was not preillness sixteen hours. Diarrhoa at the present mo. sent at the commencement of the meeting. When ment welknow is very prevalent, at which we can- he arrived there were about 150 persons present, connot be surprised when we take into consideration the sisting of mechanics, women, children, and the lower meteorological pheno mena. In Russia the cholera still continues to increase; and physicians appear as much puzz'ed as ever what remedies to employ with a prospect of success. Our own government is watching the progress of this disease, and is prepared to act with energy should circumstances require it -Medical Times. Asiatic cholera, says the LANCET, of the Amazons may be, we are not prepared to is steadily marching westward, and it seems now to be only a question whether this modern plague shall make its appearance amongst us in the autumn of 1848, or the spring of 1849. Life is a vast railway train, in which w

are all compulsory passengers. On the outside

(said a schoolmaster to the child of a tectotaller, Iss. sir; the dooty upon sperrits.' THE BITER BIT -A man at Leith, by a trick, got

twelve shillings from a boy in exchange for an old one pound note of the Commercial Bank, which he country of the intellectual races, and consequently no doubt thought valueless; it turned out to be really the natural seat of empire, as well as the primary worth a pound, and thus the sharper duped himself only surprised that any magistrate could entertain a was new at the trade. 'Did you not tell me, sir, A private of the 30th regiment, now stationed at taken no notes of the proceedings. As he supposed, rah, be alsy now, said Pat; 'how the d-

imprisoned a year.

A seizure of pikes was made at Manchester on Saturday last, by the police, at a place where the ma- each, to answer the charge at the Central Criminal nufacturers had taken them to be ground. It is beonly the first streams of knowledge, but some also lieved that they were not intended for a local market,

> day, on their own recognisances. At the late Sligo assizes two of the grandjury quarrelled, and as an 'affair of honour' was appre- up. -Godwin hended, the aid of the Judge was called in, and the belligerents bound in £ 500 each to keep the peace Mitchel, has gone off to America. or seven years.

loss known to s me pensantry, who pursued the rob- Last week a Scotch marriage bill was read a third have any of your bad work returned on your ber, captured him, and he was hurried off to Mullin- time in the Lords, which requires runaway couples hards." gar, where the assizes was proceeding. Here he was arraigned, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life—the whole of these transactions occur- by a leisurely penitence. ring within twenty-four hours.

MIDDLE CLASS MORALITY.

TRICKS OF THE BASE BOURGEOISIE. We take the following from the WEEKLY DISPATCH, one of the favourite journals of the shopocracy:-A FEW WORDS ON SHOPCRAFT.

We observe in the August number of Ainsworm's Magazing, a very excellent article by Mrs White upon the tricks practised by tradesmen. This lady says :-In these days, when deceit developes itself in the unwinding of a cotton-reel, and false measure makes its are the children of chance, and not the choice of the way into so small a parcel as a piece of tape-when ma. people. In the third place, the British constitution nufacturers, upon the principle (we suppose) that 'mony is not monarchial; for the government is committed a mickle makes a muckle, mulet their customers of not to the guidance of one will, but to the contention yards, and half yards, and even infinitessimal quantities. in the just measurement of the articles purchased—and strated, that the Constitution, as it is called, is retailers, in self-defence, play at reprisels with the public neither monarchy, aristocracy, nor democracy. -is it to be wondered at that cozenage should occur in greater things, and that the whole system of barter tyranny, corruption, and anarchy. —A Review of the should be affected by a similar spirit of trickery? The petty traffickers in these small wares are, at least, as much sinned against as sinning; but competition, and from the silk mercer who permits his unsalaried shopwearing away, and shopping converted into little better than an encounter with smooth-tongued sharpers; so that ladies set about that once pleasant business with fear and trembling, convinced that neither judgment nor experience can save them from being duped either in the quantity, condition, or quality of their purchases." There is, unfortunately, a great deal of truth in these tion, and the candidates are candidates for despotism. observations; and thousands of tradesmen, who hold their head high, and are deemed respectable beyond the possibility of impeachment, are culpable of the most paltry meannesses in order to reap a little additional profit. The wholesale dealer mulcts the retailer, and the answerable argument against despotic power. retailer makes up for it by cheating his customers. This is the real English of the whole matter; and there is no use in blinking the truth. But let it not be supposed that the wholesale dealer is alone to blame, or that he one that is wise and good, you find ten of a contrary gave the first encouragement to this system of minute larceny. He saw the retailer practising it in some instances, and, feeling that times were hard, he thought depend on the virtues or vices of a single person. entertaining periodical. We have room for only the he might as well bimself adopt the scheme. But, as Look into the history I have mentioned, or into Mrs White observes, 'of all the trickeries of tradescraft, any series of absolute princes, how many tyrants perhaps those of drapers are the most detestable : they must you read through before you come to an emare so flagrant, and yet so paltry. It is commen enough to ticket a particular article outside the shop at a very abandoned, when converted into an absolute prince. are so flagrant, and yet so paltry.' It is common enough peror that is supportable. But this is net all a few yards thereof, or perhaps the entire article itself. the serving-man very composedly produces a pschage overturn in him one of the great pillars of morality. from the shelf. That this is a very inferior material is --Addison. immediately perceived; but it is useless to say, " I want the article which is marked in the window.' insists that there is no difference; and if the customer be a lady or respectable women, it is ten to one that she will sooner put up with the imposture than wrangle about it in the presence of several persons. Should she, however, manifest a spirit calculated to convince the mahogany-jumper that she is not to be thus flagrantly cheated, he may perhaps begin to enact the bully; and, in some instances, these insufficable coxcombs have grossly insulted females by such coarse observations as, Oh! I dare say you are nothing better than you should be!' 'Ah! I can see into your character plainly enough; you are a shoplifter !' and infamous allusions. or direct charges of this nature. Another I revalent trick now-a-days, is to substitute the ordinary : brica for foreign ones of high price, and impudently dispose of them to ignorance and credulity as such. There is also a practice adopted in even the first-rate houses at the West end, of marking the shillings in large and very plain printed figures, and putting down the pence in a very minute styl, or in faint pencil marks. Mrs White says-'We know of establishments where ladies have not only been refused the goods priced in the windows, but insulted for not buying others offered at the same figure, though of a most inferior description; and we could take our readers to m re than one establishment ornamented with carpets. Corinthian columns, and plate-glass, where five-guines with real ermine tails, passed off on lady purchasers, in the shape of muffs and mantles, for the regal fur itself. while upright dealing is unable to spare cash enough to hire a lodging at Gravesend for the season. Mrs White vouches :-- 'A lady with her husband entered a shop in Church Fund' may furnish the means for its publi- making purchases for her family, and requested to see some shawls. Now expensive shawls were not a part of stock : two guiness were the highest price they kept, and these the lady did not think good enough. She was asked what price she thought of going to; and the assistant, stepping back to the wareroom, presently re-

highly triumphant in the success of his knavery. But, what is the worst of all is, that this kind of chesting menon before them. His experiments were exceed. ccases to be regarded by the trade in its proper light; and the young man alluded to, instead of being looked on as dishonest, was doubtless praised as 'a devilish. sharp, shrewd, and business like fellow.' We expect shortly to find the characters of assistants in shops thus summed up when references are taken :- 'He is a most valuable servant, and I should not think of parting with him were I not going to retire from business. Take him by all means; he can cheat the most experienced lady who ever went shopping, and never will let any female leave the place until he has coaxed or bullied her into buying something. He will pass off the veriest rubbish as excellest articles, and is up to every move on the chess-board of shoperaft.' To such a state of things we From a notice of Ainsworth's Magazine in and three fixed partitions. The gas enters at the another weekly newspaper we give the following additional extract from Mrs White's article :-

a shawl at all on that occasion; and he was, doubtless

It has been found (says the writer) a good speculation premises, singelng the selvage edges of silk and linen, smearing sheeting and table cloths with mud and water. trampling bales of calico under foot, smoking the walls and roof of the shop, and otherwise giving things the appearance of all but a fatal confligration! and yet the smouldering of such a margaryre has, on more than one occasion, served to stimulate custom, and furnished thousands of dupes with imaginary prizes, to which the very circumstance of their being 'damaged' only gives

ARREST OF ANOTHER LONDON CHARTIST.

BOW-STREET, SATURDAY, Aug. 5.-R. Crowe was charged with having, on Monday, used seditious language.-Policeman Brothers stated that on Monday last he attended in plain clothes at a meeting in a house, 83, Dean-street, Soho, which was used for order of Irish. A young man read some extracts from the papers. About ten minutes afterwards the prisoner made a speech, in the course of which he used the following expressions :- 'The late insurection in Paris has shown how easily a crown can be crumbled. Now is the time to be ready-now is the time to be resolute, and the game is our own. I do not care for those persons present who wear other people's clothes. I do not care if what I say is oriminal. I for my part shall do all in my power next week to put a stop to trade, and urge the Irish in London to rebellion.' This last expression was received with loud applause.-The prisoner asked whether the constable had taken notes of his speech? -Brothers said, not at the time: he quoted entirely from memory. He was satisfied what he stated was Well, my boy, do you know what syn tax means? | correct. - The prisoner said he denied the accuracy of the constable's evidence. He had not uttered the ported, made application to a farmer in Kyle for language imputed to him .- Serjeant J. Gray appre. work. On being seked if he could 'hold the plough, hended the prisoner at his residence, 1, Archerstreet, Camden Town.—In answer to the charge, the | was accordingly engaged, and rext day his master prisoner said the whole of the evidence, with very went with him to the field to see him o mmence little exception, was entirely a fabrication. He was operations. It was soon found that the Hibernian charge so vaguely stated, and by a person who had you could hold the plough?' said the master. 'Ar-Fulwood barracks, Preston, has received fifty lashes however, the case must go elsewhere, he should not hould it and two horses drawing it away from me for assaulting the colonel, and, in addition, he will be call witnesses, or make any defence.—Mr Jardine but give it me into the barn, and, by Jappers, I'll ordered him to enter into his own recognizances in hould it with ever a hoy." the sum of £100, and to find two sureties of £50

sincerity are republican virtues. Where one man is show your honour my gratitude, but I wisht I saw so far exalted over the heads of the community, you knocked down in my own parish, and may by I there flattery and dissimulation will inevitably grow Mr O'Flaherty, the solicitor who defended John

Lewis Cocks, a convict in Milbank Penitentiary, has destroyed his life by hanging. Gretna Green Marriages can never occur again.

sheriff has received a communication from the Secret mead in bellowed so loudly, and ran to and fro in so

Facts dub Fancies.

We c:. Uthe choicest.

THE BLESSED BRITISH CONSTITUTION .- Let us try, by the criterion of good government the constitution of Great Britain. In the first place, we have no democracy, for the people are not represented. In the second place, we have no aristocracy, or preeminence of the best, for the governors of the nation of several. Since, therefore, it is clearly demon-What is it then? It is oligarchy, ochlararchy,

Constitution of Great Britain, p. 54 LIBERTY .- Liberty should reach every individual of a people, as they all share one common nature. If the thirst for gain, level comparative distinctions; and it only spreads among particular branches, there had better been none at all, since such a liberty only agmen to remunerate themselves out of the profits of ex. gravates the misfortune of those who are deprived tortion, to the baker who buries a supernumerary ounce under the accidental crumbs in his scale,—all are tainted with the same evil, till confidence in the fair and all the liberty; and where these abound, learning dealing and honesty of tradesmen, as a class, is rapidly and all the liberal arts will immediately lift up their heads and flourish .- Addison

ELECTIVE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT .- It is not because a part of the government is elective, that it is less a despotism; if the persons so elected possess. afterwards, as a parliament, unlimited powers, election, in this case, becomes separated from representa--Rights of Man, part 2.

DESPOTISM. Such a history as that of Suctonius, which gives us a succession of absolute princes, is to me an un-Where the prince is a man of wisdom and virtue, it is, indeed, happy for his people that he is absolute; but since, in the common run of mankind, for character, it is very dangerous for a nation to stand its chance, or to have its public happiness or misery Give a man the power of doing what he pleases with impunity, you extinguish his fear, and consequently

> SONNET TO JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE. Author of Hours with the Muses.

Hail! prince of modern poets! thou whose song So oft hath charm'd me in dull sorrow's hour ; To grasp thy honest hand I oft times long; For few, like thee, have gained the magic power Of charming heart and mind: it is a dower Which Nature only on a few bestows. For fear that she the honour due should lose, Which from her sons she claims. For poets are Nature's first fav'rites : and their only care Is for their mother,—knowing well that she Is no cross step-dame, but a parent kind, For ever striving to endow mankind With peace, and love, and health, and liberty. Whose pioneers are posts such as thee.-

Stokesley, GEORGE TWEDDELL. REFORM THE HOUSE. Reform the House! the taxes equalise, Make the Landowners pay, the Labourer cries, Who most r ceives, the wealthy or the great, Should most contribute to support the state. Not so, the Min'sterial minions say, Ours is the right of power, ye common clay, Toil for the Taxes still, plebeian elves,

Nor vainly hope, we'll ever tex onrecives. TRUTH .- Truth can only be offensive to him whose conduct will not bear the test of examination .-Gerrald.

"A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER."-Although no phrase is in more common use, few are acquainted with its origin. The expression signifies the giving of an equivalent. Roland and Oliver were two keigh s, famous in romance; the wonderful achievements of the one cou'd on'y be equalled by these of the other. Hence the phrase, 'A Roland for an Oliver.

A COTEMPORARY OF BURNS More than half a century having elapsed (says the KILMARNOCK JOURNAL) since the tomb closed over the mortal remains of Burns, the number of those who remember the event which awakened such strains of lamentation over Scotland must be few; and still fewer will be the number of those who recollect him a young farmer in Mosegial. Though 'ew and far between, still there are some who remember him ere his poems were issued from the Kilmarno k press. Of these there is one, and, perhaps, the only one residing in this neighbourhood, who knew the bardere his aspiration,

'That he, for puir auld Scotland's sake, Some useful plan or book might make. Or write a sang at least,' was crowned with success-knew him when he was so much entangled with the Marchline belles, whom he warns against Rob Mossgie!--and drank veritable tod'y with him in Nanse Tannock's at that very sacrament which he has painted in colours of unfading freehness. Janet Wyllie, relict of Mungo M Gann, who comes in for a passing notice in one of Burne's epistles, is a native of Mauchline, now in her eighty-fourth year, being eileens, according to Scottish phraseology, with Jean Armour. In her youth, we doubt not that she was possessed of considerable personal attractions, as her still straight, tail, and well-formed figure, and regular features, indicate; and the fact of being married at the carly age of seventeen, rather corroborates such a supposition. Her memory does not seem much impaired, but more early occurrences are remembered better than more recent rransactions. Of course, after such pains have been taken in collecting everything regarding our national poet, little new important information is likely to be obtained; still her impressions and recollections are not without interest, and throw some little more light on the 'Hely Fair.' Jean Armour, in the estimation of Jean

but Highland Mary was in beauty far surpassing Jean Armour. Of the four whom he celebrates in the ' Miss Miller is fine, Miss Murchland's divine, Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Beattle is braw;

There is beauty and fortune to be got with Miss

Wyllie, was not a braw woman—a mere bunt of a body-

Morton,-But Armour's the jewel for me o' them a' '-Burn's had his jawel, but few others were of Burns's opinion in this respect; and here also Jinet Wyl'is dissents. The Miss Smith was a sister of the James Smith to whom one of the very best of the epistles was written Morton was a brute lass, and married a Mr Patterson in the same town. 'The Holy Pair,' she is of opinion, was named 'THE HOLY FAIR ' not from any wish to ridicule it but was naturally suggested by the circumstance of its being held in the churchyard, the place where, on fairs, coopers, dealers in yorn, lint wool, and other articles, generally exhibited their grods for sale.

A PROPERCY! DOWNFALL OF RINGS-WAR-DEATH-THE MILLENIUM! The following lines, said to be prophetic, have been current for many years in Germany :- 'I would not be a king in 1848; I would not be a soldier in 1849: I would not be a grave-digeer in 1850; but I would be whatever you please in 1851.' CURIOUS EPITAPH - The following is copied from a tombstone in Stirling churchyard:~

Our life is like a winter day-Some only breakfast, an i away; Others to dinner stay, and are full fed; The eldest man but sups, and goes to bid; Large is his debt who lingers out the day; He that goes acones!, has the least to pay.

Adam, said a gouty gentleman to a tricky son, would be on the eve to cane you, were I able. PADDY AT THE PLOUGH .- An Irishman, newly im-Paddy said he could 'do 'that or anything else. He

A GRATEFUL IRISHMAN .- Among the O'Connell's professional reminiscences was the following unique instance of a client's gratitude. He had obtained an acquittal; and the fellow, in the extacy of his joy. REPUBLICANISM.—Frankness and an unalterable exclaimed, 'Och, councellor! I've no way here to

wouldn't bring a faction to the rercue?' TAILORS AND D. CTORS.—A dector once returned a coat to a tailer because it did not exactly fit him. The tailor, af erwards seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients, said to him, 'Ah, doctor, you are a happy man.' 'Why so?' erquired the doctor. 'B-cause,' said the tailor, 'you never

Mistress .- 'Didn't I t Il you not to take the first and second floor's milk in the same basin?' Maid .- 'Please, ma'em, it's all right, I put a

CAUSE AND EFFECT .- A lady in Fi'zor quare tary of State to the effect that the lives of the two strange a manner that those at hand ran to the has a cat which in the course of last year broke fifty At the trial of the ministers of Charles X., the elder Arago generously withheld his damning evidence to save their lives. It was Etienne the younger, who, braving pains and penalties, mainly controved, mainly controved, and the string of the ministers of Charles X., the elder of the ground.

At the trial of the ministers of Charles X., the elder of the ground is the trial of the ministers of Charles X., the elder of the ground on two opposite theories will bring him will be spared. They are to be transported for life.

BARRICADING.—A few days ago the Secretary of State gave orders for barricading with strong bars of the ground.

The Newry Examiner is very angry with Mr J.

State gave orders for barricading with strong bars of the ground of the point and penalties, mainly controved, which that journal says is intended to greate the which that journal says is intended to greate the seven turkes, then theirly chickens, two opposite theories will bring him will be spared. They are to be transported for life.

BARRICADING.—A few days ago the Secretary of State gave orders for barricading with strong bars of the ground.

State gave orders for barricading with the ground of the ministers of Charles X., the elder of the ground of the ground of the ground of the ground of the ministers of Charles X., the elder of the ground of the g eaten no les than thirty chickens, tho sweet breads,

we are led to more than half suspect that the recollections of her own early days have gone a long way to supply the materials for this story-in fact, that

story, and giving quotations we should not know

We should add a word for the publisher. The binding and illustrations are worthy of the story. A

Watson, 3, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-

are aware that an idea prevails amongst the working classes, that the study of mathematics is only fitted for those who have more leisure and better means of acquiring instruction, than falls to the lot of the great body of the people. We think a pe-For though the judgments of Louis Blanc may be rusal of the first two or three chapters of this work would dispel that unfortunate error. It is true that those who are already adults, and engaged in wrestling with the difficulties of providing for a family, have other and more vitally important matters to this book; but we are persuaded that any young man, fired with a thirst for knowledge and the holy ambition of achieving that power, which is the ne-Holyoake's work, at least such a general acquaintance with this important science, as shall enable plication of mathematics - the process of geome-

> In the preface, Mr Holyoake states his aims in limits of mathematical learning, defining what must metic and mathematics, and explanation of certain class room. 3. Presenting a history of the rise and utility of mathematics as a means of guaging the

tion which have so often destroyed its efficiency. 6. An exposition of mathematical logic, and the true

Like most of the publications issued by Mr Wat-

.- The Ethnological Journal. Edited by Luke Burke, Esq. August. London: 12, Red Lion- so low in the scale of nature as the electric eel. court, Fleet-street.

Church. Shirreffs and Russell, Douglas, Isle-of-1. The third number of this most interesting magazine opens with a continuation of the wonderful story of 'The Destruction of Atlantis.' which

tleman's interpretation of Plato, there once existed an immense island, named Atlantis, betweeen Europe and America, near the straits of Gibraltar: the people of which island subdued many nations of Europe and Africa, and also a vast tract of the continent beyond the Atlantic, now called America; and that after attaining great glory and power, this island was destroyed by a combination of an earthquake with volcanic fires and the overflowing of the waves of the sea, and became submerged beneath hereafter prove, that the 's icred isles of the west,' which Hindoo mythology has filled with such mar-

Divested of Mr Burke's theory concerning the regard their history as entirely fabulous, and the tra-

ius to the editor's views on the subject of the Primi- workmen were this day busily employed in doing so .- rope that is to hang the Irish patriots.

non-session they were found were set at liberty on Mon-A cass collector of Westmeath was robbed a few

REMARKABLE INSTINCT .- A boy fell into the Tweed THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR SWANSEA -The high the other day and was drowning, when a cow in a piece of paper between em!

men, Martin and Leary, who were sentenced to spot, and the poor little fellow was taken out of the plates, six cream jugs, two brass candlesticke, tore death at the late assizes by Mr Justice V. Williams, water. He fell insensible immediately, and died soup tureens, fitteen cups, and one poker-and has

THE APPEARANCE of this Journal is unavoidably THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING hope—the false, vain hope—of making them Postponed for another week. The circumstances which have led to this delay do not admit of publication. THE . HARTIST shall positively appear on Saturday
next, and tearlessly assert the rights of the people.
Chartist Offices, 39, Holywell-street, Strand,
August 2nd, 1848.

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heretofore conceived. All the Plates are numbered and lettered, and on the scale of Eighteen Inches. Whole size, never before attempted, containing twenty-three square feet: particulars, postfree. Patent Measures, with full explanation, 8s. the set. New Patent Indicator, for ascertaining proportion and disproportion, illustrated with Diagrams, price 7s. Patterns to Measure (all registered according to Act of Parliament, post free, Is. each The whole sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits per-formed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

St Thomas, Exeter, Aug. 5, 1848 DEAR SIR,-Having read the minutes of evidence before the committee appointed by the House of Commers, to investigate the affairs of the National Land Company, I should be wanting in my duty if I did not express my feelings of pleasure concerning facts and truths which that inquiry elicited. I was not surprised to find that you had been honest and faithful in the trust imposed on you, because I had always sought to discover your object, and found it to be purely disinterested in the benefiting of the wirking classes, but I was surprised at your exceed. ing liberality; I find that you have not only gratuitously devoted yourself to the work, but your property, handsomely. It calls forth my gratitude, and, I trust, also my fellow shareholders'. I am glad it has been tested, as everything of honest principle is always equal to the severest scruting; and, to use the expression of a respectable tradesman in this city—not at all connected with our Company—'If Feargus O'Connor comes out of this fire cleanhanded (alinding to the investigation by the committee,) he will be proved to be the greatest benefactor living;' this I believe, and thus I write. And now, sir, that the legal difficulties and the straining at gnats prevent our Company from being enrolled under the present act, I am quite willing to transfer my interest in the Company to you, thereby voluntarily making it your absolute property, as I have entire confidence that you will carry out the objects and benefits that we were led to anticipate. I consider by so doing we shall not need a law to keep you honest, nor to inspire us with greater confidence in you. I trust that your hitherto undeviating princiles wiil be preserved to rou, for I verily believe ve to be raised up as a numble agent in the Almighty's hands, for amalicrating, to some extent, the sufferings of your fellow men. I believe you will have Remaining your sincere and well-wisher.

E. L. Destin. P.S .- Should you accept of my proposal, please to inform me how to effect the same, -it is a family ticket of sixteen acres, all paid up.

My Dear Sir,-Accept my most unbounde! thanks for your kind letter: I accept cheerfully your ex pression of unabated confidence, but I decline resyour generous offer, as my tondest and every one who so nobly confided in me realised, even beyond their most sanguine expectations. It is hard to turn me from my course when justice and humanity are my objects. With God's blessing, and the aid of such friends as yourself, I will struggle to the death to locate every one of my loved and confiding children, and should I become a pauper in the struggle none will turn me hungry from their door, or refuse me shelter. I remain

Your faithful and obliged Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

APPROACH OF THE CHOLERA.—The number of deaths in London during the week ending August 5 was 1,038; the average being 972. Of this excess tina,-the average deaths from the latter being only 37. The most noticeable fact, however, in this last return of the registrar-general is the great increase of mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery. During the last three weeks in May the deaths from these diseases were only 12, 15, and 16, respectively; during June they had increased to 37; and now, for the week ending August 5, we find they have is the "young ruffian" who had the insolence London; and no time should be lost in making the attempt to reclaim their country's mind

REAL YORKSHIRE.—A chap went up stairs wun neet raither molty, an it bein dark, he put aght hiz went full bang we hiz noaze ageant t' bed poast, an daan he tumald. When he gat up agean, he sed, 'Well, its t' furst time at ivver ah know'd at me noaze wor longer than me airms.'-Pogmoor

On Sunday, when the minister of Udny entered the kirk, he was no less surprised than indignant to find that 'Jamie Fleming' had taken possession of the pulpit. 'Come doon, Jamie,' said his Reverence. 'Come ye up, sir,' answered Jamie: 'they're a stiffneckit and rebellious generation, sir, an' it will tack us baith to manage them.

A priest, in a rich abbey in Florence, named Gruidnoli, being a fisherman's son, caused a net to starving people." be spread every day on the table of his apartment, to put him, as he said, in mind of his origin. The abbott dying, this dissembled humility procured him to be chosen his successor, and the net was used no more. 'Where's the net!' said a friend to him the day afterwards, on entering his apartment. 'There is no further occasion for the net,' said Gruidnoli, 'when the fish is caught.'

'LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE' .- Fontenelle lived to be nearly one hundred years old: a lady of nearly equal age said to him one day in a large company Monsieur, you and I stay here so long, that I as low as you can, madame,' replied Fontenelle,

lest you should remind him of us.' SMUGGLING OF FIRE-ARMS FROM GREENOCK. On Friday forenoon, two persons left in the halfpast ten train from Greenock to Glasgow, with a quantity of arms in their possession. The arms were carefully wrapped up in sail-cloth, and conveyed with evident precaution into a chird-class carriage; but from the suspicious appearance of the

active ranway manager here, were aroused, and it Mr G. was upon the correct track, and very soon ascertained that the two persons referred to were Irishmen, and known Repealers; that one of them had gone out at Port Glasgow, and that the other, named William Broadbine, had gone on to Glasgow with his parcel. On further inquiry in Glasgow and and Greenock, it was ascertained Broadbine had in the parcel two guns and four nistels. Mr. Glasgow which are to be named as state of things that the two persons referred to were can last? Will the English trader, with the had the first that named with the two persons referred to were can last? Will the English trader, with the markets of the Continent, nay, of the world closed against him, consent to the sacrifice of this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not this neighbour customer, who, by justice and and Greenock, it was ascertained Broadbine had in the daily piers on the two invest their poor savings in any undertaking recommended by Mr O'Connor with those colonies which are to be named as substitute for the process of the Continent, nay, of the world left upon the minds of the working classes by this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not the measure explain how all the daily piers on the two invest their poor savings in any undertaking recommended by Mr O'Connor with.

The translatic street, Blackfriars road, April 17th, 1848.

But what, in reality, will be the impression left upon the minds of the working classes by this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not the daily piers on the working classes by this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not the daily piers on the working classes by this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not the daily piers on the working classes by this long and protracted inquiry? Will it not the daily piers on the working classes by the working classes by the closed against him, consent to the sacrifice of the working classes by the closed against him on the working classes by the process of the Continent, nay, of the world left upon the minds of the working classes. was, however, satisfied that Broadbine, as a broker, Advertiser.

Now ready, price I wopence, Addressed (before Sentence.)

TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR THOMAS WILDE BY ERNEST JONES. This letter contains the substance of the address which Ernest lones intended to deliver in the court, but which the judge would not allow to be

Also, price Threepence, A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF ERNEST JONES AND THE OTHER CHARTIST LEADERS.

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A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

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John Sillett has done.

National Land Company.

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10 BE SOLD, at Snig's End. a Valuable THREE ACRE ALLOTMENT, cropped, together with Four Paid up Four Acre Shares in the Land Company. The Allotment is most delightfully situated, and in most ex-cellent soil. Price, altogether, £100. For further particulars, apply (if by letter), post-paid to J. B., No. 7, Snig's End, near Glouce-ter,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

> "Alas, poor country! Almost afraid to know itself!

Ireland is now occupied not by foreign troops, but by her sister's sons, and her own police; and, to the joy and exultation of the Saxon Press, the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland—whose ancestors have grinned through National Land Company, in its several phases, rocks and caverns, and who, under greater presents to the sane and thinking portion of rivations than the magnanimous O'Brien, whose tender heart would not allow him to perpetrate cruelty, and whose honour would

Let us not be misunderstood, as denouncing men who righteously and religiously set their faces against bloodshed and slaughter, but let sension? Who under their great teacher have for years designated the Saxon, and every- or modern times, because he would not be a from the original—charges him with being jority of FIVE. For our own part we do not owners of manufactories and steam furnaces. gathered the means of supplying the heat to plant was nourished? Who led the monster whole endeavour appears to have been that of our facts sufficiently to enable the honour- his obsequious supporters to scamper off and keeping things pretty much as they are, fusion of the "moral force humbug" into the minds of the labour class. physical force declaration? Who brought that Parliament and that Press, which now 21 deaths are ascribed to cholera, and 97 to scarla- "SURPLICED RUFFIANS?" And who recommended them as patterns of religion, as

Where, too, is their little leader? Where risen to the serious number of 154; which is more to speak of the violence of Chartism, and who than double the average of the season. It should be now luxuriates in the prospect of eking profit remembered that diarrhoa was the forerunner of out of the failure of those enthusiastic spirits cholera when that scourge made its last visit to who have been led to hazard and danger, in sanitary preparations for the impending visitation. from that state of profitable baseness into which years of teaching had plunged it? What living man that does not more honour airms ta prevent hiz runnin agean owt; at last, he O'Brien in his cell than John O'Connell rocked in his thoughts of exultation at his disaster? The state of Ireland is frightful to contemplate; but let not the English minister suppose that poverty, though paralysed for a moment, can be long kept in subjection, even by clerical sway. The Catholic priesthood, once the acknowledged serfs of the State, will lose their power and dominion, and then, in the words of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, in 1822, "Though every Irish peasant had a rope round his neck, or a bayonet at his back, rebellion cannot be subdued until justice is done to a

The question, as regards England, will presently resolve itself into one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and we much doubt that the English trader, or even the English landlord, undoubtedly was-and we do not belong to have a notion that death has forgotten us.' Speak that class who would heap reproach upon the three and twenty falsehoods, and not one single head of one whose valour or cowardice must fact! be measured by the valour or cowardice of

Of one thing, however, we feel assured, and that is—that if the potato crop has failed this year, which we trust may not be true, and as- the honesty to state that the very PRINTERS surances of the falsehood of which we receive OF THE "EXAMINER" received a porfrom many parts of Ireland—but should such a tion of this money for doing the work of the at England's disposal, and all the money that formed by Mr O'Connor's own printer was being contrary to the rules fof the company that of the priesthood, will not be able to repress the the passengers and placed in the railway luggage and disaffection raging, will place that country truck. It being known to the authorities here that in such a position that nothing but the timely quantities of arms ordered by, and belonging to the interference of some great and resolute states-Arms Clubs, both of Chartists and Confederates, man can avert. But is it not ever the case with are concealed about town, it was supposed the two the strong, and especially with the strong Whigs, persons referred to might be removing a part of to use vengeance and force, instead of timely the arms to a place of greater concealment than and prudent concession? Is it not a fact that gable messenger at-arms, was therefore dispatched holds it upon the base tenure of the fears of to obtain accurate information. In an hour after their opponents, rather than upon confidence have turned that originally splendid paper the 10th of April, we annex: in themselves? Is this a state of things that

> pulated as consumers of British produce? submit to the further tax upon their land and tion of the Land Company having raised the

industry, to pay the Catholic priesthood, in the | circulation of the "Star," let it be understood that although the voluntary contribution paid by their Catholic tenantry to the priesthood is Ireland will raise the rent in proportion to the

saving effected by the change.

who hope to govern by the sword, rather than become more desperate when the angry pasgiven to their expression. All the physical vie, and out-run the best physical-force may ask if they devote any portion of their and which ought to be, in the hands of every of them involving the alteration of all the old arrangements. They rankle in men's minds; profits to other than their own benefit? Nay, shareholder of the Company they are set upon one object; they are directed to the same result—and, however a few of the hubbles may be blown from the surface, of the hubbles may be blown from the surface. This important body of evidence will form sixteen | they at last create a flood, which sweeps away closely printed pages, and conclusively prove what may be done with Two Acres, by explaining what barricade that the assailing power can erect: barricade that the assailing power can erect; make every man in England a subscriber to throws a flood of light on the position of assoland then, the successful decline the acceptant the "Northern Star," when he finds, by their ciated bodies of the working classes, with retance of terms from the assailant, with the own showing, that its whole profit goes to sus- ference to the law, which has never before poor modicum of which they would have tain their cause. been more than satisfied, if granted to juswas in a rejected American missionary.

her that she is surrounded by artful and designing men, who lose all thought of her prerogative in ambition, self-interest, and selfaggrandisement. Let her reflect upon the words of Grattan, an authority much relied upon, as the dead always are-however much

As we promised the snarlers last week, we have not yet done with them. Perhaps this undertaking, like the tenants of Irish land

The propounder and promoter of this scheme land-exiled by the greatest juggler of ancient thing English, as the enemy and destroyer of coadjutor in the work of national degradation everything Irish? Who has ripened the mind | achieved through the prostitution of the Irish for the present sedition and revolt? Who mind. And from the moment he set foot upon these shores, as the advocate of popular rights To accomplish this he has braved and with-

which few men could have borne up against, extols their loyalty to the Heavens? Who until, at length, he has constituted himself not and honourable means to acquire information defeat the motion. Perhaps a "count out" proach of the cholera inspired a wholesome fear characterised them as the promoters of assassi- only the adviser, but the accepted director, of upon those points on which he has instructed might be reckoned on—that simplest of all of consequences, it is probable that some of the nation, as the fomenters of sedition, and the Labour movement. With some people— us, but not upon any account to follow the ex- modes of putting a stopper upon topics tahooed. Lords' amendments would have been negatived organisers of rebellion? Who called them the and for a short time this may be an easy task ample of Sir Benjamin, by courting or giving by the two great factions who play into each at last. Lord Morpeth, in proposing one of years-it must have been an herculean lapromoters of Christianity, and as ministers of bour, especially when the annihilation of a Church, though designated as alien and one charge is succeeded by another, until, we publish this week, places the Land Comheterodox, as worthy OF STATE SUP at length, the general complaint of the pany, as to its future prospects, in so clear and very singular appearance during the debate. precisely the same direction as that which it direction." And now that the farce of a nine fact must never be lost sight of, which is, that on the question, and leave it to its fate. At Bill. object—the only object—of Ministerial acqui- possible attempt has been made to secure, escence in the appointment of that Committee, was to prove Mr O'Connor really guilty of fraud upon the working classes. But that farce being now concluded, we ask, if there is upon record such another instance of pure devotedness and integrity as has been proved to the would now designate him as a silly fool and a find poor Fonblanque, of the "Examiner"-

> Curious to say, that while Mr O'Connor is Northern Star" 1,000l. for printing done on behalf of the Land Company, the scribe lacked

into a mere puppet-show exhibition.

that parcel two guns and four pistols. Mr Gillespie those colonies which are to be pampered or po- out too minutely scanning details upon which of large arrears of rent, Broadbine had taken the increased insecurity, to increased degradation, week's paper, is one which, if carried out with the empose of supplying the newspapers with lies. guns and pistols to Glasgow, to sell or raise money in order that a degenerate Whig government spirit, will be the best answer to the assailants upon them, and with no felonious intention. Mr G. should substitute the bloody swerd for the of the Land Company; and while poor Brad-reported so to the authorities.—Renfrewshire British constitution in Ireland? and will they bury and Evans writhe and wriggle at the no-

_as we are willing to meet and able to refute the pacificators of their country? and so poor, every charge of interested motives or capidity the pacificators of their country; and so poor, every charge of incorporations are but so just is our opinion of the Irish landlords, —let it be understood, that this Company being | The strict and searching inquiry into the successful or not. Meanwhile, as the world established for the benefit of those who could affairs of this Company, which was instituted generally adopts innovations, however good only pay threepence per week to the funds, by Parliament, having closed, and the Report they may be, piecemeal, we have no objection by their Catholic tenantry to the priesthood is only pay thropolic placed its promoters to see the Ballot received into good society that Mr O'Connor, upon its formation, recom- of the Committee having placed its promoters to see the Ballot received into good society that Mr O'Connor, upon its formation, recom- of the Committee having placed its promoters to see the Ballot received into good society not like the tithes paid to the Protestant that Mr O could not otherwise under the necessity of devising new means of and made "respectable." It is a sign of popularious the quant chicago in the litigal progress "Work a little lit parsons, a nen upon the lands, yet let the State | mended the popular of popular of the little progress. "Work a little longer," and supply a substitute for that voluntary contributes the great object in view, it is of the litical progress. "Work a little longer," and supply a substitute for that voluntary contributes and the payment of their utmost importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an apply their money to the payment of their utmost importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will, by and by, secure an importance that all connected with it the other points will provide the payment of their points. of the National Land Company increasing the is also necessary, in order to maintain that must be stated, that we fear to give expression circulation of the "Star," the fact has been pre- feeling of confidence, which has enabled the must be stated, that we fear to give expression circulation of the shape which fits it to our feelings upon the Irish question in the cisely the reverse. Men that bought now bor-members hitherto to make head against an last been moulded into the shape which fits it to our feelings upon the trish question in the row; it is political and not social agitation which amount of calumny and opposition almost un- for public inspection, as a piece of legislative raises the circulation of a popular newspaper, paralleled, that they should have the fullest workmanship. Its transmutations have been who hope to govern by the sword, rather than raises the circulation of a popular newspaper, parameter, but the fact in mind, that men and we put it to the readers of the "Northern information, as brought out by the investigation and perplexing—a sort of Parliamentary by opinion, bear this fact in mind, that men and we put it to the readers of the "Northern information, as brought out by the investigation of Proteins which assumed noweborns." Star," whether Mr O'Connor has ever used tion by the Committee of the House of Com. Proteus, which assumed new shapes even as you become more desperate when the angry pas- star, whether the country has over all become more desperate when the angry pas- star, whether the country has over all become more desperate when the angry pas- star, when sions are pent up, and when vent cannot be any passing excitement as the means of increas mons, with regard to the manner in which looked at it. Since the 10th of February, when ing the circulation of his paper. But we may their affairs have been heretofore managed it made its first appearance, under the title given to their expression. All the physical ing the entended of the physical ing the entended of the title force at the command of Britain can neither go further and carry the war into the enemy's With the view of supplying this desideratum, of a "Bill for Promoting the Public Health," stab a sentiment, shoot an opinion, nor cut camp; we may ask whether any of those news- a carefully compiled and impartial abstract of down to the 27th of July, when it came out down thought; and these are the fruitful papers who use passing excitement as a means the voluminous evidence given before the Com- "a Bill as amended by the Lords, intituled an down thought; and these are the fulful papers who use passing exceeds of dissension, dissatisfaction, and strife, of profit, and who placard the walls of Eng. mittee, has been prepared for the number of Act for promoting the Public Health," it has which, in the long run, will out-general, out- land with brutal and obscene posting-bills—we "The Labourer," now ready for publication, passed through six transformations, each

But there is another curious feature con- mend to Trades Unions, Friendly Benefit and tice instead of surrendered to fear. And, nected with this Land Company, and it is Building Societies, Odd-Fellows, and others, as though thousands may fall in the struggle not this-that not a fraction of the money has a valuable compendium of the law with refevet commenced in Ireland, we would warn the either been misapplied or unprofitably em- rence to these matters, as stated by the official Government again to take heed, to look around, ployed, and if the property was sold to-morrow, authorities themselves. The members of the to reflect upon what is passing in other nations, Mr O'Connor's attention, industry, and prudent Company will find a detailed account of the and to bear in mind that the American mis- management has increased its value by more manner in which the finances were managed sionary, who was denied access to one of their than 10,000%; whereas, as we have frequently the business transacted, and the extent, cost, former kings, subsequently became the Am- stated, the invariable course of other com- and capabilities of each estate purchased by bassador to his Court; and, perchance, there panies is, to surfeit the mind with flaming pros- Mr O'Connor for the Company, as vouched for may be as much magic in an American pri- pectuses, for which the hireling Press receives by two of the most eminent accountants of the soner, now in an Irish gaol, as there formerly a large reward; the chairman, managers, present day, appointed by the Select Comdirectors, committeemen, and their staff, luxu- mittee to examine and report upon the exact "To be forewarned, is to be forearmed;"and riate and grow wealthy upon the gullibility of position of affairs. The practicability of the we think we best discharge our obligation of held out which the profligate Press encourages, ultimately be made successful, form an inteuntil at length call after call is made, and resting portion of the digest, and will be of the when no further aid can be received, the utmost service, inconjunc ion with the other rogues "book up," the managers dissolve, and parts of the evidence, in enabling the various

These critics talk as if the earth was to they may be disregarded while living. He swallow up the land of the Land Company and pany. The publication of "The Labourer" said—"Three million Irish slaves will rivet all the houses, as if the property had vanished, Britain's chains." Oh, Queen! beware! Oh, because no rent is yet paid. There is one Ministers! take heed!! Oh, people! be cau- reason, and we trust a satisfactory one, why also been more than doubled in size for that smoke, and, therefore, they have not the tious, for assuredly the tyranny of your op- rent has not been yet paid—and it is simply purpose, that the public might have all the pressors will secure your freedom, your own folly alone can retard its accomplishment.

These facts before them at one glance. These facts we may, in conclusion, remark, are equally capital of smoky chimnies—from understand—rent is due, not an occupant will be a defaulter; honourable to the people who placed uning the meaning of the term, "opaque smoke." and this is a strong argument in support of the honourable to the people who placed unbenefits arising from the Land Company, THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, namely—that being for the benefit of the poor, it is not contemplated that the tenants of the confidence for the benefit of Company shall be harrassed in their infant at an immense sacrifice to himself. lords, or many English landlords.

vour the fragments.

Next week, however, we shall publish some the community one of the most extraordinary curious revelations connected with the Select

We think that Mr O'Connor's letter, which Press-which has hurled its thunderbolts unmistakeable a view, that it will give unhonest working men with whom I have been | Bank for the investment of man's industry, associated, and who have acted under my and renders him the largest profit. One other folded, seemingly determined to keep silence helped the progress of the Public Health weeks' inspection of Mr O'Connor's accounts Mr O'Connor never anticipated such a giant last he rose, and if not in an able, at least in a by a Select Committee of the House of Com- association; that its growth, as well as the frank and decided manner, gave his reasons for the face of it, bears out the fact, that the evidence submitted to the Committee, every

> First, enrolment-then protection by Act of Parliament-then provisional registrationthen complete registration—then, again, legal protection.

his working men coadjutors? And hence the audacity to turn upon that Committee, to re- that the votes of electors be taken by way of objected to by several Members, on the score will consider the colony worth preserving at an continuous, though altered ravings of the vile and abuse it for not lending the weight of Ballot." annual expenditure of some millions. The Press maniacs who dread the loss of those traders in its name to the destruction of the Company not only exults in the capture of O'Brien, but blood, whose abject slaves they are; hence, we and the gratification of its enemies. We think Mr O'Connor evinced no small tact in excludmaniac. We stop not to inquire the cause a creature who has made as many tortuous ing Free Trade mercenaries from the Comwhich led to his surrender it windings as the serpent-emitting his spleen in mittee, and as there were four popular repretwo columns of wrath, containing no less than sentatives—not counting the PUMP—upon the Committee; namely, Mr Sharman Crawford, Captain Pechell, Mr George Thompson, and charged with paying the printer of the honourable gentlemen to make a respectful appeal to them, asking them to express a sinwhich that Committee was conducted, and also the impression made upon their minds, as carriage; but from the suspicious appearance of the men, and their evident endeavours to conceal their at England's disposal, and all the money that formed by Mr. O'Connor's own printer was performed at a considerable reduction under not yet commenced our war attack; and, perbeing contrary to the rules [of the company that of the presention, with notice and under what fire-arms be carried in an open carriage, Mr Synational discontent.

Landlords flying, trade was previously paid for the same description we shall be enabled to convict a Cabinet was previously paid for the same description we shall be enabled to convict a Cabinet Minister of a hellish conspiracy against Mr Is it not marvellous how the Lord delivers O'Connor, in obedience to the recommendaour enemies into our hands, and what will poor tion of his former chief, to RUIN HIM WITH there would be an end of all public control Fonblanque—the great caterer for slavish patronage from the Government—say to this connivance Mr O'Connor was compelled to charge of patronage recoiling upon himself? pay 65% last week to the celebrated Mr F. T. Then comes the "Daily News" the huxter Fowler, who gave evidence against the Char-Greenock at present is. Mr Gillespie, our indefati- the weakest ministry that ever held office now paper of Bradbury and Evans, the "ragmen," tist prisoners, and whose letter, with reference who having become the proprietors of "Punch' to the Government and Press arrangements of 4. Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars road,

of 200,000.
The Commissioners of Police, on Monday evening last,

the whole Press of the kingdom has been un- sent round to the papers a document marked private, dealt in these articles, and that as Mr Agnew
Broadbine's factor, had been demanding payments

Will the English landlord consent to increased poor rates, to

The plan submitted by Mr O'Connor in this to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them, and which entails to ask the state that there were only 15,000 the trust vested in them. Of course, I do not wish you to mention my name in connexion with the matter, but you may place the greaterstand. est reliance upon my information.

I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours, To Feargus O'Connor, Esq, M.P. THE ENEMY CONFUTED AND CONFOUNDED.

understood, that so far from the establishment culties with which they have to contend. It mentary estimation.

fortune, has made its proprietor a richer man? of the obstacles which prevented the attainbeen brought together, and which we recomthe lawyers, like the harpies, come in and de- branches to give instructions to their delegates at the Conference assembled to definitely determine the future course of the Comhas been delayed, in order that it might include the whole of the evidence, and it has bounded confidence in their leader, and to the leader who so nobly and generously exercised that confidence for the benefit of the people,

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

hat drawn down over his eyes, and his arms This important announcement, no doubt,

question," and in order to maintain that appearance of consistency, without which no Mr Scholefield, Member for Birmingham-we with the victory they have gained for this would recommend the constituents of those Session, and have given notice of a bill founded brought up out of the workhouses, should have on the resolution, for next year.

With respect to the Ballot itself, we candidly confess that, apart from the other points of the Charter, and especially disconnected with an one seventh of the male adult population to whom the vote is at present given, hold it in trust for the six-sevenths who are excluded from the franchise, and that if the privileged one-seventh were allowed to vote in secret, and responsibility. No doubt the argument comes badly from a man who has so recently; voted against an extension of the Suffrage, and who has so resolutely taken his stand upon the principle of finality. But truth is truth, To Kenders & Correspondents. come from what quarter it may, and we are not prepared to concur in adding new privi- Mr Thomas Powell, secretary of the late Venezuela leges to those already conferred upon a privileged class. If the electoral class find that the exercise of that privilege exposes them to Mr R. WAGG Newcastle under Lyne. - The 5s 6d, sent to intimidation and to consequent loss, if they do not submit to the corrupt and unconstitutional influences brought to bear upon them—
the remedy is in their own hands. Let them
the remedy is in their own hands. do justice to the parties whom they are said virtually to represent, instead of holding any longer the trust vested in them, and which entails them exercise it at once, an! effectively, by sending to Parliament men pledged to give the franchise to the people at large; when that is

the extent of the field on which it has to one rate, and the impossibility of ascertaining whether its bribes and its intimidations are

The Public Health Bill has, we suppose, at

clauses and provisions, and the consideration of shoals of new ones. There can be no doubt that this is mainly owing to the facile and yielding temper of Lord Morpeth, who had the Bill in charge. A more obstinate and determined man would have shut his ears to the countless suggestions which poured in upon him from all quarters, and having first satisfied himself as to the principle and machinery of the Bill, have gone resolutely forward to his object. But Lord Morpeth is not cast in that mould of statesmen. He may be said to "Stoop to Conquer," and, perhaps, in this instance, looking at the multitude of interests that had to be wrestled with and overcome, in the long run it was the best policy. The tortoise has reached the goal at last—that is something to be thankful for. A foundation, at least, has been laid for more effective legislation hereafter.

In the progress of the measure through both Houses, it is generally admitted that the Lords have shown themselves the most enlight. ened and determined Sanitary Reformers; and that but for them the Bill would ultimately have passed a mere caput mortuum, like many other Whig measures, which, like Dead Sea fruit, fair and tempting to the sight, crumbles into ashes at the touch. In fact, the Lords are removed from the trade influences which operate on the minds of Members of the other House, and can legislate on the subject of public health impartially. They are not like Mr Bright, personally interested in the provisions for the prevention of obtusity of intellect which prevents the According to the amiable and innocent Mr Bright, smoke is never "opaque" in itself, but merely seems so according as there is a black or a white sky in the back-ground. You need not laugh, good people of Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, or Stockport, who are so familiar with "opaque smoke." This is the kind of stuff which may One of the "Six Points" of the Charter has be safely talked to the squires, lordfeatures of the growth of mind, and progress Committee of the National Land Company. been agreed to by the House of Commons, lings, and merchants, in the House of of self-reliance; while, to the insane and We shall publish some letters, written by a Whether it was owing, as the Times asserts, to Commons, without much danger of detecnot allow him to steal, have aforetime traversed thoughtless—who still hope to live on the dis- Member of Parliament to a clergyman upon "a sudden concentration of the extreme Radical tion. The secret of the opposition is, that any their native hills barefoot and in sackcloth— union, the jealousies, and want of confidence of one of the estates, appointing him spy and in party, which took the Minister by surprise," or attempt to compel the owners of mills to preare the reliable body-guard of the Saxon the millions—it presents the first stumbling- quisitor into the conduct of Mr O'Connor and to the desertion of his Tory supporters, who went the contamination of the air by the smoke block laid in the path of avarice, cupidity and the allottees; and which letters the receiver on this occasion left him in the lurch, to con- belched forth from their tall shafts, involves incautiously dropped in one of the cottages. tend, as Colonel Sibthorp expressed it, with expense. It is something, however small, that We shall publish a letter from a most respecta- "his own mutinous troops," is not clear. The diminishes the per centage—that sacred idol, us ask who have been the promoters of this is a member of a persecuted family—a native bleindividual, inculpating Mr Richard Cobden fact, however, is there. In what, for the month so devoutly worshipped, and, in comparison rebellion? Who have sown the seed of dis- of a degraded province—an alien in a strange as ferreter of evidence for the Committee, of August, must be considered a full house of with which, public health and public well-being that letter-which we will give literally 167 members, Lord John was beaten by a ma-fades into insignificance. In addition to the daily closeted with "One who has whistled concur in the excuse invented to cover this the owners of slaughter-houses, and persons at the Plough," alias "the flogged Soldier," defeat by the Ministerial journal; Mr Berkeley connected with offensive trades, the sharealias "Sommerville." And as to Sir Benja- had given ample notice of his intention to holders of water-works-who coin one of the min, we shall withhold the correspondence bring on the motion in favour of the Ballot; if first necessaries of life into gold, and dole out the hotbed where the seed was sown, and the defender of his country's liberties, his respecting his dealings, until we establish Lord John, under these circumstances, allowed water by the driblet—have all an interest in meetings in 1843? Who recommended the inculcating the principle of self-reliance in the able Member for Nottingham to apply for place the Humber or the Tweed between them, and preventing any interference with arrangea Select Committee to inquire into the and St Stephen's, it must have been under the ments which yield them profit, however pretruth or falsehood, the legality or illegality, of belief that, by some of those Parliamentary judicial to the community at large. The House down upon their heads the denunciation tof stood an amount of persecution and oppression those transactions. Meantime, in reply to "dodges" which so frequently cushion incom- of Commons is wonderfully sensitive to these "T. I," we would invite him to use all open venient questions, he could without their aid influences, and had it not been that the ap--but with the English people-and for fifteen car to anything which cannot be indisputably others hands at the expense of the nation. But these amendments, with an alteration of his from the very first the Hume party mustered own intended to make it more efficacious and in such strength, as made that "dodge" im- simple, took the opportunity of stating that practicable. In fact, the House presented a the cholera was advancing to this country in With the exception of Lord John Russell and pursued in 1832; that it had been heralded by against him-has melted from the charge of mixed satisfaction to all, save those whom he one or two underlings, the Treasury Bench the same precursor as on the former occasion plunder, deception, and fraud, to one of blun- very properly designates as "THE VER- was empty during the greater part of the -namely, a great amount of increase of diarder, mistake, and weakness. But what we MIN." And, in conclusion, we would draw the evening. The Protectionist benches were rhea, ending fatally in many cases, now prevamost esteem in Mr O'Connor's character, in attention of the reader to the indisputable fact, nearly deserted, while behind the Minister sat lent; and that, by recent accounts, it had connexion with the Land Company, is his re- that the largest amount of weekly payment the evidently determined and compact forces of spread as far west as Riga. Narva. and Revel. pudiation, not only abroad but in the House required from shareholders in the Land Com- the favourers of the Ballot. The course of the He added, that it would be gratifying to him of Commons, of any compliment to his ho- pany, does not amount to one-half of the sub- debate was not less curious than the appearance to be able to state, that this frightful visitanesty, at the expense of the character of his scription paid to other societies, in which few of the House. Mr Berkeley's clever and tion was approaching us in a more mild form working men associates. "But," said that receive any, and many receive no benefit at telling speech in support of his motion, than that under which we had already had gentleman, "however flattering the resolutions all; and to the still greater fact, that Land and was followed by a number of small speeches, dreadful experience of its mortal effects; but, of the Committee may be to myself, I will not Houses are the best security for money, and each of them followed by a short pause, and unfortunately, that was not the case, as shown accept a compliment at the expense of the that the Free Labour field is the best Savings cries of "Divide;" while Lord John sat with his by the communications of our Consuls abroad.

> The other questions before Parliament have mons has been performed, let us not be misun- "vermin," have continually hampered him in opposing the motion. From that time the been both numerous and varied-among them derstood when we state that the evidence, on his movements, and that, according to the debate increased in interest, and the House Mr Ewart made a show motion on the subject became more animated. The "Whippers in" of taxation, which was "nipped in the bud" ferreted out reinforcements to the Whig by the chilling pest of the lateness of the Sestroops, and hurried them to the scene of action, sion, and put carefully by to be brought forth but in vain, the division equally surprised the at some more convenient season. Mr Co victorious party and the beaten Ministerialists; Buller has pushed forward his amended Poor and the "great fact" remains on the journals Law Union Charges Bill, and succeeded in of the House of Commons, that it is the getting as far as the Committee with another, And that the Press, bursting with opinion of that House "It is expedient in the which has for its object the creation of new world, as that established by Mr O'Connor and hope in the Select Committee, has now the election of members to serve in Parliament, facilities for pauper education. The bill was of expense-and we observe that it was also One other circumstance connected with the petitioned against from Ashton, on the division may be noted. It was left an "open ground that the children in workhouses were better educated than the children of the labouring classes, and those of mechanics, public man can long possess public confidence who were brought up out of the workhouses." in this country, eight of the inferior officials This is a non sequitur. The petitioners should voted against their Chief upon the question, have prayed, not that the children in work-The triumphant party appear to be satisfied houses should have less education, but that the children of the mechanics and labouring classes, more. On the mere ground of economy, apart entirely from the moral and social bearings of the questions, it would be infinitely superior to replace our costly criminal and repressive machinery, by a comprehensive and effective scheme of intellectual and industrial training.

Ministers and Parliament are doing their best to hurry the Session to a close. The sitting may be said to be almost literally en permanence-for they continue night and day, with the intermission of a very few hoursscarcely sufficient for sleep and meals. Whether the legislation which results from this species of overwork will be of the best and most useful description, may be fairly doubted.

Emigration Company, is requested to send his address to Allen Sutcliffe, Lower-moor, Rippon acre, near Halifax. 141, High Holborn, has not been hauded over to us for the defence of the victims. Had we received it, it

be satisfied, when they learn that the insertion of Mr

Fussell's letter relative to Mr Fowler, cost me £65, paid to that man, a sum which I trust will be refunded paid to that man, a sum which I have the by the country, as if I was to pay for every body's enthusiasm, I should soon become a pauper.

P. O'CONNOR. done let the Ballot accompany the Suffrage in order that corruption may be baffled by London.

S DAVIS, Motherwell. — Write, and enclose a postage stamp, to Mr Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, London. S. S. Standard at Lowbards, upon the conditions mentioned. The Company has a charge of more than mentioned that allotment, which charge must be the charge one single farthing and heavy one single farthing and heavy one single farthing. 25 against the single farthing can pass into the liquidated before one single farthing can pass into the hands of the vender.

voidably postponed.

THE APPRESS OF THE CENTRAL DEFENCE CAMMITTEE was received too late for publication this week. Mr O'Connor's letters, &c , baving come to hand very late, has occasioned the postponement of several the gentry of the Pressigang.

communications.
Do M'Douall's Defence Fund,—We have received a from the country (not including Ashton-under Lyne) amounts only to £2 '2s. 9d. Mr Aitkin earnestly calls on the Chartists to come to the rescue before it is too late. The lates subscriptions shall appear next week.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEK SNDING THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

TER ME O'CONNOR. SUARES.

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	Leigh	.,	2	5	5	Clitheroe	**	5	0	0
	Leigh Lambeth		0	5	3	Blackburn	••	2	7	0
	Whittington a	ard .				Holmfirth			17	0
	Cat	••	2	3	19	Leicester, As	till	2		0
	Westminster		1	2	41	Falkirk	**	2	19	10
	Ledbury	**	0	13	9	Newbury	••	3	9	3
	Mottram	••	9	10	0	Birmingham				
	Salisbury	**	1	16	0	Goodwin	•	1	0	0
	Orenden	**	3	5		Kidderminst	er.	6	10	ſ.
	Dewsbury	••	4	6	5	Bristol	••	5	H	0
	Nottinghau,					Hull	••	1	1	4
	Sweet	**	2	9	3	Thos H Spar	TOW	0	1	0
	Liverpool	11	8	5	3	Thomas Dev	onpo	rt O	5	θ
	Lynn	••	2			Edward Goo	d	0	12	0
	Crieff		0		Ü	John Key	••	0		0
	Coventr.	••	2			William Hill		0	16	0
	Workso	••	2	3	0	Thos Thornt		0	5	
	Old Shidon		5	. 0	0	William Bai	le y -	(i	2	0
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Wetminster

Lebury

Dwsbury

Land Fund

Expense Fund

£196 18 7 WM. DIXON. CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, THGS. CLARE, (Corres. Sec.)

PRILIP M'GRATS, (Fin. Sec.)

.. 10 0 θ

RECEIVED AT BANK, Preston Auxiliary •• NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

able at the Bloomsbury Money Order office, instead of St Martin's-le-Grand General Post office.
T. Peice, Manager. THE LIBERTY FUND. The monies received for Liberty Fund will be published in next week's STAR. We once more call on the Chartists

of England and Scotland to forward their subscriptions

Hereafter, all Post-office Orders should be made pay-

as soon as possible. Let no time be lost. A political movement without energy is werse than useless. JOHN M'CRAE, Secretary. FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. J. Jenkins, Esq. RECEIVED BY W. RIDER. Battam, 0 0 6 London

> NOTICE. SALES OF ALLOTMENTS.

I am instructed by the Board of Directors to state that they will not recognise any sales of allotments that take place without their knowledge; nor will they allow any purchaser to take pessession of an allotment, unless such purchaser has first transmitted to the Office of the Company the purchase money in fail, so that there may be deducted there- creed, their power will utterly perish. from all such demands as the Company may have against outgoing tenants.

Attempts have been recently made to evade this regulation; the Directors, therefore, publish this cautionary notice, so that surchasers may clearly understand that where the rules of the Company are not complied; with, that possession will not be allowed. | and the peasantry must be taught that wretched as is THOMAS CLARK,

Corresponding Secretary.

TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE BRANCHES OF THE LAND COMPANY.

The following branches and districts of the National Land Company will be attended by deputations from the Directors, for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon the important propositions contained in Mr O'Connor's letter, inserted in the STAR of this day. All these branches and districts will therefore take the necessary steps for convening meetings, as they must be visited within one ments of the Trues and Henald acted upon by any month from Monday, the 14th instant. One week's government, that government would forfeit all claims notice of the districts and branches to be visited, will appear in the Northern Star.

By order of the Directors. Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bilston and Wolverhampton, Hanley and Longton, Macclesfield, Stockport and Wimslow, Manchester, Ashton, Hyde, Dukenfield and Mottram Oldham. Rochdale and Bacup, Bury and Heywood, Todmorden and Hebden-bridge, Burnley, Colne, Padiham and Burrowford, Blackburn and Oswaldtwistle, Boltou, Preston, Wigan, Sheffield and Rotherham, Doncaster, Barnsley, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, South Shields. Carlisle, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Reading, Swindon, Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Worcester, Kidderminster, Merthyr, Bridgewater, Exeter, Newton Abbott, Plymonth, Norwich, Ipswich, Lynn.

Two of the Directors will attend meetings of the Members of the National Land Company at Manchester, on Monday and Tuesday, August 21st and 22nd; at Ashton, for its members and those of Mottran, Stalybridge, Duckinfield and Hyde on Wedneeday; Stockport, Thursday; and Oldham on

DEFENCE FUND.

Received by WM. RIDER.	Ŧ	e.	ć
Amount already published	. 306	19	
P. E.liot.; Lozden	. 0	3	
Birmingham, People's Hall, per H. Rudhal		2	
A. V.ner, Wadhurst	. 0	0	
A Few Priends, Riverhead, Kent	. 0	1	
J. Green, Glasgow	. 0	4	
Oldsury, per H. Warword	. 0	14	
Coventry, per W. Hosier	. 0	6	
Haetings, per E. Mase	٠ ^	5	
Craig Vale, near Hebden Bridge, per J.			
Smith	0	12	
A. Etherington, Easington-lane	• ,	6	
	,	_	
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	, ,		
W. Gildamed, Southborough	0	1	
G. Palmer, ditto		15	
Padiham, per Mr Thompson			
Devenport, per J. Rogers	-	15	
Whittington and Cat Locality, per Mr			
Bloomfield	0	2	
	£311	8	!

COUNTY OF DURHAM -At a district delegate meeting, held at Coxhoe, on Sunday, July 20:h, it was resolved that the counties of Durham and Northumberland be amalgamated; that Hartlepool be the and corresponding secretary; Mark Parkinson, district secreatry; and Mr Wm. Byrne, of Newcastle, be engaged as lecturer for the said county.

district secreatry; and Mr Wm. Byrne, of Newcastle, be engaged as lecturer for the said county. district secreatry; and Mr Wm. Byrne, of New-castle, be engaged as between for the said county. fiv members were enrolled.

raoms, Temple-street, next Tuesday evening at seven | mas last, a Mr Walsh in Mayo, (see Mr Tuke's pam-

Outstill toom, top of lorkabite-street, at balf past six o'cle ck in the evening.—A test party and fall to held in the Chartiet room, on the Wake Monday, A. gust 21st, 1848. Tea on the table at four o'clock.

November and March. The late stajor and their families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other four o'clock.

Of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is Alderman Keshan, there is scarcely any other families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is an instantion, at two orders and their families, of Duoin, the person chosen to the office is certainly and the person chosen to the office is certainly and the person chosen to the office is certainly and the person chosen to the

ORDER REIGNS IN IRELAND!

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

BROTHER PROLETARIANS. Smith O'Brien has been arrested, the rebellion is suppressed,' and the 'triumph of order' in Ireland land to be 'a scandal to this country, and a scandal to has excited one burst of 'O! be joyful!' from the | the age.'

Now that wholesale lying and slandering have achieved the ends intended; now that Smith letter from Mr Aitkin, the treasurer of the above fund, letter from Mr Aitkin, the treasurer of the above fund, by which it appears that the amount received by him O'Brien has been hunted down, and that there is nothing further to be gained by holding that unfortunate gentleman up to ridicule and execration; now the veral Press-gang begin to admit that the victim of their rascality is not exactly the fool and villain t hey represented. It is now admitted that Mr O'Brien permitted no plunder, nor attacks upon in with foed at his own cost; and in the Ballingarry affair, when he had an opportunity of mastering the them cut, he refused to have recourse to such a mode of warfare. Contrast this with the brutal and bloodthirsty conduct of the police. Trant, according to the correspondent of the Times, told his janissaries, when about to commerce the work of blood, that he expected a man for every cartridge; and this expec-It is asserted that Mr O'Brien had taken scarcely

ary precautions to disguise himself when attempting to get to Limerick by way of Thurles; it is, therefore, inferred by some of the journalists, that in coming to Thurles, his intention was to surrender himself to the Government forces. Be that as it may, his bitterest enemies acknowledge one fact which redounds greatly to the honour of the unfortunate gentleman; namely-that as soon as he became aware that the Lord-Lieutenant had issued proclamations threatening all who might harbour or assist the 'rebel chief' with the penalties of high treason, he nobly determined to forsake the homes of those who had afforded him shelter, rather than subject them to the punishment their genorous hospitality was calculated to draw down upon their heads. This one act of the unfortunate O'Brien will win him the approbation of all true men, in spite of the brutal buffooneries of the truculent Times and the vituperative outpourings of the rest of 0 the base Press-garg. The easy suppression of the 'rising' must be

attributed in a great measure to the exertions 78 7 5 of the priests on the side of the Government. The Canadian rebellion, in like manner, was crippled by priestly hostility. We are teld in the newspapers and Carrick-on-Suir, have rung with denunciations of the physical force movement. The Rev. Father Kenyon, of Templederry, renowned for his fierce and furious denunciations of O'Connell and 'moral force,' is reported to have been foremost in repudiating the men he, very recently, was inciting to take the course they have unhappily for themselves pursued. I am curious to learn the why and the wherefore of the-it may be politic, but not very honestpart played by the priesthood. Did they refuse to countenance Smith O'Brien, because of his Protestantism? Or, were they fearful that a 'Young Ireland' revolution would bring about a diminution rather than an increase of their influence over the masses? Or, have they swallowed the bait of 'Catholic Endowment,' with which, of late, both the followers of Peel and Russell have been angling for Irish priestly support against the progress of 'revolutionary princitles?' I strongly suspect that the whole of the motives imagined in the three queries I have just put, have had no mean share in guiding the recent tists. As a proof of the accuracy of its report, the eaters and giant-layers. conduct of the Catholic clergy. It is certain that vigorous efforts are now being made by Ireland's Earlish rulers to secure the co-operation of the Irish hars por girls rose allowed to make women, humble individual who pens these sentences would boys, nor girls were allowed to walk; and, to give be as influential in leading public opinion in Tippe-But should this scheme succeed, it does not follow minutes in passing any given point. The versions that the Irish people will be thereby linked more minutes in passing any given point. The veracious did his utmost to defeat the cause, but he could not, that the Irish people will be thereby inned more down a could not, closely to 'the institutions of the empire;' on the down and children.' Mr Mantle listen to the Conciliation Hall bantling? Not one total destruction of the priesthood's influence, and minds of his audience, did his utmost to preserve the mental liberation of the masses. It is notorious instead of making speeches calculated to excite the in Munster would do so. And those (and they are the mental liberation of the masses. It is notorious or the masses and order and his canding deserves the highest that Roman Catholic priests are not everywhere copular with the communicants of their own church; the reverse is the case in more than one Roman Catholic country;—even in Rome, the priests are, at this very time, subjected to popular susticion and hatred. There is good reason for believing that the influence of the Irish priesthood is already on the wane. If they unite themselves with meeting forty two names were enrolled. the hereditary enemies of their country and their

The truculent Press gang continue their appeals to the worst passions of the privileged orders, and their incitements to the government to rule Ireland by the this meeting consider that the money subscribed for sword. 'Nothing,' says the Times, 'but the heavy pressure of military government will now restore order among the people. More blood must be shed—and the peasantry must be taught that wretched as is their present condition 'a worse thing may befal them.'

That one pound be sent for the defence of Dr M'Douall.' That a committee be appointed by this meeting to see to the collection of monies for the They must be made to feel by dear experience that rebellion is no cure for their miscry.' The Morning Herald bellows for martial law. 'A jury of officers,' says that paper, 'aided by a provost marshal—or a serieant of law, or one of her Majesty's judges, as assessor, would be the proper, and indeed the only tribunal to deal with rebels taken with arms in their hands. It is mere Whig-Radical drivel to say this is unconstitutional.' 'We must adopt a stricter and a sterner system-we must put bit and bridle into the jaces of the kernes, and break them into habits of tameness, decility, and perfect obedience to whip and rein. Men of England, I call upon you to protest against this horrible ruffianism. Were the atrocious sentito popular allegiance. I trust that the rulers of Ireland will eschew counsels which, if followed, would At present, Ireland's rulers seem to have as little

drive the Irish people to deeds of desperation. cause to apprehend any evil to themselves from pothat no attempts were made to rescue Smith O'Brien

the people of Ki kenny. 'Tis true. Alas for their country! her pride is gone by, And that spirit is broken-which never would bend; O'er the rain her children in secret must sigh,

For 'tis treason to love her, and death to defend! Unprized are her sons, till they've learn'd to betray; Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their

And the terch that would light them through dignity's ₩8y, Must be caught from the pile where their country expires.

Still Ireland promises to be no bed of roses to its proper leaders, or the decline of physical courage— ing. the consequence of famine and long-continued Mi misery in every frightful form-one, or all of these influences may have served to stifle the 'late rebellion,' and may serve to prevent any formidable rebellion in the future, but will there be an end to that 'wild justice of revenge,' for which Ireland has become so unhappily famed? What will be the state of the south when the dark nights come? It is notorious that the seizares of arms made by the government have been but trifling, compared with the enormous quantity of deadly weapons known to be possessed by the peasantry. Thousands upon thousands of pikes and firelocks are stowed away by the peasantry in places where the soldiery and rolice are not likely to find them. The raid at Abbeyseall is regarded by the press, generally, as indicative of the troubles likely to be general when the winter sets in. Another famine, too, threatens a fearful addition to the existing distress and dis-

ble scourge which once more threatens to decolate that unbappy land. Under these circumstances is it reasonable to kope for peace in

Brigade, 10s.; Crispiegate, cs. 10gu., a low monas, business, business, and for conspiring to wage war with

Arms, 10s.; Ernest Jones lecality. 5s.; Wallace
Brigade, 10s.; Ollive branch, 9s.; Emmett Brigade

Brigade, 10s.; Ollive branch, 9s.; Emmett Brigade

The Dublin Corporators are part

Ireland? The TIMES asserts that the struggle in Ireland is six houses were lately levelled, which made houseless BRISTOL -The members of the National Charter upwards of five hundred human beings, many of whom Association are requested to meet at Snow's Coffee- perished on the read side. A few days before Christphl-t, and the reports of Messrs Hamilton, Poor-law

relate similar instances of wholesale clearances.' The refusal of the Earl of Lucan, Colonel Knex Gere, Sir J. Crofton, and a host of other titled and 'honourable personages, to pay poor-rates to keep life in the victims of their oppression, is but a minor fea ture of this war of the powerful against the weak. Well might the Earl of Ellenborough in the House of Lords, a few nights ago, declare the state of Ire-

G. JULIAN HARNEY. August 10th, 1848.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE METROPOLITAN CENTRAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS .- BROTHER DEMOCRATS - The law has once more laid its withering grasp upon the advocates of the rights of labour, as much as to say, serfs dividuals; on the centrary, he supplied his followers not resent the insult, seris you will deserve to ba. To the sincere and enthusiastic, this appeal will not be made in vain. Shall it be said that the elequent advecates of your never-dying principles shall be subpolice by setting fire to a heap of straw and so burning jected to the loathsome degradation of the felon's dress and fare and pick cakum? In the name of justice, Democrats, forbid it. But this is not all, friends. Shall the wives and children of the victims gloat the eyes of the unfeeling Poor-law Commissioners, be taunted with their poverty, and upbraided with their husband's crime of seeking to alleviate your condition? We know your poverty, but we also know your justice and your generosity. We theretation his worthy fellow-loyalists did their best to fore call upon you to organise yourselves for the puryours, in the cause of human progression, on behalf of the above committee, - Messis Martin. Bezer, Collett, Guest, and Sumner. - James Grasset, secretary, 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate, Lam-BARNSLEY .- The Irish Roman Catholic Chartists of

of Ireland .- At a public meeting of the Irish Cathelic Chartists of this town, it was resolved unanimously: - That it is an indisputable fact, supported by history, that the infamous Dermod M'Murrough, on his return to Ireland after selling his native country to the Norman King Henry of England, was concealed in the Monastery of Ferns by the priests of the priestly ruffians knew full well that he was a traitor and an adulterer.' 'That from that period to the present time, whenever the Irish people had good honest leaders, and endeavoured to assume the attitude of men, numbers of luxurious and insolent mitred and surpliced hypocrites have interfered, and, ty sophistry and blasphemeus lies, seduced the igof manhood, honour, and nationality, and sent them back to their dens of misery and degradation, while that the altars of Nenagh, Cahir, Clonmel, Cashel, the canting villains lived on the fatof the land, taken from the sweat and toil of their poor deluded dupes. the English aristocracy and middle class, who have try and my countrymen. promised to make them the established Church of ireland if they get the people to starve quietly.' That we hope every Irishman in England and Scotland will send the STAR to his friends in Ireland.

WINCHESTER.—At a meeting held a few days ago, a vote of thanks was given to Mr O'Connor, on account of the resolution unanimously passed by the CALUMNIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE 'BIR-MINGHAM JOURNAL!-This paper is at its dirty work took place on Monday night, and not on Tuesday. bounded on the authorities to arrest him, and on tion of which he has avoided by flight.

PRESTON. — A meeting of the Preston Chartists dark-browed colliers of Kilkenny, or the 'tall mounwas held in the News Room, Lune-street, on Sunday taineers' of Tioners and Limerick. evening last. Mr James Brown in the chair; when the following resolutions were agreed to:- 'That the defence of Mr O'Connor's seat for Nottingham, has no right to be appropriated for any other purthen gave in his report from the North Lancashire

tender him our sincere thanks, for his Herculean efforts in the cause of humanity and justice, and assure him of our pride at his every victory over the factions, and the recent triumph gained by his honesty and courage in the committee on the Land

day, August 16th, Mr Richards in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—'That this disconquerors. Either priestly persuasion, the want of for Mr West's tour must be agreed to at that meet-

Brigade, Huskins; Greenwich, Messrs Brewster and from the Burgh Quay. Lomas. Mr John Milns was elected treasurer. It affection. The potato blight is evidently wide Breat. That this committee stand adjourned to can believe. I do not think O'Gorman had anything spread and rapidly extending. From the extreme next Sunday morning, at ten precisely, at 83, Dean-to do with that wild freak at Abbeyfeale. north to the extreme south; the same gloomy street, Soho.' The following sums were then handed gade, 10s.; Greengate, 10s.; Alfred Lodge locality, Is. 6d.; cigar makers, two sawyers, Minories, 5s.; really between those who have something and those who have nothing. Who are responsible for that Cross, 5s; a friend, 1s. Total, £8 17s. 104d. district; that Mr R. H. Robinson be district president struggle? Who commenced, and up to this hour have James Grassey, secretary, & Noah's Arkscourt Stangate, Lambeth.

> hundred human beings were expelled from their members, held at the City Arms, on Tuesday last, O'Connor, Esq , M.P., for his able management of the affairs of the Land Company.

IRELAND. ARREST OF MR (MITH O'BRIEN.

Before this communication will reach London, you

Dublin, August 8:h.

THE STATE TRIALS. THE 'OUTLAWS.'- WANTED AN EXECUTIONER.'-THE DUBLIN CORPORATION .- MR O'CONNOR AND HIS O'Connor's inactivity during the recent agitation. CRITICS .- THE ITALIANS IN IRELAND. (From our own Correspondent.)

will have learned that William Smith O'Brien is captured, and you will also discover the how, the when, and the where, of his unexpected arrest. You will see that he travelled on last Saturday from his hidingplace in the Tipperary solitudes, and came undisguised in the evening into the town of Thurles. about fourteen miles from the mountains. You will earn that he sent a peasant boy, who was his constant attendant all through the period of his outlawry, to purchase a second-class ticket to Limerick, intending to go from thence to his own seat at Cayou are, and serfs you shall remain, and if you do the visit of his captors. It not being dark when he entered Thurles, he was quickly recognised by several of the humbler classes of the inhabitants, who were lingering around the station, expecting 'news from the hills.' One old woman, a fruit seller, in particular, striking her breast and crossing her brow devoutly, exclaimed with a half-smothered groan-Och, cross of Christabout us! There he is, and nobody else!' Yet neither that poor creature, nor any of the other miserable beings who recognised the outlaw, would betray their favourite, nor pollute their soul with the 'blood money' of the Saxons. There was a large body of 'detectives' standing at the station at the moment, but none of them were acquainted with his features, nor made any attempt to arrest pose of succouring the noble martyrs and their be-reaved families. We remain, brother labourers, he was crossing the rails, when he was accosted by the station guard or watchman, who is an Englishman named Hulme. Mr O'Brien asked him which side of the rail was the proper stand for those awaiting the train to Limerick, and also inquired the precise moment of its starting. The guard answered Barnsley versus the O'Connell Bishops and Priests look, with much uneasiness and trepidation in his him civilly, but noticing a certain wildness in his manner, he gazed at him narrowly, and immediately discovered that he was no other than the watched of all watchers-the fugitive rebel chief-O'Brien. He immediately procured assistance, and the gallant O'Brien, in five minutes, was a manacled prisoner. He was conveyed to Dublin that night, and after unthat place, until the arrival of the Normans, and that malities peculiar to our Irish 'powers,' was safely dergoing the usual, or rather unusual bungling forensconced in Kilmainham Gaol, where he now awaits the pleasure or displeasure of those whom he scorned, and hated, and defied. Such is the termination of the gallant O'Brien's

career-such is the end of Irish hopes and Irish ambition. Our enemies may indeed triumph-justly triumph-for Ireland is conquered without a blow norant and confiding people of Ireland from the path and we are the scorn and byword of the entire world Well now may the old foes of the Irish name, and the Irish blood, wag their heads in ridicule, and point their scornful finger at the prostrate Lady Harpist, That we have good reason to believe that pampered bishops and ignorant idle priests are now bribed by curse my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives madly through my veins. I could be be my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my countries of the blood drives my race; I am sick and ashamed of my race; I am sick In many of my early letters to the Northern STAR, I expressed my opinion that most of the

leaders, or soi-disant chiefs of 'Young Ireland,' were and that we request the patriotic editor of the STAR task which they undertook. Many took offence at not the 'men for Galway'-not competent for the to insert these resolutions in his paper for two there insinuations, and smiled at my ignorance of the true character of these mighty talkers. But events have proved that I was not astray in my calculations. John M tchel was a brave, and sincere man, and he was martyred; Smith O'Brien was a Committee upon the Land Company, which they hail as the best refutation to the lies of the press. swore to 'remember Mitchel,' and emulate his heroic conduct in the Newgate dock? I am not one of again—falsely and foully misrepresenting the num- gall into the wounded bosom, but I cannot help debers, sayings and doings of the Birmingham Char- claring my opinion of the cowardice of certain fire-

People blame the O'Connells. Fudge! The peace and order, and his conduct deserves the highest delear, are equally mistakes. The Catholic priests praise. The truth-telling Journal, however, has certainly flung a tolerable sprinkling of cold water on the matter, and spoke a good deal 'out of season.' Saturday week last a warrant was issued, the execu- but even they could not defeat Ireland. Had the Bullwell -On Tuesday week, Mr George Harribrave hearted, John O'Connell and the priests might leaders been prudent and cautious, and faithful, and son delivered a lecture on the Green. After the as well be preaching peace to the storms of Slievenamon, or the billows of the Lower Shannen, as to the taineers' of Tipperary and Limerick.

There are many who blame Smith O'Brien's temerity in approaching his enemies, and surrendering quietly to his captors. But why should he be blamed? What could he do? He saw the cause ruined. He played the game, and found all was lost. The government, not satisfied with offering a high reward for his head, gave notice that any person who would shelter or assist or succour him, or give him meeting, to see to the collection of monies for the food or drink, or assistance in his privations, or who support of the Chartist victims. Mr Michael Ward would be found in his company, or facilitating his escape or concealment, would by the fact commit HIGH TREASON, and be liable to the punishments DUDLEY.—At a meeting of this branch of the National Land Company held at the Jolly Collier, Stamford-street, the following resolution was the unfortunate O'Brien to act? Was he to lie down beneath the rains and winds adopted.—That we in gratifuld to Mr. O'Company adopted:—'That we, in gratitude to Mr O'Connor, of Heaven, and perish I ke a wounded roe on the mountains? He did what was best under the luckless circumstances. He formed the project of again seeking his own home, and there calmly await his arrest; exonerate others from the dreadful chastise ments which any friendly connexion with his ruined fortunes would bring upon their head. O'Brien acted NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM .- A district dele- nobly from first to last, and when present prejudices gate meeting was held in the house of Mr Gilroy, will be softened down, and when all parties will be Cross Keys, West Holborn, South Shields, on Sun- capable of viewing things in their true colours, Smith

This day, the Commission opens in Green-street: trict engage Mr John West as a lecturer, and that the Chief Baron and Baron Pennefather are the prehe commence his labours in this district on Sunday, siding judges. There is considerable apprehension pular hestility, as they have excuse for attempting August 20th, and it is confidently hoped that the and deep dejection amongst the people, but nothing at which subscriptions were freely entered into for the terrorism suggested by the Press-gang. The branches in this district will use their best exertions (as yet, at all events) like the bustle and excitement daily papers indeed chuckle amzzingly at the fact, to obtain funds, to pay his expenses, and transmit attending the trial of John Mitchel. In those days them without delay to M. Jude, the district treaby the people of Thurles and Dublin; or Dr Cane by surer.' That the friends at Newcastle and Northand South Shields engage a steam boat for an ex committed for high treason will not, it is said, cursion to Seaton Delaval, on Sunday, August 20th; be tried now, it being the intention of government to the proceeds to go towards defraying the expense of appoint a Special Commission for their 'business,' in bringing Mr J. West into the district.' 'That a few days after the termination of the present trials. camp meeting be held at the Avenue Head, Seaton I am told Mr Martin will be put on his trial to-day, Delaval, on Sunday, August 20th, at three o'clock in and C. G. Duffy will be arraigned immediately after the afternoon; and that the secretary be instructed wards. Nobody has any notion that a conviction will to write to the friends at Seaton Delaval, Seghill, not be had; and, consequently, the unfortunate &c., to request them to make the necessary arrange- gentlemen will 'never again step on Irish ground.' Of ments. That the next district meeting be held at all the offenders within the fangs of government, it is No. 9, Ropery-lane, Sunderland, on Sunday, August thought that Duffy will have the worst chance. He 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It is particulis looked on by his prosecutors as the most dangerous larly requested that each branch in the district will man in Ireland, and even Smith O'Brien will have a send a delegate, as the perfecting the arrangements better chance of mercy. Professor Butt and Sir METROPOLITAN VICTIM AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE. brave veteran, Robert Holmes. A better selection -Held at Cartwright's Coffee house, August 6th. could not be made; but I believe Mr Duffy, so far as Mr Martyn in the chair. Delegates were in atten- regards success, might as well have put his case in dance from several localities, - viz., Globe and the hands of three fish-hawkers from Patrick-street, Friends, Messrs Knowles and Ramstead; Washington or a trio of John O'Connell's coal heaving auxiliaries

With respect to Meagher, Dillon, O'Gorman, Dowas then resolved 'That all monies above £10 be heny, and the other prominent 'outlaws,' we have placed in the Land and Labour Bank.' 'That 103. no authentic account of their situation or their per week be allowed to each of the Victim's wives, whereabouts. It is pretty certain, however, that providing they are not in receipt of any other funds subscribed by the Chartist body, and that sixpence per week be allowed for each unproductive child in the most melancholy plight—half-famished, worn in the most melancholy plight—half-famished, worn belonging to each victim.' 'That the Finance Com- out by fatigue and watching, and arrayed in the mittee wait upen the Defence Committee to come to wretched rags of the Tipperary mountaineers. It is some proper understanding respecting the families of said in some quarters that Mr O'Gorman is at the head the victime.' That the accounts of this committee of a large and well-armed band in the county Limebe audited quarterly. 'That Mr Merryman be one rick, and that he led the attack on the Limerick and of the Finance Committee in the absence of Mr Trales mail coaches on last Saturday. This I hardly

As for the minor branches of the 'rebel' force, noreports attest the renewed march of that calamity, in by the delegates,—viz., 83, Dean-street, Soho, bedy hears anything about them. S. J. Meany, of which two years ago mowed down thousands, and tens of the victims of hunger and tens of the victims of th both these gentlemen are charged with high treason, ing the expense of lecturers. and for conspiring to wage war with and deprive her

hall, and they are now in a hobble with the Protestants and Conservatives. Their offence against those lecture on Sunday evening, at the King and Queen, LINCOLN.—At a meeting of Chartist and Land for 1849; though, as it is alleged by that gentleman's party, the late Daniel O'Connell promised, and the delivered a lecture at the Flying Horse, when forty- houses. In a part of Clare, one hundred and thirtyagreed with him, that, in order to satisfy all classes, cisely. and do away with religious ascendancy, Protestants Newcastle-upin-Tyne.—At a meeting of this and Catholics should alternately fill the civio chair—branch of the National Charter Association, held at the Catholic Lord Mayor of this year to be succeeded M. Jude's, on Sunday. August 6th, it was resolved, by s Protestant next year—he again to be succeeded by next Sunday, August 13th, at two o'clock in the Tipron, NEAR Dudley.—Mr Joseph Barker of Commissioners), levelled a whole village and parts 'That each member of this branch, who is in emWoolley, near Leeds, will deliver two lectures on of two others, (one hundred and forty houses in all), ployment, will, in future, be expected to pay one they had a meeting to nominate the chief magistrate.

Sunday next, on 'The Curve of an Aristonera' of an Aristoner Sunday next, on 'The Curse of an Aristocracy,' at and many of the expelled inhabitants periched of cold penny per week to the local funds, so as to enable the for next year, when Alderman Kinahan was proposed

cessary to such a high and onerous office. It seems that a portion of the most fiery of the English Chartists, and some also of the ultra disaffected in Ireland, have been complaining of Mt

Catholic member possessed of the qualifications ne- DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Monday night the metropolis was visited by the outhreak of two fires, which, in a very short period laid in ruin a vast amount of valuable property, and deprived one, if not nine or ten persons, and accusing him with want of 'pluck,' because he of life, The fire broke out upon the premises did not at once fling down the cage and proclaim belonging to Mr Hatfield, a Berlin wool dealer, " tuwar to the pike against the Wnigs! How very unate in Albany-street, Resent's Park, next door to reasonable this is. How very inconsiderate and very the Windsor Castle Tavern. The second disaster occurred upon the premises belonging to the Rev. unjust is a large portion of mankind! We all know Mr O'Connor is no lover of English government, and Dr Dale, Amen-corner, Paternoster row. we are all aware that English injustice and English The circumstances connected with the former fire misrule has no more bitter enemy than the same never was a revolutionist, nor built his hopes on the

gentleman. But we ought not to forget that he that shortly after the shop was closed the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by a noise resembling the discharge of a piece of ordnance; at the same time the greater portion of Mr Hatfi id's premises, which were four stories high, were blown into the street, the flourings and roof were lifted into the air, the brick wall was demolished and sent preached such doctrine. Mr O'Connor, in common flying in sundry directions, breaking in the shop fronts of several houses on the opposite side of the street, seriously injuring a great number in Ernest-street, forcing in the windows of the Windsor Castle Tavern, and at the same moment, as if by magic, the whole of Mr Hatfield's premises remaining, burst forth into a geneof Great Britain-his campaign is against the robber | ral blaze. It was one o'clock before the fire was

The origin of this calamity is not precisely known, but the prevailing opinion is that it was caused by an escape of gas. Ten persons were in Mr Hatfield's house, it is supposed, when the explosion occurred; out of that number three only can be accounted for one a young girl about sixteen years of age, a servant in the establishment, was blown through the shopfront on the opposite side of the street; she was found dreadfully mangled, her head being shattered, and her face burnt. She was removed to ther olice station, where she was seen by a surgeon, who pronounced life extinct. Two other parties, a man and woman, were also forced by the power of the explosion into the street, and were so seriously injured as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. Whether any of the other parties were in the house at the time of the explosion is at present unknown. At one o'clock this (Tuesday) morning the firemen were busily engaged searching the ruins. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

This disastrous occurrence has been far more destructive in its consequences than was at first anticipated. Happily the racrifice of life has been greatly exaggerated, only one person being actually dead and three others severely injured; but the destruction of property occasioned by the explosion is most serious. Of the house itself, in which the accident originated, not a vestice remains. That portion of the building not immediately destroyed by the explosion was wholly consumed by the fire which occurred trust, he will not be exterminated. Experience has subsequently, and not one brick remains upon another. taught him what he might hope for were he again The two adjoining houses—the Windsor Castle Tavern on the left, and a hosier and glover's shop on the right hand, are shattered to their foundations, and the front wall of the latter was expected to fall during the whole of Tuesday. The surrounding property is injured to an extent which would not be credible to any except an eye witness, and how so much devastation could have been accomplished without a greater sacrifice of human life is extraordinary. The surveyors who examined the district on Tuesday report that 100 houses have been more or less injured by the explosion, and it is certain that upwards of 2,000 squares of glass have been broken. Thirty houses on the opposite side of the street, and about a dozen on each side of the scene of the acoident, are shattered: the damage also extends over a number of houses in Ernest-street and Little Albanystreet, and even so far as Chester-terrace, in the tion was drawn up and a circular issued, calling on Regent's park. There seems no reason to doubt that gas, and gas alone, was the cause of the accident.

It appears that Mr Loten, the owner of the premises, with his wife and child, had been spending the day in the country, leaving his brother and sister-inlaw, a young woman named Jane Bird, in charge of the premises. During the last few days a strong smell of gas had been experienced in the premises. the main pipes, but without being able to trace out the cause. On Monday night about nine o'clock the biting Dublin, and Ireland generally, deserve the house was closed, and Mr Loten and his sister retired best wishes of the Irish people. In all our efforts we up-stairs. But there they found the smell of gas getting stronger, but it was of such frequent occurrence very little notice was taken of it. At a few minutes before ten o'clock Mary Beatly, the nurse maid (since dead), went to the upper floor, and informed Mr Loten that the supper was ready; at the same time another tervant went out to purchase some fire wood, leaving the nurse maid at the door persecution the Whigs may pursue towards the whilst she went. The parties up stairs came down. leaders of the Clubs, the hearts of the expatriated and having entered the back-parlour they found a of gas. They went to the front shop, and the moment they opened the door the explosion occurred, which blew Mr Loten and his sister through the backparlour window into the garden. At the same time the nurse-maid, who was standing at the street-deor, was blown completely over the road, and forced with such violence against the iron railings round one of the kitchen areas as to break the solid metal into pieces.

jured; a lad, named James Stanlite, in the employ of Miss Warraker, the bookseller, of the same street, was blown across the carriage way and also severelyinjured. He is still remaining in the hospital in a very prevarious condition. At the same moment the iron gratings and window shutters of Mr Loten's premises, together with chairs, tables, and the people. They had arrested Crowe because he other articles of furniture, were forced over the read, had told the police on Monday last that they were and having carried away the hop front of the prethe clothes of other people. He was surprised that mises opposite, belonging to Mr Gibbons, No. 103, sundry pieces of furniture were carried into the Great excitement pervaded the meeting on account latter premises, and having made their exit at the back struck the houses in Chester terrace, a distance of nearly 200 feet, where a considerable quantity of window glass was also demolished. The floorings of the adjoining house, belonging to Mr Brown, linendraper, were lifted up, the walls were shattered, the furniture burled into the street, and a female named Orrick, was thrown down and severely injured. The whole of the windows and frames in the Windsor Castle Tavern were destroyed, and the building in several places set on fire. Several of the inhabitants residing opposite were struck by the bricks and fur-

A man, who was passing along with his cart,

was forced out of his vehicle, and severely in-

of them were dangerously injured. The moment Mr Loten's brother could extricate himself from the ruins in the yard, he succeeded, after considerable trouble, in getting his sister from beneath the rubbish, and, by scaling a wall ten feet high, he managed to draw up his relative. Both were considerably burnt, and were removed to the hospital. It has been ascertained that no other parties except the three alluded to were in the premises

when the disaster o curred. During Tuesday afternoon, Mr Toplis, the surveyor to the Sun Fire-office, and Mr Hodgsall, the assesser of losses, visited the ruins for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of mischief done. They were of opinion that no explosion of similar violence had ever taken place in the metropolis, and it was a matter of astonishment how so large a quantity of gas as must have accumulated in the shop could have

The moment at which the accident took place is accurately marked by several clocks in the neighbourhood, and especially by a large dial at the Windsor Castle Tavern, which stands precisely at seven minutes past ten o'cleck.

Mr Loten is insured in the Sun Fire office to an extent which, it is understood, will cover his loss. Mr and Mrs Loten returned from the country about half-an-hour after the explosion, and while their

house was in flames. The principal houses in Albany-street which have suffered injury by the explosion are the following:-August. Chartists of all localities are invited to No. 60a, the Windsor Castle Tavern, kept by Mr Haines; No. 59, Mr James Horrex, hosier and

glover; No. 58, Mr Heyward, grocer; No. 57, Mr Grondona, fishmonger; No. 56, Mr Francis, sculptor; No. 55, Mr Clarke, lamp manufacturer; No. 54, Messrs Graddon, pianoforte-makers; No. 53, Mr Boulter, fruiterer; the Police station; No. 61, Miss Reynolds, milliner; No. 64, Savings Bank; No. 65, Mr West's private residence; No. 66, Mr Wilson surgeon: No. 67. Mrs Huxley's private residence: 110, Mr Pitman, fruiterer; No. 109, Mrs Capon. fanoy repository; No. 108, Mr Limebeer, cheese-monger; No. 107, Mr Tovey, architect; No. 1074, monger; No. 107, Mr Tovey, architect; No. 1074, Mr Levy, jeweller; No. 106, Mr Wignell, butcher; No. 105, Mr Lambert, apothecary; No. 103, Mrg Gibbons, haberdasher; No. 102, Mr Dennis, toy warehouse; No. 101, Mr France, plumber and glazier; No. 100. Mr Wells, saddler; No. 99, Mr Crabb, baker; No. 98, Mr Harris, house painter; No. 87, Mr Chappen artist, No. 98, Mr Harris, nouse painter; No. 87,

Mr Thomson, artist; No. 96, Mr Harding, private residence; No. 95, Mr Willcock, artist; No. 94, Miss Myatt, milliner; No. 93, Mr Drew, builder; No. 92, Mr Box, builder; No. 91, Mr Gorfin, watch maker. The second fire broke out shortly after twelve this Tuesday) morning in the upper part of Mr Dale' residence. It was first seen by a gentleman named

Stiff, who forthwith gave the necessary alarm. The flames at that period appeared to be raging in the Delick.

No Sunday evening next, August 13, In the evening next of this branch do in future pay one half, In the evening next of this branch do in future pay one half, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and their families, In the evening next is a solution and the evening next is a s

ance, from Minster Lovel, to give a description of second floor, but shortly afterwards they penetrated three o'clock in the afternoon, and at six o'clock in the evening.

Norwich.—An adjourned meeting will be held next

Norwich and adjourned meeting will be held next

Norwich and six o'clock in the Charter Association, that a lice, non-inflating permenent component that expense in the objects of the Association. The third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the council to carry out the objects of the Association.

Manchester.—A friend will deliver two lectures the whole of the inmates succeeded in the plant.

Manchester.—A friend will deliver two lectures the council to carry out the objects of the Association.

Manchester.—A friend will deliver two lectures that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the third floor, and bursting through the windows, that estate, and his opinion as to the working of the council to carry out the objects of the Association.

Manchester.—A friend will deliver two lectures that the council to carry out the objects of the Association.

The best of the council to carry out the objects of the Association.

Manchester.—A friend will deliver two lectures that the objects of the Ass Monday, at the Chartist Hall, St Edmunds, at eight Lord Lucan's estates in Mayo; and 200 families certain day should be fixed once every three months, tisanship in every public matter in which he has any

overthrow of the British Constitution. There may have been a section of English Chartists, as I am certain there was a large one of Irish mal-contents, full of revolutionary ideas, but certainly no man can fairly say that Mr O'Connor ever entertained or with every other practical and sensible man, knows that it is not to the fact of an English weman wearing an English crown, that the English people owe their miseries, and hence he does not meditate hostilities against the pretty little Victoria. Mr O'Connor wars not against the monarchy or constitution aristocracy, and the mal-administration of those laws extinguished. which were originally framed for the protection and well-being of the many. And even in waging battle with those evils, why should he not rather adopt the most prudent and practical tactics, in preference to empty bluster and mischievous bravado? And, in estimating those things, why should not the public pe just to Mr O'Connor? What would be gain for himself, or for those who look to him as their guide and prophet, by a rash and ill-devised and ill-timed appeal to arms? Alas! we have only to look to the gallant, but unfortunate, Smith O'Brien, to learn a

great and important lesson. Poor O'Brien reposed trust in promises, and gave his life, his liberty, his property, his all, for those who did not respond to his heroism, or fulfil the solemn pledges they had given. And had Mr O'Connor been a revolutionist, and had he acted like O'Brien, are we sure that those who now inveigh against him, would not hang back, and leave him to breast the winds of adversity, and disappointment, and discomfiture, in some gloomy coal mine. or on the peak of some wild and dismal moun tain? I am not sneering at Chartist prowess or at English honour, but in these times have we not cause to be prudent? How the Whigs would glory had they Feargus O'Connor an outlaw in glen or cavern, on craig or highland; and how the 'Press-gang'-the lick-spittle blackguards of the Sunday Times, and the Disparce, and LLOYDS, and the rest of the pestiferous crew-would cock their crests and crow over

in the clutch of his enemies. He will disappoint them-and he will conquer them, too, without risk to his own personal liberty, or danger to the good cause in which he has so long and so manfully atruggled. It gratifies me to record, that whilst the gallant people of Italy are contending with their oppressor, their brethren at present residing in Ireland are not inactive spectators of the struggle, nor unmindful of the claims of their brave fellow-countrymen; and though unable to poise the lance, or wield the sword, against 'The Austrian's red hussar,' are, neverthe less, determined net to stand by idle and useless, but

the extermination of the Chartist chieftain. But, 1

to render to the glorious cause of national freedom all the aid which their circumstances will admit. On last Thursday week a meeting of the Italians of this city was convened at Queen-square, when a resoluall the Italians residing in Ireland 'not' to remain useless spectators of the national strife with the Austrian invader.' I have been favoured with a sight of that circular, which is signed by Signor Francesco Porro, P. Machei, B. Angeli, and many others. It is an excellent and well-written document, and had it not been for our own unhappy cirthousand Irish tongues, as well as by those to whom it is specially addressed. Indeed, the Italians inha-

had their sympathy and aid.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

Another victim has been added, within the last week, to the calendar of Whig despotism in the person of Robert Crowe; but notwithstanding all the sons of Erin in this metropolis beat high for the na. | candle burning on the table, and everything appeared tionality of their own green land. The Clubs may perfectly safe with the exception of the strong smell be put down, but the spirit will still exist. THE 'CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY' CLUB .- Large

meetings of this Club have been held at the 'Sun' Coffee-house, Long-lane, Bermondsey. On Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evenings last, a great number of persons enrolled themelves as members of the Club, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. THE ' RED HUGH O'DONNELL' CLUB .- A crowded

meeting of this Club was held on Monday last. Several persons were enrolled, and subscriptions were entered into for the defence of Robert Crowe. THE 'DAVIS' CLUB.—The members of this Club

held a meeting on Monday last, in their room, 83, Dean-street, Soho, which was crowded to suffocation. Mr James Collins was called to the chair. Mr W Dowling dwelt at great length on the affairs of the Club, and warned the police to behave more kind to he had been committed on such slender evidence. of the conflicting reports from Iteland. The meeting then adjourned. THE 'FSLON' CLUB .- A large meeting was held

on Sunday, at Cartwright's Coffee-house, Redorossstreet. Several soul stirring appeals were made, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. THE 'ROBERT EMMETT' CLUB.—Crowded meetings of this Club continue to be held.

THE 'BRIAN BORU' CLUB .- A crowded meeting of this Club was held at the Druid's Arms, Greenwich, the Defence Fund. The Irishmen of this borough | niture entering their premises, but fortunately none are up and doing, and they are ably assisted by their brother Chartiets in the good work. A large meeting at Denny's Coffee house, Great St Andrew-street, was also held on Sunday last. Meetings for the ensuing week :-

Sunday. - Cartwright's Coffee-house, Redcrossstreet; Fountsin and Still, Golden-lane; Druids' Arms, Greenwich; Denny's Coffee house. Great St Andrew-street; Three Tuns, Moor-street, Soho. Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.-Sun Coffeehouse, Long-lane, Bermondsey.

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday .- Washington Temperance-hall, Cable street, Wapping. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.-Temperance hall, Rufford's-buildings, Islington Turnpike; and Assembly-rooms, Dean-street, Soho.

A meeting will be held on Sunday evening next Coleman O'Loghlen arrived from Cork yesterday to at Mr Nagle's, Three Tuns, Moor street, Solio, to conduct Mr Dnffy's defence, in conjunction with the raise sub criptions for the defence of Robert Crowe, at Mr Nagle's, Three Tuns, Moor street, Soho, to another of the Whig victims. All announcements of Club meetings to be forwarded to our reporter, Mr T. R. Reading, 4, Bridgestreet. Parliament-street.

> On Sunday, August 13, a lecture will be given by Mr Salmon, at the Albion, corner of Wilmot street, Bethnal Green-road, on 'The cause of misery and the best means of speedily removing it. 'THE CHARTER, AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.'-Mr Kydd will lecture on the above subject in the John-street Institution, on the evening of Thursday, the 17th of

> HULL.-A general meeting will be held at the Cemperance-hotel, Blanket-row, on Sunday evening, August 13.-A general meeting of the members of the National Land Company will be held on Tuesday evening, August 15, in the Wilbertorce Rooms, at

half-past seven o'clock.

COUNTY OF DURHAM —At the delegate meetin held at Wingate grange Colliery, on Sunday, 6th of August, all branches in this county were requested to

Mr Wm. BYRNE'S route for next week :- Monday 14th, Darlington; Tuesday 15th, Stockton, Wednes-The Dublin Corporators are particularly unfortu- day 16th, Middlesbro; Thursday 17th, Hartlepool; nate. They long ago incurred the displeasure of Friday 18th, Castle Eden; Saturday 19th, Wingate Young Ireland, by their adherence to Conciliation. Grange. WASHINGTON BRIGADE .- Mr Samuel Kydd will

people is, that they would not nominate Alderman corner of Foley street. Subject: 'Organisation of Kinaban (high church Tory) to the Lord Mayoralty Labour.' To commence at eight o'clock. THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COM-

MITTEE will meet at '83, Dean-street, Sobo, on Tuesday evening next, August 15th, at eight o'clock pre-CARLISLE .- The members of this branch of the National Land Company are requested to attend their meeting-room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate,

afternoon, to discuss the report of the committee on the above Company. Mr Graham will be in attend-

Freland.

THE PRIESTS. We give the following statement as to the priests from a letter in the last number of the CORK EXA-MINER:-

The people along the entire line from Cashel to this town, who were connected with the clubs, are deeply incented against the priests, who, they assert, encouraged them at first, and are now strenuously opposing them. As to the former assertion I cannot form eay opinion, but I am well aware that at present the priests of this part of the country exhort their flocks to abstain from anything like insurrection. The feeling in the place is particularly strong against the Rev. Mr Kenyon, who it is believed here treated Mr Lalor, Mr Maagher, and other prominent members of that party, in snything but a gen-Hemsely manner, refasing to see them when they called on him at his residence.

The Roman Cathelic Bishop of Limerick (Dr Ryan), in addressing his congregation on Sunday as the best means of obtaining redress of all griev. ances, and called on his flock not join in a futile West's possession, besides a warrant of his appointstruggle against the constituted powers of the realm, or in opposition to the government of the country, to whose laws they were bound to submit as loyal sub-

fects of the Queen. The Rev. Dr Cell of Newcastle, from the altar, in alluding to the physical force movements, told the people not to imagine that the military would fraternice with them, or break the oath of allegiance they had sworn to their severeign, adding, that he knew too well the sincerity and bravery of the British soldiery, to canceive for a moment that they would tarnich the victories they had achieved by being guilty of so base an act; and that if he apprehended they had an idea of doing so, he would be the first to caution them against so vile an act of degeneracy.

The TIPPERARY VINDICATOR SAYS: On Wednesday the Keeper range of mountains was the scene of one of the most extraordinary movements made, since the beginning of the attempt on the part of the insurgent leaders to raise the people. At an early hour on that day, it was rumoured abroad that some of it was further confidently asserted that they had been cite the peeple. A considerable concourse, it has been asserted, gathered ground them, but owing to the prompt appearance and intervention of the Rev John Maloney, P.P., Kilcommon, who had been told of the circumstance, the attempt to raise the people of that district was ineffectual. The leaders tried to address the people in the presence of the rev. gentleman, but he interposed with all the zealous persuasion imaginable, and prevented them from doing as they desired. The Rev. Messrs Fitzgerald and Meagher, who were present at the affray at Ballingarry, prevented the people from shooting Mr Trant, whom they had twice on his knees for that purpose, some of his party meantime getting off to the house that all afterwards made such good use of-at length the rest slipt away too, while the people were giving them some time to deliberate if they would surrender their arms. The party, however, the moment they all got into the house, commenced a sudden fire, while the people thought they were about giving up their arms. The pothe statement that Smith O'Brien got on all fours behind a Se whole business.

From the NEWRY EXAMINER of Wednesday week. we extract the following :-

The best we can hope now for the vanquished is gentle treatment, and a general amnesty after a decent interval of probation. That Ireland is for ever blotted from the map of nationalities - that mutual confidence and trust between its people are hopelessly destroyedmay surely content out gracious masters. This island is chained to the victors' car by bonds its own people hug. Ah! good Juggernaut, we follow! we follow! rem than needful in vour nath Die miserable starvelings in your ditches, and from the better-fed 'white niggers' let the slave's whine ascend for mercy and forgiveness - but clutch by the throat—seize captive, and consign to the nearest policeman the designing wretch of Conciliation or any other Hall who talks of 'Repale' or of anything Else but the sublime and pious duty of 'passive obe-

DISPOSITION OF THE PROPLE

be wrong to say that although treason has been overawed it has been entirely repressed. I have the most ample facilities for observing the actual condition of the country, and I lament to say that the people are widely disaffected; that they do not accept the fight at Boulagh Common as anything more than a temporary defeat. I have the fullest evidence of this-evidence which reaches me by different channels, and is of the most various com-The sullen and dissatisfied aspect of the peasantry however is of itself sufficient to show that mischief is still brewing - the guarded manner in which they evade your questiens shows the suspicion and distrust which is abroad—the false rumours which they have so industriously propagated show their desire not to abandon their position-and above all, the tenacity with which they conceal the loss sustained by them on Saturday justifies the gravest apprehensions. When an Irishman foregoes the funeral obsequies of his friend, there are strong reasons for it. When he buries him in secret and conceals his fall, there are deep and cogent grounds for his conduct. None of the peasantry here will acknowledge that more than two of the insurgents have been killed, or more than five or six wounded yet it is beyond all doubt that eleven or twelve of the combitants are dead, and many more are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the part of the rebels greatly exceeds our information. The party in widow Cormack's house fired altogether 250 shots, each man being a good marksman and taking a steady aim. Mr Trant before the action commenced fold them, with characteristic coolness, that he expected a man for every cartridge, and from all that I can hear I believe the men did their best to act up to There is no longer any doubt that the peasantry in

the south of Ireland are deeply and desperately disaffected; that whatever they may be in external appearance, they are all, or nearly so, rebels at heart; that almost every man among them is armed, and braves the law by retaining his weapons; that, in short, nothing is wanted to make the rebellion of 1848 both formidable and extensive but the presence of leaders skilled in the conduct of warlike ope-

CLORMEL. Aug. 2.-More arrests are taking place. Mr James O'Donnell, of Ballyboe, who took the chair at the great Slievenamon demonstration, a few weeks ago, was arrested at his residence last night. He is a young and very respectable farmer. Yesterday a man was taken up by the police for harbouring Doheny—the penalty for which crime is

(From the correspondent of the Times.)

THUBLES, SATURDAY MORNING. - General Macdonald, at the head of the troops under his command, left Ballingary on Thursday afternoon, taking with him twenty-one prisoners. They were handcuffed to each other and moved forward two abreast, the polica, with fixed bayonets and muskets cocked, surrounding them on every side. As they were leaving their friends crowded forward to take a farewell—the women in their grief setting up a low wail, and the men looking on with anxious faces, in which fear, anger, and sorrow, were curiously blended. For the oriminals—most of them wore an air of dogged determination, such as rebels might be expected to have. and when told they would be conveyed to Dublin

the most active part in the late outbreak. Evening Mail, relates to the above prisoners:-Last night the police succeeded in arresting twenty of

prisoners was seriously wounded in the shoulder, Three law clerks and a printer were arrested on Friday evening.

The printers of the Nation have, with three excoptions, been admitted to bail. AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS. The following announcement appears in the

EVENING MAIL:

We learn that warrants are out for the apprehension of more than one American sympathiser, of which class we understand it is known that there are several specimens now in Ireland. These vagabonds-generally exhave been discovered to have considerable sums of miney at their command.

STATE OF WATERFORD. bridge and the river above it, while three armed and the whole formed a most imposing array as they steamers, and two ships of war are moored below, ep. accompanied their prisoners through Clonmel. posite the town, and another vessel is immediately Some troops left this last night, at twelve o'clock, ex ected. The police are searching for arms, and for Slievenamon, to search for arms and ammuni. I mendous penalties of high treason, he at once resolved vacated by General Macdonald,

AWSY. AUGUST 3 .- I write to say that matters remain apparently in the same state here. We have had lies in the river. I believe it is now found that the that district.

conspiracy is more extensive than was imagined.

TRICKS OF A POLICE SPY-ARREST OF DR WEST. Dublin, Acc. 5.—Arrests continue to be the order of the day. Among the latest was that of Dr West, a intended for the use of the rebel army in Ireland, had law on the innocent, he determined never again to lay thriving apothecary on Summer-hill, and a prominent been shipped from France and America, have taken his head beneath roof other than his own, and in purmember of the Confederation, who has for several effectual measures to prevent the landing of these snance of that stern and herolo resolution be turned his their hands last night by a ruse on the part of one of at Cove, and the steam frigates, nine sloops of war of personal consequences, provided only the injury and the Tribune, and Mr J. Brenan, of the Friendless, and have received orders to graine off the Tribune, and the tribune, and have received orders to graine off the Tribune, and the Tribu the detective force. This man, who is of a weak and have received orders to cruise off the Irish coast,— the ruin fell upon himself alone. We can vouch for this the previous commitments being only for further the ruin fell upon himself alone. sickly appearance, went into the doctor's shop, and Dublin Evening Herald. sitting down in a chair said he required instant bleed. NEMAGH AUGUST 3 .- Yesterday two French tra ing. The assistant behind the counter volunteered | vellers, their air soldiery, came by canal to Limerick, to do the job; tut the patient would permit no one and without stay proceeded at once by steamer down to operate but his friend, 'the doctor,' and stripped | the estuary of the Shannon to Kilrush, whose defences off his coat and bared his arm for the lancet. The they examined, and were found, by the direction of shopman was completely taken off his guard, and their reconnoiting glasses, to be also eyeing the week, pointed out the horrors consequent upon civil summoned the doctor from the top of the house, where forts of Tarbert on the opposite side, and others war, and earnestly warned the people against joining he had been lying concealed. He was about feeling around. in a warfare which he said would assuredly bring ruin the man's pulse, when the latter produced his waron their families and desolation to their homes. He rant and carried off his prisoner to the next police conduct was so suspicious that they are this day at realously inculcated the doctrines of peace and order, station. It is reported that documents and correspondence of a most treasonable nature were found in ment to a post of high command in the army of

The correspondent of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL

writes:-On Wednesday the pelice of Bailingarry discovered some of Mr S. O'Brien's clothes in the house of a poor or the people, and the infatuated rebel chief is now woman near the commons, whom they arrested, and on his way to Dublin. He was recognised in passing have still in custody. The articles found were a pair of boots and a shoe, two cloth trowsers, a coat and waistcost, and two shirts, on which Mr O'Brien's name was marked. These are all in the hands of the police, also a great coat belonging, it is said, to Mr Dillon.

ABBETFEALE. -MR O'GORMAN. FRIDAY, Aug. 4.—Accounts from the county inform us that Mr O'Gorman has been figuring in this neighbourhood, where he made his appearance on Thursdsy. The neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale, in the county Limerick, was the head-quarters of Captain Rock in the memorable year, 1822, There he held his camp, and thence he issued his proclamations. After adthe leaders were seen in the diretion of Kilcommon; and dressing the mob, he beat a retreat to the village of him back. On his return he asked which was the Athea, and seen after his departure it was discovered right platform to go to, and being told that it was making the most earnest and strengous exertions to ex- that a policeman, in coloured clothes, had been in the place. This unfortunate man was on his way back to get to it. There he was immediately arrested by Newcastle, from whence he had come, when he was Hulme, who commanded him to surrender himself in pursued by a baker and nailor on horseback and the Queen's name, and seized his arm to prevent any brought back to the village, when he was stripped naked, and some money, a letter, and a pistol taken | Hanover, D, who held the warrant for his arrest, from him. He was then sent towards Athea, to be dealt with as the 'General' might determine, but was afterwards released, and allowed to return home. ARREST OF A POLISH REPUGER.

On Friday a man representing himself to be native of Poland, named Sinowsky, was arrested in Carlow by the local constabulary, under the following arrived, and Mr O'Brien was at once conducted to circumstances: On Monday week he arrived in this town from the south and claimed relief from various lodgment during the night. General M'Donald, howpersons, in order to enable him to proceed to London, to obtain the means of passing to his native country. In the interim it was reported he had uttered seditious language, and a constable in plain clothing from the country was employed to watch his movements. lice certainly were the first to fire. There is no truth in He gave, during an interview with the constable (of whose position he was ignorant), a detailed account fence He exposed himself to the thick of the fire during of his proceedings in the south of Ireland, as a which he was liberally paid; and he further added, made and carried out with the greatest excedition that he expected to be employed in drilling and training 2 club in Carlow, since extinct. After communicating the interesting information, he was taken to the police effice, and committed to gael. Mr Meagher, M.P., father to Mr T. F. Meagher,

is the third in the list of special constables sworn in for Waterford city.

Coroner, and a jury of the farmers of the locality. on view of the bodies of Patrick M'Bride and Thomas Walsh, the two men who where shot dead by the party of police on Saturday, the 29th of July, in the affray between the police and the insurgents assem. bled on the Commons of Boulick. The inquest was attended by one of the local magistrates. Mr Going, of Ballyphillip, by Mr Fitznaurice, R.M., as well as by General M'Donald and the officers of his staff. The Coroner first took the evidence relating to the death of M'Bride, and called

JOHN M'BRIDE, brother of the deceased, who, peing sworn, deposed that on Saturday last he heard his brother was shot at Farronrory, near the Commons, and went in that direction, when he met some men carrying him home on a door; asked him what was the matter with him, when he replied, 'Oh, I'm killed.' He said no more until he came home, when mack's yard; the police were at the time in the house followed the police, and heard about half a dozen at the side of the road, and when he saw a crowd he followed them. In reference to the cause of the death of the un-

fortunate man Wa'sh, the Coroner examined Anne Walsh, wife of deceased, who being sworn, deposed-I recollect Saturday last. My husband went to work at breaking stones, about six o'clock I saw crowds of people going to the Commons, and that merning about twelve o'clock heard some shots, but cannot say hew many. I then went to the widow Cormack's house, where the shots seemed to be firing, and saw my husband lying on the field outside the wall of the house. I was going over to him, when two guns were put out of the highest windows of the house, and some persons inside cried out to me to go back, or they would let the light through me. There was not a man near the house, or any other person except myself and my husband, and another man who was laying at the wall of the house struggling for life. The Rev. Mr Fitzgerald then came up, and I asked him to interfere to get my husband's body, that I might bring it home to wake it. I have one child, and had no way of living, but my husband earned a pound of meal a day stonebreaking on the relief works.

The Jury returned a verdict in both cases, that death ensued from gun-shot wounds inflicted by some of the police, who had retired to the widow Cormack's house, and fired in self-defence.

On the suggestion of General M'Donald, Anne Walsh was called, and on being asked did she receive money from Mr Smith O'Brien after her husband was shot, she said that Mr O'Brien gave her a thy with her misfortune, and telling her to bury her husband with the money.

THE ACCURATE INFORMATION POSSESSED BY THE

AUTHORITIES. On Friday an effort was made to arrest the editor of the CORE SOUTHERN REPORTER. A police force entered the office of the paper, and inquired for Mr Barry, but he was not to be found. it was understood, however, that he was subsequently taken at Blackwall by a sub-inspector of police, who, on finding him absent from the office, had proceeded towards his residence. An evidence of the vicilant supervision exercised by the authorities, and of the accurate information possessed by them, is presented in the fact that two young gentlemen of a respectable class, named Hopper, who had only arrived from England on Saturday last, and who are Wednesday.

(We take the following from an Irish paper.) CLONMEL, Aug. 3.—Notwithstanding the late arrests and consequent excitement, this town, and, as A few besought the gentlemen of the neighbourhood far as I can learn, the whole country remains quiet to interest themselves on their behalf, and with and undisturbed. Mr Francis O'Ryan, of Cashel, earnest looks declared their innocence. One among was taken yesterday in Carrick-on-Suir; and I am them was a wounded man, and was placed on a car, also informed of the arrest of Mr Richard C. Jackwhere his pale features and appearance helped to son, of South Lodge, near Carrick-on-Suir, on the complete the ensemble of this pitiful scene. Their charge of harbouring Doheny. His house was friends were most inquisitive about their destination, searched on the day before for the rebel chief, but without any result. Mr Jackson and his friends and kept there until tried they appeared to give state that Doheny had not been been at his residence them up as lost for ever. They followed them for during the last month. Two pieces of artillery were some distance on their way, though it rained heavily received here resterday. Preparations of every deat the time, and when they parted, one fellow who scription are yet going on, and every precaution still had been blubbering lustily, shouted out as his fare-well, Die like men, boys. This, as you will readily is daily becoming more unlikely. The danger in wish to be allowed to take some rest. He was at once understand, is only the first instalment of that full | Muns: er is not yet at an end-a most extensive sys cistrict. Yesterday many more arrests were made, not intended to bring matters to a crisis until Nowhich will enable them to reach all those who took drove S. O'Brien and the most headstrong of his previous to his arrest. The officer in charge of the pri-We presume that the following, from the Dublin further rebellious proceedings are contemplated when sary for his prisoner, had tea, &c., got ready and brought the days become short and the nights long and dark. Secret information had been given on this head, and the wretched men who had been induced to take part in strong precautions must continue to be taken. Mr the affray at Boulagh, on Saturday last. One of the J. O'Donnell, of Baliyboe. was led into a cognisance of the acts of the Confederates by the persuasions and advice of 'Doheny,' the most mischievous though not the boldest of the leaders. We must not be too confident because ne greater explosion has taken place. Many yet bide a more convenient

season. ARRESTS IN CARRICK. CLONMEL, AUG. 3.—Carrick-on-Suir was the scene arrived here, and were lodged in the county gaol. A five tents on Bilberry-hill, which commands the from Clonmel joined the Carrick escort on the way,

many young men, members of clubs, have run tion; also to look for Mr Doheny, who was said to to absolve his poorer countrymen from the performance

Same tide they returned to Limerick, and their

examination before the magistrates. ARREST OF MR SMITH O'BRIEN.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.) THURLES, Saturday Night.—This evening, at eight o'clock, Mr Smith O'Brien was arrested in the town of Thurles, just as he was on the point of leaving for Limerick. The arrest was made without the slightest resistance either on the part of the prisoner through the principal street of Thurles by - Hulme, a guard in the employ of the Great Southern Railquestion, immediately sent off for reinforcements. He himself followed Mr O'Brien to the station. On arriving there Mr O'Brien asked for a second-class ticket to Limerick, the price of which he paid. His manner was so embarrassed that the clerk noticed it, and particularly the tremor of the hand. He did money than was sufficient to pay the fare the clerk returned him 6d. change, but he took no notice of this, and was walking away, when the clerk called that opposite where he stood, he crossed the line to resistance or the use of a weapon. Head-constable immediately assisted Hulme, and Mr O'Brien was at once disarmed of a small pistol which he carried in his waistcoat pocket, and which was the only weapon he had about him. The reinforcement which Hulme had the prudence to send for, and which consisted partly of police and partly of soldiers, now the gaol, where arrangements were made for his ever, wisely determined to send the prisoner without a moment's delay, to Dublin, and accordingly, in an incredibly short space of time, a troop of dragoons and a detachment of infantry were drawn out as an gate. escort to the station. In the meantime the people began to assemble in groups, the voices of women were heard waxing eloquently rebellious, and every moment increased the signs of popular agitation. driller' in the Polish science of 'pike' warfare, for General M'Donald's arrangements, however, were and precision. The entrance to the gaol was cleared by the police, a strong body of infantry held the station, and a troop of cavalry swept the streets clear of the crowds that had assembled there. The shopkeepers were imperatively ordered to close their

doors, and the General himself entered one or two where a disposition was shown to disobey his orders, were approaching the door of the house in which he THE BALLINGABRI AFFAIR .- INQUEST ON THE BODIES. and struck terror into the inmates. In consequence was located. An inquest was held at Ballingarry on Monday, of these vigorous measures not the slightest difficulty of the strong of the service of the ser gaol to the station. He was taken there on a car, has got a regular night's rest since the excitement which was also occupied by Mr Gore Jones and Cap. commenced. On heavy guard duty by day, and rection. It is possible that they may be tried here tain Fitzmaurice, the resident magistrate, and by police accompanied the prisoner, who was safely placed in a special train previously prepared for the purpose of conveying him to Dublin. Mr O'Brien occupied the centre seat in the carriage, and in the same compartment were Lieutenant Alexander M Donald, four armed policemen, and the sub-inspecor of constabulary at Thurles. The train started on

ts way a few minutes after ten o'clock. DUBLIN, SUNDAY MORNING 6 o'clock.—Mr O'Brien has arrived, and has been safely ledged in the Royal Barracks here by Lieutenant Macdonald, to whose care his father, the General, intrusted the prisoner. Mr O'Brien was prohibited from speaking or moving on the way on pain of instant death. He therefore tried to sleep, but his efforts were not successful. His manner during the journey was upon the whole ness stated that deceased had gone with the crowd who his mind would occasionally betray itself in his face, and in the restless manner in which he changed his shots. He was a servant boy that was making hay position from time to time. I could see that anxiety lin terminus he walked to the barracks, guarded by him by the train.

Viscount Hardinge left down this day to take carried off. command of the troops at Cionmel. I am this moment informed that Mr O'Brien has

been sent to Kilmainham, under the same escort as that which accompanied him to Dublin. Prince George of Cambridge has thus lost no time in providing for his safe keeping.

The news of Mr O'Brien's arrest, although arriving at the untimely hour of two this morning by special engine from Thurles, flaw like wildfire over town. Even at this early hour the subject forms the topic of discussion at every street corner. People appear panic stricken at the fate of the leader of the insur-

(From the correspondent of the Daily News.) Mr O'Brien purchased a second-class ticket for the town of Tipperary in the station, and was crossing over to the passengers platform when he was seized by Hulme, who had in the meantime told the few police who were in the station then to be on the alert. They also rushed upon him and effectually secured him. A byestander foolishly attempted to nterfere, crying out to Hulme, 'you sha'nt take him,' when a member of the detective police, who was on the platform at the moment, presented a pistol at this person's head, and effectually put a stop to his display of sympathy. O'Brien was removed £1 note before he left, expressing the greatest sympa. [to the Bridewell in a few minutes afterwards. Mr Gore Jones, the stipendiary magistrate of the locality, and Mr Fitzmorris, the stipendiary magistrate who has been acting with the military, were in attendance expedition completed the forms necessary to the transmission of the prisoner to the metropolis. I was informed by a gentleman who had gained admission into the gaol, that O'Brien, pending the arrival of the police who were selected to escort him to Dublin, entered into conversation with the officials who were present. It being observed to him that the general impression in that county was that he had succeeded in making his escape from Ireland, he said, in reply, that he had remained among the people until he found it useless to attempt remaining any longer. His presence had become a constant source of terror to them, and he had made up his in the confederacy, were arrested in Bannagher on | mind to leave the hills rather than run the risk of bringing down upon those who sheltered him the penalties to which they became liable for so acting. The Freeman's Journal gives the following particulars of Mr Smith O'Brien since his arrival at

On the arrival of Mr O'Brien with his escort at Kilmainham Gaol, he was conducted at once into the intearrangements were making for his reception, and the pect. When he reached the prison Mr O'Brien was enveloped in a large double-lined cloak or travelling wrap. dition. per of dark frieze. This he wore over his usual costume. Some brief delay taking place, Mr O'Brien inquired how soon he would be shown the room he was to occupy; he wish to be allowed to take some rest. He was at once movements are announced in the Mail of this conducted to a lock-up rcom, where a bed was placed, evening :and on reaching it he pro take some repose, after his long journey by railway, and, for Kükenny. As Lieutenant General, the noble and party to declare themselves prematurely rebels: but son, however, deeming that some refreshment was neces. officer for his opportune attention. He then slept unin-praise, have been appointed to the staff in Ireland. terruptedly until nine o'clock, when he was served with morning. MR O'BRIEN AFTER HIS ARBEST.

The Freeman expresses the feelings of the Repealers on the arrest of Mr O'Brien, in an article from which we take the following passages :--

Never, perhaps, within the memory of the present

be lurking about there; they obtained some arms, of that instinctive duty of the Irish race-hospitality, but could not lay their hands upon the rebel chief. which the cautionary proplamation had converted into a After leaving Slievenamon they visited Kilcash, legal orime; he vowed that no man should suffer for some more marines by the Birkenhead, which new Thorney Bridge, Kilsheenan, and several villages in having extended to him the shelter of his humble rost tree. To this magnanimous resolve is due the arrest tree. To this magnanimous resolve is due the arrest is a snipbroker, who arrived in this country, only a to have been residing latterly at Lexington, in at Thurles. Wearled and worn, from long and painful days ago; he has forwarded a complaint to the The government having received information to the watching, and fearing that to accept the protection of effect that supplies of arms, ammunition and food, the peasant's fire-side might direct the vengeance of the

> (From a correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) He was dressed in a suit of black, not apparently soiled or disordered. One of his first acts on reach ing the gaol was to take off his shoes and stockings. his feet to all appearance being much swollen from walking. He looks emaciated. The expression of his eye was

wild, as that of a man who had been subject to very great excitement. Beyond an appearance of utter prostration of mind and body, which might be the natural result of what he has gone through, there was nothing either in his appearance or speech to warrant the opinion that he has been for some time insane. To all questions put to him as to where he had been, and what were his intentions, and so on, he gave the most consistent answers, but, at the same time, with the manner of a man so suffering from excitement that his intellect was unstrung. He inquired most affectionately after Meagher, Dillon, and his other companions. He was under the impression that it was Dillon, and not young Stephens. of Kilkenny, who had been shot at Ballingarry. He asked for tea. He was treated with coneiderable way Company. Mr O'Brien asked him the way to attention, but with a due regard to the awful stake the railway station, and Hulme having answered the he had at issue. When they were about to bring in a sofa to the room where he was, he declined to have it, and said he would sleep on it in another room ad-

O'Brien said he had felt it impossible to hold out any longer, as all his friends had foreaken him. He said, 'I was promised the support of a nation, to not, however, recognise his face. Having given more drive the English from the country.' He added that he had been induced to leave his retreat in the hills, because the farther he went the more the people seemed to fear to harbour him, or hold any communication with him.

When asked the localities in which he had been. he seemed utterly ignorant of their names, and seemed surprised that the authorities should know

His whole demeanour was that of a man jaded and prostrate. His expression, that of indescribable despair.

(From the Times.) STATE OF THE SOUTH.

DUBLIN, MORDAY MORNING .- The FREEMAN Men-

tions, as a rumour :---That all strangers going to the south by the Great Southern and Western Railway, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves or their business in the country, are stopped by the constabulary, and in some instances arrested.

John Lawless, secratary to a club held at Sandymount, was arrested yesterday, and committed to New-

Francis Hanley, of North Earl-street, has also been arrested. A person named Nolan, who came over to Ireland from America as a leader, and another named Fitzpatrick, have

Mr Lalor's brother has been discharged from Nenagh MR DOHERY AND THE MILITARY. CLONMEL, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5th .- Do-

been arrested at Thurles.

heny is reported to have had a narrow escape in this neighbourhood last night, having time only to tumble out of a back window as a body of police The military and constabulary are undergoing ex-

cessive fatigue: of the latter force, not one in ten patrolling in all directions, under all weathers, by night, they are going through great hardship. The Thurles constabulary—indeed the whole constabulary of Tipperary—are nearly knocked up by the great exertions they have lately gone

A second edition of the LIMERICK CHRONIOLE brings confirmation of the report of the Kerry mail having been plundered by a body of insur-CHRONICLE office, half-past 5 o'clock,

ROBBERY OF THE MAILS.

The guard of the Traise mail (Galvin), just arrived, reports, that over 3,000 armed persons were this day as sembled at Abbeyfeale, where the coach was stopped and surrounded, himself attacked and knocked off the seat with the stroke of a gun, and while on the ground over 100 guns were presented, threatening to shoot him is confident and self-possessed, though the uneasiness of he dared to effer resistance. The entire of the mail bags were carried off from the box; and, after much difficulty, he and the driver escaped with their lives. He also stated that the mail from Limerick this morn. of mind and personal exposure have left deep traces ing was robbed at the same place, and Purcell, the pehind them on his features. On reaching the Dub. | guard, badly injured. Mr R. O'Corman is said to be at the head of the rioters. There was a party of police party of thirty policemen, who had accompanied looking on at a distance, who were afraid to encounter so formidable a body; the firearms of both guards were

> P.S.—We also learn that head-constable Hogben, who proceeded from Castle Connell on special duty by the Trales mail this morning, with warrants in his posseswatch, £10 in money, and all the documents in his possion. Up to the time we write there is no tidings of Hozben or another policeman by whom he was accompanied. A special meeting of the magistrates has been just convened.

Among the latest arrests are those of Mr Butler, editor of the Galway Vindicator, and a Wexford gentleman named Whitty. Dr M'Canon, surgeon to an American liner, on

aying a visit to Mr Duffy in Newgate, was himself detained on the authority of a warrant issued against him—he is a brother-in-law of Mr Duffy's and came from Liverpool for the purpose of seeing

August 5 - At about two o'clock to-day, hearing the bell of one of the Catholic chapels tolling viclently, I ran into the street to inquire the cause, and found the police force in motion, and the townspecple flocking together. On inquiry, I learned that Thomas Francis Strange, Esq., solicitor, and president of the Felon Club, was arrested and lodged in the King-street police-station. Proceeding farther on, I found the police searching for other prisoners; they took into custody Mr Supple, glover; Mr Patrick M'Auliffe, clothier; Mr Fogarty, assistant to surgeon Kenney; and Thomas William Condon, a whitesmith, secretary to the Wolfe Tone Club, a man of superior abilities. Torrents of raip, just at that moment, cleared the streets most effectually. About an hour after the arrests, the prisoners were taken through the widest streets, and by a circuitous route to the gaol. When they were entering the prison gates, the scene baffles all description; the women wishing that they were men to take revenge. abusing the cowardice of the clubs, and venting their indignation in curses, loud and deep, against the Peelers.' On the return of the escort, stones were | man who was standing by ran towards Mr O'Brien. unsparingly thrown amongst the police. was arrested by them, but rescued by the others, the police not deeming it prudent to use their fire-arms. A troop of dragooons, with Sir Charles O'Donnell and Mr Tabuteau, R.M., assisted the pelice. Four boys were made prisoners for stone-throwing. MR SMITH O'BRIEN.

(From the Times.) DUBLIN. Monday Evening.—The intelligence from

the south this evening is of a peaceful character. rior, and was shown into the registrar's room, whilst All was quiet, and no further arrests had been accomplished. The wife of Smith O'B ien was among usual entry made in the prison books. Mr O'Brien was the possengers by the mid-day mail. She appeared received by the deputy-governor with courtesy and res- to be quite firm and collected, and deeply consible of the sympathy expressed for her unhappy con-

> The insurrection, it would appear, is but 'scotched, not killed,' and the greatest activity prevails in all branches of Her Majesty's service. The following Lord Hardinge left

and the magistrates are in pessession of information vember. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act gallant Viscount takes command of the southern division of Ireland. General Macdonald continues in the -take me easy.' command of the moveable column. Colonel Clark, late of the Scots Greys, and Colonel Pennefather, whose galup to him. Mr O'Brien partook of it, and thanked the lant conduct in India has been the subject of so much The camp at Thurles has been struck, and General breakfast. He breakfasted heartly, and, as we could Macdonald has moved his troops to Limerick. The final learn, appeared self possessed and cheerful during the destination of the column is supposed to be Abbeyfeale, where Mr O'Gorman is said to be at the head of an insurgent force.

EXPECTED RISING IN CLARE. A correspondent in Thurles whose letter is dated Sunday, 3 p.m., thus writes :-At one o'clock, p.m. this day, the L'ght Division for generation, was the public mind of Dublin more deeply Flying Column, as they are termed), which have been great excitement about two o'clock to-day. Dr swayed by anxiety than on Sunday, the 6th of August scouring the country for the last ten days, under General yen, of that town, and Mr Anthony O'Ryan of a day of remarkable import to Ireland - the day that Macdonald, consisting of two light six pounders Reyal with military; yet the people were unexcited. Cashel, were arrested on warrants from the Lord- gave birth to Daniel O'Connell, and a prison to Smith Artillery, one company of Sappers and Miners, the 60th Lieutenant, and conveyed out of the town in a chaine, O'Brien. No sooner had the depressing intelligence Rifles, and the 85th Light Infantry, received orders to escorted by an immense force of military, horse and that Smith O'Brien had been apprehended and com- strike tents and proceed by railway to Limerick, en route ent costume, and heard him order a special train for prosperity. Shake its foundation, which is social Merican volunteers—are most of them Irish, either by foot, and a large police force. It seemed doubtful mitted for bigh treason been diffused, than anxious into the country of Clare, where a rising is expected. The Dublin, in which I afterwards learned Mr O'Brien for some time whether there would be a rescue; they discovered to have considerable of the mitted for bigh treason been diffused, than anxious into the country of Clare, where a rising is expected. The Dublin, in which I afterwards learned Mr O'Brien discovered to have considerable of them. were, however, brought off without any attack, but the particulars of an event fraught with so many pain- ground in one hour afterwards. The 74th Regiment amidst great excitement. A few minutes ago they ful feelings and recollections. During a whole fort proceeded to Tipperary. The 85th Light Infantry esnight Smith O'Brien escaped the hot and vigilant pur. corted Smith O'Brien to the railway yesterday evening. no attempt at rescue. WATERFORD, Aug. 2.—There is an encampment of large number of cavalry, infantry, and constabulary suit of power, and its ten thousand armed men. He The men have been provided with canteens and blankets found safety and refuge in the cottage of the peasant, as on service, and have suffered from the rain and dam? But when he discovered that to 'harbour,' 'shelter,' or of the ground in camp, but ere, notwithstanding, very muffled in his cloak, through Thurles, to the very 'aid,' William Smith O'Brien, would involve the party healthy, end in great spirits. The 75:h Regiment are neighbourhood of the station, from a village distant

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Among the latest arrests are Mr Bergin, of New York, and Mr Marron, editor of the DROGHEDA Argus, who have been this day lodged in Newgate place in Dungannon on Friday, the person arrested arested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr Bergin being of the medical profession—a Dr William Mar.

American Consul in this city on the subject. MORE COMMITTALS FOR 'HIGH TREASON. Yesterday the governor of Newgate prison received

for high treason Dr West, Dr M. Carron, of America examination, 'The parties,' says a statement in the MAIL, were immediately informed of the import of the new warrants, with a view, we presume, to a preparation for defence. The committal sets forth the charge against all the parties as for having conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed, with divers other persons, to levy war against her Majesty, and deprive her of her just style and title of Queen banner at the Confederate meeting Donnybrook of these realms. The committal of Mr Meany is singular in this respect. He is not alone charged, like the others, with having conspired, &co., with 'divers ordered that his recognisances should be estreated, other persons, but with having conspired with and that a bench-warrant should issue for his appre-Richard J. Verner, and divers other persons. Mr hension. Verner is, we understand, brother-in-law of Mr John Mitchel. It is understood that the trials for high treason will not take place during the Commission. which opens to morrow; but that about the beginning of September a Special Commission will issue for the purpose-that then the parties will all be put on trial together, and that the Crown having The prisoner evinced the utmost unconcem, and given proof of a conspiracy, the overtacts, by writing or otherwise, of any portion will be made applicable

THE PLUNDERED MAIL. Some of the mails plundered by the insurgents at Abbeyfeale have been recovered. The letters had

been all opened by the rebels. MR O'BRIEN AT KILMAINHAM. A subaltern's guard will be placed on the prison

this day, and quarters are to be provided for the soldiers in the adjoining Court house. Permission has been given by the Lord Lieutenant to the Governor to admit Mrs O'Brien, her children, and Mr French, uncle to Mrs O'Brien, to see the

The Commission will open to day. Chief Baron Pigot and Baron Penefather will preside as judges. The following is the calendar:-

POLITICAL OFFENCES. John Martin, aged 36 feloniously publishing sedition in a paper called the IBISH FELON, at 12, Trinity-

Charles Gavan Duffy, aged 32, feloniously publishing sedition in a paper called the Narrow, at 4, D'Olierstreet. Denis Hoban, aged 32, same offence in the Inish

TRIBUNE. Richard Dalton Williams, aged 27, ditto. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, aged 24, ditto,

Thomas Delany, aged 18, unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously printing and publishing several copies of a newspaper called the Nation, at Sackville.place. Also, for the above, John Flansgan, aged 34: Thomas Delany, aged 50; William Dolon, aged 39; Luke Tully, aged 39; Andrew M'Donald, aged 19; Owen Higgins, aged 56; James Brady, aged 26; Bartholomew M'Donaid, aged 16; Ctarles Reilly, aged 34; Richard M'Keon, eged 28; Patrick M Keon, aged 25; James Doland, aged 13.

Thomas Doogan, aged 40, having in his possession 100 leaden bullets, and carrying them through the Dublin, Tuesday Morning.—The mail train of this

merning brings no additional particulars of the insurgent movement in the south. All along the line the utmost tranquility prevailed. A letter from Clonmel, of last night's date, says :- 'It is not generally ! known that informations have been sworn before Mr both O'Brien and Meagher, on account of the speeches delivered by them on the 24th of July, calling on the people to support them in an immediate insur-'A gentleman from the neighbourhood of Golden

told me that on Friday night last Meagher, O'Gorman, and Dillon, called at a farmer's house in Cloneulty, imploring food and shelter. They were in a most miserable condition-wet. cold, and starving. The farmer, however, would not receive them, and reminded them of the cautionary proclamation that was everywhere through the country. Dillor said he could hold out no longer, and would give himself up at once if he could rest nowhere, Altogether they were in a wretched plight.' FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST

OF MR WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. (From the Special Reporter of the Cork Examiner of

Monday.) SUNDAY MORNING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.—Having intimated to you, in my despatch of yesterday, my intention of proceeding to Thurles, and from thence towards Keeper Hill, I accordingly left Cashel for that town at three o'clock yesterday evening. I reached Cashel shortly after five o'clock. The town and neighbourhood were perfectly quiet. Having walked about the suburbs for some time, I proceeded towards the Thurles terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway, which place I reached about ten minutes to eight o'clock. The officer on the station told me that the Dublin train would be in at eight o'clock, and that the Limerick train would start immediately after. Having an anxiety to see them start, I made up my mind to wait for a short

It wanted but a few minutes of eight o'clock when I perceived a gentleman cross from the town side towards the station. I know not why, but I assure you my entire attention was instantly abserbed by him. He wore a black hat, a blue boat black stick in his right hand. He entered the office, and as he passed me, with what feelings I cannot describe to you, I recognised the features of William SMITH O'BRIEN.

and some one or two railway officers, with two fellows, rather decently dressed, whom I afterwards discovered to be 'detectives.'

Mr O'Brien entered the office. I watched his moveguard of the Dublin train pass, from behind the

Mr O'Brien was walking slowly along the line.

awaiting the arrival of the Dublin train, by which he was to start for Limerick, when this same officer. quietly accross the line to where Mr O'Brien was, and placing his hand on his collar, said, 'You are the with company, it might have been attended with far Queen's prisoner.' Instantly the two detectives more serious consequences.—Brighton Herald. called on the three policemen, and all ran towards Mr O'Brien, each catching him by the collar as he approached him. At this moment, a young gentleand stretch dout his hand to him. No sooner did coat, perceive this movement, than he drew from either pocket of his coat a double barrelled pistol, and, pointing each at the gentleman, exclaimed, Stand back! for by heaven, if you move another foot in advance, I shoot you—Policemen draw your bayonets.' The latter command was quickly obeyed, and the second detective, who walked at the rear of Smith O'Brien, produced two pistols similar to these of his companion who walked in front, each pointing his arms at the heads of any person who attempted to approach them. Mr O'Brien, who looked as though he had only

made his toilet a few hours before, was exceedingly pale. He seemed most dejected, and was scarcely able to walk, having to lean back on the policemen who were behind him, and who in the roughest manner possible, shoved him under the neck with streets of Thurles, and lodged in the gaol of the most taken. central town in Tipperary, escorted by five almost THE COMING STATE TRIALS.—It is said th when his guards were shoving him violently, 'Easy

As he was carried through the streets, some few convicted.—Times. persons recognised him, and exclaimed, 'There is Smith O'Brien.' A number of women quickly col- Court is expected to return to Buckingham Palace this single exception, there was no symptom of excitement.

Mr O'Brien was then taken up a narrow lane, in which the gael is situate; and the troops, who by this time had got the alarm, were instantly drawn across the lane, so as to prevent any approach thereto. A despatch was immediately forwarded to the encamppoured into the town in vast bodies.

make my way through the streets, so filled were they yields in any part by ever so little, the most solid On my arrival at the office, I perceived the same person who arrested Mr O'Brien dressed in a differ-

I had nigh forgot to mention that, on inquiry, I

THE ARRESTS AT DUNGANNON. Brown has been liberated on bail, but Timmoney remains still in custody. Another arrest took place under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr Dough shall. He, though a native of Dungamon, is stated is a shipbroker, who arrived in this country only a few shall. He, though a native of Dungamon, is stated Kentucky. He reached this country only a day or two previous to his arrest. Bail having been tendered and accepted, Dr Marshall was set at

warrants from the Lord-Lieutenant fully committing liberty. An individual named Sally, a tailor, has been ar. rested in Moy, for uttering seditious language. From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle

THE STATE TRIALS. DUBLIN, Tuesday Evening. - The Commission opened to-day, at the Court-house, George-street. The Chief Baron, in his charge to the City Grand Jury, referred at considerable length to the bills of indictment prepared by the Crown under the Treason Felony Act.

Joseph Martin, who was charged with carrying a and stood out on bail, to stand his trial at this Commission, did not appear when called or, and it was

The indictment against Mr Duffy contains fifteen counts, and extends to the length of swenty-five yards of parchment.

The City Grand Jury returned true bilh against Mr Charles Gavan Duffy for felony. In a few minutes Mr Duffy was placed at the bar.

with unmoved countenance heard the inditment read against him by the officer of the court. Clerk of the Court: Charles Gavan Duffy, are you guilty or not? The prisoner, by the advice of his agent, abstined from making any reply.

Sir Coleman O'Loghlen applied for a copy of the

indictment, as a favour and not as a matter of right, which was refused, on which the learned counselslid, it would be necessary to have it read out slowly time times. Some further discussion arose on the artices seized by the Crown, which were not printed, and which the counsel for the traverger never saw. It was finally arranged that the case should be post poned until the next morning, for the purpose of as

certaining the opinion of the Attorney-General.

The prisoner was then removed to Newgate. The court adjourned at four o'clock to ten e'clock to morrow morning. True bills have also been found against John

Martin of the Inish Felon. THE GOVERNMENT REWARD. Hulme, the guard of the Great Southern and Western Railway, who arrested Mr Smith O'Brien, at

Thurles, has received the full reward of £500, promised in the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation. He was paid the money this day, at the Bank of Ireland. It is stated that Hulme, who is an Englishman, intends to leave this country. FURTHER ARRESTS. Mr De Courcy Young, Vice-President of the Polytechnic Club, in Dublin was arrested yesterday, at

Cong, in the county of Mayo, under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant. THE POTATO BLIGHT. The weather is again most unfavourable to the

orops-constant rain with a low temperature. The potato blight is making progress, and in Clare and other counties it is most destructive. The prospects of the harvest are becoming very gloomy. MURDER OF A FATHER BY HIS SON - On

Saturday last, a young man, named John Parker, was committed to the Castle at Lincoln, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes, on a charge of having murdered his father. On the 19th ult., the deceased was found dead in his house, from the effects of a gun-shot wound. Circumstances arose, which led John Gore Jones, R.M. in Carrick on-Suir, against to suspicion falling upon the prisoner; but at the inquest, held on the 20th of the same month, the ury, after a lengthened inquiry, came to the conclu sion that there was not sufficient evidence to justify them in returning a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner, and he was consequently discharged. The imhabitants, not satisfied with the result of the inquest, caused further inquiries to be made into the matter, when additional evidence was obtained, and the prisoner was taken into custody, and brought before the Rev Mr Potchell on Saturday, when he underwent a final examination, which ended in his being committed as above stated. It appears, the deceased, his wife, and son, lived together in a cottage, at Corby, near Grantham; the two former led a very disreputable life, and on the day that the alleged murder was committed, the prisoner and the deceased were down stairs, when an altercation took place, and his wife, who was up stairs, heard the report of a gun, but although the prisoner told her that 'his father was shot dead,' his wife did not think necessary to come down and ascertain the fact. or send for medical assistance! The report, however, alarmed the neighbours, and they consequently, entered the house, when they found the deceased as already described. The prisoner, in defence, said that 'the deceased met with his death entirely from accident; that he (prisoner) had a gun in his coat pockets, in two parts; the barrel, which was loaded with powder and shot, fell from a hole in his pocket, when the contents were discharged, and his father

EXTRAORDINARY WHIRLWIND.—One of the most tremendous hurricanes that ever took place in this country occurred here on Thursday week last. We have made many inquiries of eye-witnesses and have received from their own lips, in most cases, the following information :- Michael Searle, who keeps cloak, in which he was rather tightly muffled, and a the telescope on the chain pier, said he saw, about a light plaid like trousers; he carried rather a large mile to the south-west of the pier, what appeared to him to be a very black cloud of a conical shape, and like a large cistern suspended in the air with water pouring from it, or drawn up with it. It approached There were at this time not more than one dozen the pier head, where it seemed to divide and join persons in the vicinity of the station, five or six of again on the other side of the pier. It kept twistwhom were gentlemen who had engaged places in the ing like a snake. It then got among the bathing-Limerick train; the others were three policemen, machines, causing them to run about the beach, and then rushed up the sea wall, and took a direction towards the race course. The length of it was about 50 yards. Apparently, a moment afterwards, a mass ments with the greatest anxiety—he paid his fare to of canvass appeared to rise from the race course from Limerick, got his ticket, and walked out. He again the tents of the booth-keepers. Other occupiers of wrapped himself up in his cloak, and, folding his arms, the chain pier gave a similar account of the phewalked across the line to the opposite side. Scarcely nomenon. Considerable damage was done to the had he reached the other side, when I perceived the booths on the race course. A cart, drawn by a office, and auxiously look in the direction in which Mr over several times. Several persons who had been much injured were taken to the hospital. It is understood that some gentlemen intend to raise a subscription for the sufferers. It is fortunate that who is an Englishman, and named Hulme, stole the hurricane took place in the morning. Had it come later in the day, when the booths were filled

EXECUTION AT WINCHESTER .- On Wednesday week the convict, William Atter, who was convicted at the last assizes of the premeditated murder of O'Connor, his keeper, in the Portsmouth dockyard, ene of the 'detectives,' who was clad in a white over. | suffered death for his crime at Winchester gaol. The wretched man was born of decent parents at Great Gonerby, in Lincolnshire. Having lost his father when a child, he was above the control of his mother, and (although apprenticed to a good master as a blacksmith) he fell into the company of dissolute people, which led eventually to his ruin. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years for housebreaking; and after being released, at the expiration of half his time, for good conduct, he enlisted as a soldier; and having deserted, and become destitute, he then committed a highway robbery, for which he was sentenced to be transported for life, and was placed on board the York hulk, in Portsmouth harbour, where, by his own account, from being very bad in disposition, he became much their open fists, while two others dragged him by the worse, and eventually he resolved on murdering the collar. He was taken from the station, through the man for whose death his own life was yesterday

The only words I heard Mr O'Brien utter were, shopmen with ruin, and even death, if they do their duty in the jury-box, and allow the prisoners to be THE PROPOGATION .- We understand that the

lected, and commenced hooting the police; but, with from Osborne about Monday, the 21st inst., for the purpose of Her Majesty's prorogeing the sessions of Parliament in person. Her Majesty's stay in the metropolis will not, it is expected, exceed two days, after which the Court will return to the Isle of Wight.-John Bull. SHAKY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM. - Once

ment outside the town, when troops instantly were unsettle England, and credit, enterprise, employment, and wages fly away. The houses we live in require On my return to the railway office, I could scarcely their foundations to be absolutely firm. If the ground wall will crack from the foundation to the parapet. It is exactly so with the fabric of our commercial confidence, and the whole edifice totters .- Times Her Majesty's Government have offered a reward

When leaving Thurles all was quiet. From what of £50, Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, under-I saw of the people, I am fully convinced there was taking to procure her Majesty's free pardon for any accomplice not being the person who actually placed or ignited the gunpowder, for such information as discovered that Mr O'Brien, drove in an ontside car, shall lead to the discovery of the parties who attempted to blow up the premises of Messrs Pownall and extending such 'aid, shelter, or harbour,' in the tre- under canvass at Billingarry, county of Tipperary, from that town about three miles, and lying towards Lomax, in King-street, Bolton, on Wednesday morning last.

Colonial and Foreign.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. STATE OF PARIS.

(From the John Bull's correspondent.) The approach of a new crisis at Paris becomes place in all direction. The state of siege, which was originally to have been taken off on the 10th or 12th new hatred has been engendered, and vengeance is smouldering under the ashes.

Meanwhile arrests continue—nay, are multiplied: they shall be roused again, or by the suff-ring provinces, which will not for ever allow the all-absorbing centralisation of this city to paralyse the commerce, the industry, and the arts of all France.

While desolation thus reigns on all sides, the Assembly does nothing; the long-wished for, and often promised Constitution does not make its appearance. You would hardly believe the extent to which listlessness is carried in its proceedings, and the frivolous manner in which the Deputies waste their time For one thing, they have come to an unanimous de termination to present France, the patric reconnaisclusive use of the representatives. Here they get with them. It is the strangest picture gallery you can well imagine. But this is not the only way in which the time paid for by the country is wasted. Witness the puerile disputes about the pronunciation be pronounced 'cleub,' or 'club,' and whether it was children are to be excluded from all clubs. Now and CONSTITUTIONNEL on the following day, either on the rights of labour, or on the quality of the national representation, or against the proposition of M. Proudhon, which no one supported.

(From the Britannia's Paris correspondent.) THURSDAY .- I have not seen it stated in any one of the London papers that General Cavaignac has declared that he has no present intention of putting an end to the state of siege. I am, however, assured by correctness of the view of the real state of things here which I have taken in my correspondence with you. From all I hear, it seems certain that the government looks forward with very great anxiety, not to say dread, to the coming winter. And well it may; for the greater part of the few workmen at present occupied will then be thrown out of employ. Under Louis Philippe the winter always excited alarm, owing to the distress occasioned among the working class by the suspension of labour; but in his days the people had the savings they were able to effect during the spring, summer, and autumn to fall back on : whereas now they have none—spring, summer, and autumn having scarcely afforded any labour at all. Moreover. in the old king's time the people were cowed by the bruary having proved it, and the insurrection of occur before winter comes?

munists, are said to show symptoms of recovery from | he had harangued the people and approved the protheir state of prostration, and the travailleurs, the fanation of the Assembly. That he went to the and distributed. idle, dissolute, disaffected, tens of thousands, collected | Hotel de Ville, in the evening, was also nearly cerand maintained at the public expense in the ateliers tain. He was met in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medenationaux were fast returning to Paris, whence cine amidsta band of armed men, and one of his they had fled to avoid the consequences of their

fantry and cavalry placed in it for the protection of the general.

The hotel No. 12, Rue de Varennes, opposite to the INSURRECTIONS OF MAY AND JUNE. At the sitting of the French National Assembly on Thursday week M. Bauchard ascended the tribune to read the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the events of May and June. M. scribe the origin of the insurrection of Juze. Bauchard, after reading the decree of the Assembly which had instituted the committee, said, that it had particularly applied itself to discover the connexion existing between those two events, and that it had been seconded by the co-operation of all classes of Assembly. The proceedings had been political, not order were justified by no cause, or even pretext, and there was no instance of such an aggression in history. The National Assembly, notwithstanding the want of agreement among the members of the moment the Assembly was preparing to fulfil its professed during three hours by a factious band. The Assembly had exhibited the greatest forte trance: it the national representation by a factious minority, desireus to impose itself on the majority. Their conspirators of the 15th of May was to dissolve the Assembly, and to substitute for it a Committee of Public Safety. They were inspired by the Committessed Socialist doctrines. No trace of any distribution of money, nor of the interference of pretenders, had been discovered. M. Bauchard then stated that the committee had closely investigated the conduct of the members of the Provisional Government, and regretted to find that some, from a mistaken notion of the situation of the country, and others from seditions motives, had produced an extraordinary sensation in the country with a view of disorganising it. Emissaries from the Parisian clubs had been ostengibly sent to the departments, and paid out of the Ecoret service fund. Thus the Bulletin de la Repub lique openly preached the revolt of the provinces against the capital; and one article in particular, written by a celebrated female authoress, Georges Sand, was an appeal to civil war. The elections Were retarded under every pretext, in order to postby the Commissary of the government in the de-

you to manufacture in the greatest secresy, a: number with some of your incendiary hombs.

had refused to join it because M. Ledru Rollin was

and said to them- Tell the inhabitants of the quar-

ters of Paris attached to monarchical institutions-

and if the deputies of the provinces should resist the

and destroy Paris. They will not for that purpose

suffice.' The committee had, moreover, obtained a

letter of M. Grandmesnil (a friend of M. Caussidiere),

written on the 8th of April, to his uncle at Angers.

telling him- 'Marc (Caussidiere) carneatly entreats

the establishment of an extraordinary progressive cause appeared to him a just one. tax, and that the proprietors who refused to pay it should forfeit their property; a third the dissolution | the truth. sante, with their own counterfeits, and for this pur. of the National Guard, and the outlawry of any Na. M. BAUCHARD expressed censure on the conduct of editor (gerant) of the Pruple Constituent being propose have actually caused a daguerrotype apparatus toonal Guard who shall appear in arms in the streets. to be put up in the hotel of the president for the ex. On May 15th, an individual was sent by M. Ledru their likenesses taken, from which their portraits of the Club of the Rights of Man. M. Ledru Rollin, discretion and talent he had displayed in several missions. The Executive Committee declared that all

pression of General Courtais which was quite characcouncil of the government, but Messrs Arago and our fine country to accomplish all its glorious de-Marie alone voted for it. On the 14th of May a nu stinies. (Long agitation,) merous reunion was held at the house of M. Louis B'anc-Barbes attended it. M. Louis Blanc asserted that no mention was made of the manifestation inremembrance of many defeats, and by the constant tended the following day, but others stated the con presence of an overwhelming armed force; whereas trary. On the next morning sixty persons called on yes,' from all parts of the Chamber.) now they know that their force is almost irresistible, M. Louis Blanc, who shortly afterwards walked out The insurgents of June, the Socialists and Com- so conspicuous a part. It was proved, he said, that as a matter of course. (Hear.)

tional Guard positively declared having seen him in the building of the Hotel de Ville. After a suspension of a quarter of an hour M. Bauchard resumed his report and proceeded to de-A letter was in the hands of the committee, written by a person who had been with M. Louis Blanc that day, declaring that 'the Assembly was overthrown; that he was with Louis Blanc and Barbes; that they were to hold a sitting that night at the Luxembourg citizens, who had bowed to the sovereignty of the He wrote that note to prevent his friend (to whom the letter was addressed) from being uneasy.' The judiciary. The sacrilegious attempts against social report quoted several other testimonies of a similar character amidst the constant interruption of M Louis Blanc. The report came to the conclusion from all the information that it had received, that M. Louis Blanc was decidedly implicated in person in Provisional Government, had decreed that they had the affair of May 15th. The report then proceeded all deserved well of the country; and wishing to to speak of the insurrection of June, and the causes avoid the least appearance of reaction, it had pre- | which had in particular contributed to its coming to a served in the Executive Committee the principal ele- head. Between May 15 and June 23 fortunate modiments of the previous government. It was at the fications had been made in the administration: the troops had re-entered Paris, a law on attroupements mission that it beheld the majesty of its sanctuary had been obtained, the public powers had shown more vigilance. How, then, was it that there had been new disasters? Was it true that disquietude was kept had not even ordered an inquiry to be instituted, and alive expressly to prevent confidence from returning. even maintained the existence of the national work | and to organize misery everywhere? The chiefs of houses. The two attacks were both directed against the insurrection were at Vincennes, but their spirit survived among the concoctors of insurrection. At Belleville a club cast balls, and the Club of the Mondesign, however, was different. The object of the tagnards covered the walls with incendiary proclamations, that body thereby revealing itself, though having been dismissed it no longer legally existed. Iwo placards insulting the representatives were tee of Labourers sitting in the Luxembourg, who pro- stuck on the wall, and on the 17th of June other placards, calling M. Caussidiere to the head of the Republic, and anneuncing the organisation of the banquet at twenty five centimes, were affixed. The inflammatory appeals of the clubs, according to M. Arago, had alone cansed the civil war. A witness, placed at the head of the administration of a raildrivers earned 5,000f. and upwards a year, and yet reached mo? It was I. And yet I am accused of way, had stated that in that company the enginethat these men had joined in the insurrection on the 24th of June. A letter was intercepted, directed in preparation, that fire and murder would be had recourse to if necessary, and that he might be sure of being set at liberty. After the control of the cont in the Rue S. Denis and that neighbourhood, and this to be realised, it is necessary that the terms of being set at liberty. Mobs assembled every evening everything announced that something was about to be your report should disappear. I conjure you to susattempted. Every man having been armed by the pone indefinitely the meeting of the Assembly. Then | Provisional government there was but little diffi appeared the manifesto of M. Lamartine, in which it culty in procuring the means of combat. The report was proclaimed to the world that France would ab- traced the manner in which the national workshops left.) stain from all propaganda, when the expedition were organised, and declared that the brigadiers who against Belgium was publicly undertaken; the paid the men were the principal instigators. (Agiinvaders were supplied with arms by the arsenals of tation.) Yet the police appeared to know nothing of the state, paid out of the Treasury, and supported | what was going on. The insurrection had its manupartment of the North. The fatal theories the police remained passive. Even on June 22nd of Paris had no knowledge of the order given by the factories of powder, its chiefs, its organization; and developed in the conferences of the Luxem- the Republican guards, who had been previously dis bourg excited in the minds of the workmen missed, received their pay, and appeared the day hopes impossible to realise, and when the after behind the barricades. In May, M. Trouve Assembly was unable to satisfy them it was in- Chauvel, the Prefect of Police, informed the Execuvaded. All the speeches delivered by M. Louis live Committee that the national workshops were the Blanc had not been published. The committee had hotbed of the agitation, and the men of the Droits de gave the order to beat the rappel. That order it is Obtained the report of one he had addressed to an Phomme were the principal agitators. The report, the National Guard, and it was for that reason that Thiers, and communicated to him the result of their send consisted of two thousand men, as there was were the real assembly of the people, and that if the out, declares that the object of the movement was not one o'clock in the afternoon he renewed the order National Assembly refused to render them justice nominally a democratic and social Republic, but in the presence of General Changarnier. (Movelier should discover them and that if the nominally a democratic and social Republic, but in the presence of General Changarnier. Essembly of workmen, in which he said that they then, arriving at the day when the insurrection broke they should dissolve them, and that if he was called reality piliage—it was, in fact, a savage war carried ment.) upon to regulate the new society he would never on with poisoned balls. (Movement.) To complete forget that he had been one of the disinherited sons their task the committee would notice the political of the people, and took, in the presence of God, the men it found compromised in the insurrection. M. Oath of Hannibal. The provisional government, in Trelat, on being examined by the committee, had marmura.) instituting the national workhouses, wished to make declared that he considered M. Louis Blanc as the them into an auxiliary army, but they soon passed author of all the evil that occurred in June, as the to the personal fact on which you expressed a wish into the hands of its enemies, and were at the com-plete disposal of Messrs Caussidiere and Louis Blanc. professed by him at the Luxembourg. M. Trelat M. Louis-Blanc.—It I am to be prosecuted as an It was the latter who organized the popular move- had added that he had been his friend, but that accomplice in the revolution of February, that will ment of the 17th of March. Some days before M. since those events he had not dared to speak to him. be all very well. (Murmurs.) But if it is for the Caussidiere, the Prefect of Police, had called toge. M. Louis Blanc had declared to the committee that affair of June, I maintain that it is infamous to con-

400,000 labourers are determined to make table rase him. M. CAUSSIDIERE said, that if he had gone he require muskets; a few chemical matches will should not have returned. M. BAUCHART. - M. Mauvais, examined by the committee, stated that he had seen M. Caussidiere them. go over a barricade in the Rue St Antoine, accom-

of General Changarnier was conclusive. The latter of the 23:d, 24th, 25th, and 26:h of June. But it than one, where I should have had my place. (Hear, that several of them will be sentenced to death and waited on that day on M. Lamartine at the Hotel was said that some of the signatures to the certifihear.) We shall speak of all that hereafter (laugh- shot, but their fate will not be decided till after the de Ville, and found him greatly dejected. M. Lamar cate had been obtained by M. Caussidiere saying to ter), and until then I beg you to defer your judgtine stated that Messrs Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin were privy to the demonstration of the 100,000 that I was seen out of Paris, in a neighbouring town,
M. N. workmen assembled in the Champ de Mars intended during the days of June. Can you affirm that I was expressions in the report. In relating a conversation was been out of raris, in a neighbouring town, to work the Conversation of the Conversation o to waske. The General then called on M. Marrast in my place in the Assembly during the four days of whom he found well disposed, and the latter wrote the insurrection?' It certainly appeared from the that his colleague approved of the conduct of the daily more imminent. To the other causes of alarm under his dictation the order to the municipalities to Moniters, that on the 23rd M. Caussidiere had insurgents, and not that he had taken any active part famours of war are now added, and enlistments take beat the rappel, which brought out the whole of the attered an exclamation, interrupting a speaker in in the insurrection. National Guard and saved the capital. M. Leden the tribune. The shorthand writer who was em-Rollin had told M. Lamartine that it was he who ployed at the moment in taking down the debates of July, still continues, the situation of affairs having had ordered the rappel to be beaten. The Cub of prived that his turn of duty had not come on until grown much worse; new revelations have been made, Clubs, presided over by Sobrier, and the Club of the after two o'clock. Hence it did not certainly result Rights of Man took an active part in those events from that certificate that M. Caussidiere, though They were in direct correspondence with the mem- present in the Assembly, was not also in the Rue St bers of the government, The arms with which they Antoine. Another representative, M. Proudhon, on the barest denunciations, domiciles are searched the country were supplied by the arsenals was also sworn to by several witnesses. On the 25th and personal liberty is violated. The powers role by of the state. Sobrier had established his head quar. of June he was seen on the Place de la Bastille, and terror, and the Parisians submit, without even daring | ters, with the consent of the authorities, in a building | was met on the other side of the barricades by two to ask what will be the consequence of this desperate of the Civil List; 500 muskets and 30,000 ball car. of his colleagues. M. Proudhon had given no other upon the amendment, and after two divisions, par state of things, which can end only in the destruction tridges, furnished by the Prefect of Police, on an explanation of the employment of his time than that of Paris, either by the insurgent workmen, whenever order of the Minister of War, were stored in that he had remained two hours in admiration of the be doubtful, the amendment was carried by a mabuilding. Sobrier had taken on himself to send 500 sublime horrors of the cannonade. ('Oh, oh,' and jority of 329 votes to 313, which leaves a majority or 600 men to the provinces to revolutionise the laugh'er.) When interrogated as to his presence in country. Those men received 10f. per day out of the the Faubourg. M. Proudhon had answered, that the Treasury. Those two clubs possessed manufactories | emcute was socialist, but that he had condemned it as of arms, the principal of which situate at the Bar- inopportune. A deputy also had heard M. Proudhon riere de la Sante, was directed by Raspail. The re- take the defence of the insurgents. M. Proudhon porter then recapitulated the documents found in had (according to this witness) committed himself so Sobrier's possession. One of them proclaimed the far as to declare, 'that they (the insurgents) had institution of a Committee of Public Safety; another fought with superhuman courage, and that their M. Proudhon said, that the deputy had not spoken | which had already been brought before the Assem

Rollin to countermand the emcute, to the president bis bureau violently, which drew forth cries of the Abbe, to M. Bethmont on this subject, to proof the Club of the Rights of Man. M. Ledru Rollin, Order! from all parts.) The hon reporter further ceed against me as the writer, and the person really are afterwards engraved, to inundate the country on being questioned respecting that fact, did not deny announced that the details of the ramifications of the it. but on the contrary praised kis emissary for the conspiracy in the departments, and other matters, would form the subject of a second report. The attempt of the 15 h of May, and the insurrection of the orders issued on that day were adopted in com. the 23rd of June had, he said, extended over the and the sense of the word 'c'ub,' whether it should mon, and that if they were not executed it was owing whole of France. There were other revelations to be to treachery. The Commander of the National obtained and other truths to be brought to light. M. English or French; to which M. Coquerel put an Guard stated, that he had himself devised measures Bauchard thus concluded his address to the Assemend by vindicating the word as one naturalised in for the protection of the Assembly, which, if execu. bly :- 'Let us, in conclusion, take a rapid survey of France, with a sense peculiarly French. The rest of ted, would have prevented its profanation. The the vast space which we have traversed, and recal the the sitting was consumed in settling that women and Minister of War made a similar declaration, and links which connect the different events to which we added that he was tempted to resign when he found have called your attention. If we have remarked then a sitting is devoted to some lecture from M. his orders disobeyed. The Military Governor of any differences in the immediate causes, as well as Thiers, which occupies ten or twelve columns of the Paris, who had brought away the troops from the in the tendencies, of the sedition of May and the Invalides mentioned, having acted in virtue of au catastrophe of June, it is nevertheless certain that perier orders; the responsibility of the non-executhose two attempts are only the different acts of tion of those measures should naturally fall on the a persevering plot, the idea of which was first manigovernment. M. Caussidiere admitted that he was fested with eclat on the day of the 17th of March. aware of the intention of Sobrier to make a demon- The idea of the factions is always the same- Disstration on the 15th of May, but as he had obtained trust of the country and hatred of the National Asfrom him a promise that it should not be armed, he sembly'—a sacrilegious idea, violating the very prinpaid no further attention to it. One fact, however, ciple of popular sovereignty. It is only the form of proved that he connived at it. M. You had been apthe idea that varies, and becomes more menacing on pointed by the President, Commissionary of Police of every successive occasion. Thus, on the 17th of a representative of the people that he so stated in a the Assembly. That choice displeased M. Caussi. March, the popular manifestation; on the 16th of committee of the Assembly a few days ago, adding, diere, who sent for M. Yon, and recommended him April, the conspiracy : on the 15th of May, the atthat as many reasons at present exist for maintaining to remain at his post in the Faubourg Montmartre. tempt; and on the 23rd of June, civil war. The it as there did for first proclaiming it. This fact is The latter, however, insisting, Caussidiere said to government, which the confidence of the Assembly of great gravity. By showing that 'the snake' of him 'Well return to the Assembly: its fate is in has invested with the task of watching over the figure 1. him 'Well, return to the Assembly; its fate is in- has invested with the task of watching over the fuinsurrection 'is scatched, not killed.' it proves the different to me.' Another witness examined by the ture of the republic, was created in the midst of this committee declared that he heard M. Caussidiere say. sanguinary struggle between order and anarchy. I will throw the Assembly out of the windows. It The victory which our national guard and the army The victory which our national guard and the army was a notorious fact that the Prefecture of Pelice sealed with their generous blood has once more was, previous to the 15th of May, a manufactory for strengthened the basis of society, assured to authority ball cartridges. A representative mentioned an ex. its moral force, and restored to the government its freedom of action. The government has derived question of Caussidiere's arrest was aritated in the public from all fresh aggressions, and so to enable

> distributed. Numerous Voices .- And the documents. All the documents in support of it. (Loud cries of 'Yes,

M. Odillon Barror, the President of the Commitoceeded in the direction of the Bastile. M. | tee, said, it appears to me impossible that when a June, though unsuccessful, not having weakened it. Louis Blane said be went to breakfast at the C fe des report of so much importance is published, any heai-pression of what the documents will set forth. (Sen-But, alas! who can say that an outbreak will not | Panaramas. M. Bauchard then described the scene | tation can for a moment be felt as to publishing the of the 15th of May, in which M. Louis Blane acted documents that are connected with it. That follows The documents were then ordered to be printed

> The President.—The tribune is to M. Ledru-Rollin, for a fait personnel.

friends having cried. ' Vive Louis Elanc.' he silenced day may be fixed for the discussion of this report. him, saying, 'The affair has failed; don't notice me, If I make this request, it is out of respect to the or I shall be arrested.' M. Louis Blanc entered the precedents of the Chamber. But if you consider that mansion occupied by General Cavaignac, has been shop of M. Masson, bookseller, and subsequently pro it is not possible for a representative to remain rented by the government, and a detachment of in- ceeded on foot towards the Rue de la Harpe. He was under the weight of insinuations such as are conseen on the Pont Notre Dame, escorted by three tained in the report, I shall demand to be heard armed men, and a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Na- immediately. (Murmurs.)

The President.—The discussion of the report cannot be talked of at this time. M. Ledru-Rollin has only to speak to a fait personnel. M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.—We wish to have the docu-

ments printed. It is not for myself that I ask it. I have been once interrogated; not one of the charges brought against me is well founded. M. LAGRANGE —It is infamous.

M. Ledru-Rollin — I appeal to men of all shades of opinion. I say that the Assembly should be filled with consternation ('Yes, yes') at the introduction of such a precedent into a legislative chamber. In the first revolution parties were accused and condemned without being heard. You say you have asked for nothing but what justice will have to demand hereafter; yes, hereafter, when public opinion shall have condemned us. Did I not know on the 24th of February that I should one day have to reckon with the enemies of the Republic? (Agitation.) No, you cannot deny me the right to defend myself immediately, for, I repeat, I cannot remain under the load of such an accusation. I shall be brief; the concluding words of the report invite me to concord; I shall defend myself without passion and without anger. I have been accused of having conspired in March. I conspire! Yes, I could have done so if I had wished, for could not the people have done then what they had effected on the 24th of February? (Murmurs and interruption.) On the 16th of April did I not myself go through every quarter of Paris? Did I not order the rappel to be beaten? As to the the 15th of May, I am reproached with having protected an agent of the clubs who came here to warn us that the Assembly was to be as. sailed; but that man I saw at work; I knew what he was and what he was capable of And when the emeute reached this Assembly who made the most vigorous resistance to it? It was I. My colleagues are present to confirm what I say. (Cries of 'Yes, yes.') Who was the first at the Hotel de Ville! It was I; for M. La martine did not reach it until after me. Who was then the most exposed to the balls which might have having conspired! It is wished to cause to weigh on us the responsibility of the events of May and June; accusations of that kind do not judge—they port-that of concord and union. But in order for pend your judgment for four days, for this report is not one of justice—it is one of party. (Denials from the right, and cries of 'It is; it is,' from the

General Changarnier said, that he did not wish to weaken the justification which had just been made to the Assembly, but he felt compelled to declare that at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 16 h of April the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Mayor ment. Minister of the Interior. It was the latter who had written the order for the rappel to be beaten.

The President -The memory of the gallant general was at fault. On the 16th of April the Minister of the Interior, in his (M. Marrast's) presence, M. Louis-Blanc -I shall not allude to the prose-

cution which is about to be brought against the Revolution and against the Republic. (Loud The President —I request you to confine yourself

ther the forty-eight commissaries of police of Paris, on the evening preceding the insurrection he visited found me with those who were engaged in it. I feel the workshops of the tailors founded by him at Clichy. horror at the blood that has been shed. I would not He pretended that those men were animated by the be responsible for one drop of it in the eyes of his tell the upper classes, that if they are not wise the best intentions, but a great number of them were tory and posterity. Certainly, if I had considered the sword of Democles is suspended over their heads, found among the insurgents. As to M. Caussidiere insurrection legitimate, I should have gone to the and if the deputies of the provinces should resist the several witnesses d clared that in several groups of barricades, and as M. Caussidiere has said, I should wishes of the patriets of Paris, they shall be exterinsurgents regret was expressed at his absence, and not have returned from them. With what am I re
minated. Tell your stepid bourgeoisic and National complaints were made that he had n t sent his proached? I am about to take the accusations one Guards, that if they attempt the least resistance, orders, as it was not known what to do without by one. (Marks of fatigue in the Chamber.) If you consider it just that a man accused as I am should

remain under the weight of such charges-(cries of Enough, enough')-I leave the tribune, but pledging myself to reply to my accusers and to confound

M. CAUSSIDIERE.-I protest against the long accupanied by his Montagnards—at least he believed sation brought against me. The facts of it are too ou to manniacture in the greatest secresy, simumter they were Montagnards from their ill-looking faces numerous to reply to them to-day. If I had constitute projectiles, and immediately set out five Paris and accountrements. M. Boson said, that he saw M. spired I should have sacrificed my life at the barri-with some of your incendiary hambs. Caussidiere near the church of St Paul; he passed cades. I protest against those accusations. But I near him with M. Mauvais, to be quite sure that it shall speak, and I shall come out of it as unsullied declaring that all he said was false.

The result of the investigation of the committee, continued M, Bauchard, had saidine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, Solvine, and the source of those testimonies, and why they take the movement of the Both of April.

M. Mauvais, to be quite sure that it shall speak, and I shall come out of the source of the Na serior of the learned that it shall speak, and I shall come out of the source of the Na serior of the Na serior of the Prisoners of the Na serior of the learned that it shall speak, and I shall come out of the source of the Na serior of the learned that it shall speak, and I shall come out of the source of the Na serior of the se tested their veracity. On the other hand, several ambition than to see the Republic triumph by free seas. Their ultimate destination is not fixed. The force of 90,000 men, in the face of which it is scarcely of the island. On Tuesday morning the insurgents to have been proclaimed dictator. The evidence of vepsesentatives had affirmed in a certificate that they discussion here, and not by violence on the streets. Residence of vepsesentatives had affirmed in a certificate that they discussion here, and not by violence on the streets. Residence of vepsesentatives had affirmed in a certificate that they discussion here, and not by violence on the streets. Residence of vepsesentatives had affirmed in a certificate that they discussion here, and not by violence of the insurrection and the military and make the military and military and make the military and mi M. Lamartine corroborated that opinion, and that sa W. M. Caussidiere at the Assembly during the days Certainly, there have been combinations, and more General Brea have not yet been tried. It is supposed a stand.

M. Mauvais considered it his duty to explain some

The Assembly broke up, in a state of great agita-

tion, at a quarter past six. FRIDAY EVENING.—The government has suffered a defeat in the National Assembly to day.

On the order of the day being read for the further consideration of M. Gudchaux's bill imposing a tax upon mertgages, M: Derode moved as an amendment 'that the duty be fixed, not at a fifth, but at an eighth of the interest on the capital.'

After a short discussion, the Assembly divided against the government of sixteen votes. M. GOUDCHAUX then rose and declared that he

withdrew his bill. (Approbation.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 5th. — The chair was taken at quarter past one by M. Lacrosse one of the Vice-Presidente. THE ABBE LAMENNAIS.

The Abbe de LAMENNAIS wished to put a question to the Minister of Justice relative to the matter bly. He referred to the fact that the responsible tional Guard who shall appear in arms in the streets. a man, who amidst the horrors of civil war could go ceeded against for an article which he (M. de Lamon-On May 15th, an individual was sent by M. Ledru to a combat as to a spectacle. (M. Proudhon struck nais) had written and signed. 'I applied,' pursued culpable, if there be culpability in the case. That honourable gentleman left office a day or two after, and my application has up to the present time remained without reply. I now call on the present Minister of Justice to declare what he intends to do in the case. I call on him to authorise the prosecution to be directed against me, and thereby to satisfy my conscience as an honest man.'

M. MARIE, Minister of Justice, replied, when the matter had been previously brought before the Assembly, it had been met by a previous question, which he considered the only proper mode of disposing of it. The situation had not since changed; everything remained precisely as it was. The existing legislation opposed any other course than to proceed against the responsible editor. M. de Lamennais asked to have the judicial proceedings directed against himself; but the state of the law forbade that course from being adopted. In consequence, he thought that the best thing for the Assembly to do was to pass to the order of the day. THE REPORT ON THE INSURBECTIONS.

The PRESIDENT .- M. Ledru Rollin wishes to speak on a fait personnel. (Marks of attention.) M. LEDRU-ROLLIN, amidst the deepest silence, said -When the repart on the late insurrection was read here two days back, an order was given by the Assembly to have all the documents connected with he report published. But no day was fixed for their discussion. As every one — the representatives, our riends, the whole country look eagerly for a full explanation of our conduct relative to the matters spoken of in the report, I have to ask the discussion to be fixed for an early day; Tuesday, for

M. O. Banner, the President of the Committee .teristic, We are sure of Caussidiere, he said, for he has pledged his honour that he would give us twenty-four hours notice before he turned. The sequence. It will be its glory to preserve the Reas the organ of the committee, had to declare that having the utmost respect for the order so given, had at ence given directions to get the papers printed without the slightest delay. The President.—The report shall be printed and

instance.

M. Louis Blanc .- We protest against the whole report. (Movement.) M. O. BARROT .- With respect to the demand now made for an early discussion, we shall do all we can to urge the printer to expedition, in order to have the delay as short as possible, for I can affirm to you

most solemnly, that the report is but a weakened exsation) M. LEDRU-ROLLIN -An early day is absolutely necessary. These documents, where are they? Fix

M. O. BARROT. That does not appear to me to be possible. (Great agitation.) M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.-I insist on an early day being appointed. (On the Left. 'Yes! yes!' You can produce the documents. We insist on having them.

It is our right. Loud approbation on the Left.) A Voice. - Go to the printer's for them. M. LEDRU-Rellin .- Who dares to use such language? There are certain folks who have astrange idea of propriety and justice. (Cries of 'question, question') I demand again to have an early day fixed: the words just uttered by the chairman o the committee are an aggravation of the sentiments expressed in the report. (Cries of 'Yes, yes!' fr. m the Left.) We are told that the language of the report is but a pale and weakened expression of the documents-we shall see that by the depositions

when published. But we deny that such documents exist. ('Ob, oh!') A deposition is a thing regularly warranted and known; your assertion gives us no guarantee of their existence-(loud interruption)of any such existing as you describe. A Voice on the Left.—They are all pure delations M. O. BARROT: The opinion which the Assembly can form of these matters is the weight that is due to depositions-to decide all this would be to enter on

before the documents are printed. A Voice: You have already done so. M. O. BARROT: I must, however, say, that this a bad commencement. (Great uproar, and cries of

the discussion, and that we are determined not to do

the order of the day.')
M. Ledru-Rollin: I was atttacked, and now

does not satisfy me! I demand an early day. (Agitation.) M. BAUCHARD (the reporter): We have given the

subject committed to us the most mature examination and our report is a fair exposition of our impressions. (Agitation.) We at once gave some of the documents to the printer, and he refused to receive more, declaring that he had sufficient to keep him occupied till Wednesday. A Voice: And that is only part of them.

Great agitation took place here, a number of per sons vociferating together, and Ledru-Rollin and M. O. Barrot loudly apostrophising each other across M. CAUSSIDIERE demanded that the discussion

should be appointed for three days after the distribution of the documents.

This was agreed to, and the Assembly then rassed to the order of the day. Monday, August 7.—The new Jury Bill was passed to-day in the Assembly, after a discussion of no great moment; after which the project of law relating to

the newspaper press was brought forward. M. Leuis Blanc declaimed in favour of the li berty of the press, which he thought was infringed upon by the proposed measure, imposing certain guarantees on the proprietors and editors of papers. He looked on complete liberty of the press as the correlative of universal suffrage, and would not admit of caution money, because it constituted a

M. LEON FOUCHER made a speech demanding restrictions on the press. M. Tourer thundered forth an odd oration about the liberty of the press, which created much merri-THE SUSPENDED JOURNALS.

monopoly in favour of those who could afford to

The suspension decreed against La Presse and ten other journals, on the 10th of June, has been rescinded. The La Presse, L'Assembler Nationale, and several other journals have reappeared.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THIERS. discoveries, advising him to be upon his guard, and in particular suggesting that he should cease to wear white beaver hat, which he is accustomed to use during the summer.

On the night between Wednesday and Thursday a number of bullets, of which five at least have been detected, were discharged without report, and apparently from some unfinished houses near that of of M. Thiers and aimed at his bed-room window. Some of them struck the Persiennes, one of them penetrating a pane of glass, entered the window and made a rent in the curtain. A little girl was wonnged. BARBES, RASPAIL, AND ALBERT.

The REFORME says:- 'As to the three names, it says that the Siecle accuses us of having so often put forward in our columns, we acknowledge our guilt; and if we have not so often sounded the eu'ogy of Odillon Barrot, it is because we have never seen him but on the steps of the throne, while Barbes, Albert, and Raspail have combatted during fifteen or twenty years for the cause of the people, which is ours. The Siecle marks in italics our declaration that the Citizen Barrot shall always find us such as we were behind the barricades of February. We maintain and confirm it; for if ever it shall please Messieurs the Royalists, to seek to raise up their dynasty, fallen in blood, the Croquemitaines of the Republic will take the field, and then let the Achilles of the Siecle deyour them if he can.'

Several secret societies have been discovered here, which are strongly organised, and who know each

others have been sout off.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) PARIS. SUNDAY Morning .- M. Ricci, the Sardinian envoy, M. Guerriri, the commissioner of the government at Milan, and M. Amalfi, the delegate from Venice, had a long interview with M. Bastide yesterday morning. As far as I can learn from what appears to be good sources, the determination come to is this-England and France are to offer Austria their joint and friendly mediation on the Italian question, and have already settled the basis on which they shall do so. The first condition is to be an armistice, and total suspension of hostilities. Until the answer of Austria be received. France is not to send an armed force into Italy, unless Radetzky should threaten Milan, but in that event General Oudinot is allowed a discretionary power (in order to save the capital) at once to cross the Alps and to enter Lombardy. From this it will be seen that if Radetzky should choose to follow up his recent advantages, the intervention of France may commence before the answer of Austria can be received.

It is confidently asserted that the French charge d'affaires at Turin, and the English ambassador at the same capital, have proceeded, at the request of Charles Albert, to his camp near Cremona. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The envoys f.om Italy having demanded French intervention, General Cavaignae replied that the affair was very grave, as the decision of the French government to interfere might be the signal for the kindling of an European war: and that it would be necessary that he should deliberate upon the subject in the council of ministers. On Friday orders were given for the immediate raising of the camp at St Maur, and General Magnan was ordered to march the troops without delay, and by forced marches, to join the army of the Alps. MEDIATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND BETWEEN ITALY

AND AUSTRIA. WEDNESDAY —A courier was despatched last night from hence with despatches to Mr Abercromby, and M. Reizes at Turin, directing them to go to the head-quarters of Charles Albert and Marshal Radetsky, to notify officially to them the offer of the mediation of France and England, and to negociate an armistice. Despatches were also sent to the English and French ambassadors at Vienna, directing them to offer simultaneously the common mediation of their respective governments.

Bozzolo, July 25.—The King of Sardinia having demanded a truce from Marshal Radetzky, the the marshal replied that he could only grant it on the surrender to him of all fortresses in Lombardy, and, in addition, the important fortress of Alessandria.

These terms were indignantly refused, and the King has issued a proclamation, in which, after eulogising the bravery of his troops, and deploring the want of supplies, he says :- 'The enemy has paid dearly for the conquest of his new positions. We retreat with 2,000 prisoners, whereas he has no trophy whatever to beast of.'

In Milan men of every age and condition have been enrolled in the national guard, and several thousand have marched to join the Piedmontese army. Females of every rank and class were employed in making (artridges; the faubourgs of Milan were barricaded, and defences were thrown up in the outline villages. Reinforcements from Piedmont, amounting to 12,000 men, had arrived at Pavia. 'The cry of ' Death to the priests' is a common vociferation, and nothing less than a wholesale confiscation of church lands to support the national cause will satisfy those who are justly disgusted at the selfish policy of these men.

army the probability is Charles Albert will be compelled to retire on Cremona, and abandon all the positions he a few days since so triumphantly occupied.

DEFRAT OF THE PIEDMONTESE.

The King, on learning the disaster of Rivoli, advanced with 6,000 men from Marmirola, giving orders to the Doke of Savoy, to follow with his troops. A body of 30,000 men were thus concentrated at Vil lafranca on Tuesday, and on that night and yesterday morning the whole advanced in good order, and burning to avenge the defeat of their comrades on the Mincio. The Austrians were in full force, and well provided with artillery. After a desperate battle from five in the morning to five in the evening, in which the Piedmontere showed the most determined bravery, Radetzky advanced from Verona with a reinforcement of 20,000 men, and Charles Albert was compelled to yield victory for the | and Schramm, it was decided that this procession first time in a pitched battle, and to retire on Villafrance, from whence, at break of day, he went to

whelming mass from Monzambano on Volta, and from that height attacked Goito in the rear, and quickly dislodged the Fiedmontese. Prodigies of valour were performed by the Piedmontese. A regiment of Savoy absolutely retook and held Vota for several hours by a charge of bayonets against a strong battery, supported by double the number of Croats. It is stated, upon good authority, that Charles Albert had demanded the intervention of the French, and applied for 60,000 men. Great alarm prevailed in every direction, and the city of Brescia was bar-

Brescia July 28.—The Austrians carried an over

(From the Daily News.) LOMBARDY.—We have advices from Turin to the

1st inst., and from Milan to the 31st ult. The Piedmontese army was encamped on the 30th before Cremona. It was on the evening of that day, that in a will be equally indignant when he learns the true brilliant attack on the enemy the Hulans were state of affairs. routed, and 2,000 prisoners taken. It appears from denial of yours of the existence of the documents is this that Radetski had already crossed the Oglio, so that the theatre of operations, at the date of these advices, was the tract of the Cremonese included between the Oglio, the Po, and the Adda, the Piedam told no day can be fixed; I must declare that montese lines being formed on the left banks of the latter rivers, and extending from Cremona by Piz zegbettonne towards Lodi. A glance at the map will show how near the gates of Milan the contest has been brought. The report of the evacuation of Peschiera is contradicted; that fortress is well provisioned, and is, moreover, accessible by the lake.

A circular has been issued to all the curates of Lombardy recommending them to preach patriotism from the pulpit, in the iquares, and wherever the people meet.' In a proclamation to the people the committee of public defence says :— Let us raise our barricades again, cut the bridges the dykes, and the all German ports would be again placed under roads; let us put desolation between us and the enemy; let us prove that we can resist misfortune, and that should an overwhelming force menace us, we deserve the assistance and sympathy of all Europe. A letter from Milan says, the proclamation of King

Charles Albert has produced a great effect at Milan, and drawn to the King all hearts:

The VENICE GAZETTE, of the 27th, states that the Austrians were repulsed beyond their advanced posts LOMBARDY. - At Brescia, General Griffini was pro-

claimed dictator. Two batteries of artillery were made preparations to fix his head quarters at Milan. By an official bulletin, dated Milan, August 1st, the Italian army has suspended its movement of

retreat. The enemy attacked it at Crotta d'Adde, Corno Vecchio, and Macca Storma, but was repulsed Brescia is preparing a vigorous defence. The courage of the inhabitants has been greatly animated by the announced reinforcements of the National Guard of Milan, the gallant behaviour of General Griffini, and especially the recent visit of General Zucchi. The MILAN GAZETTE announces that the Piedmontese ministry, as well as the Provisional Gevernment of Lombardy, had formally demanded the intervention of France.

Rome.—In the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th no disposable funds in the public treasury. (From the correspondent of the Times.)

CREMONA. JULY 30.—This morning a heavy cannorading in the direction of the camp was heard, and in an instant Charles Albert and the Dukes were on horseback and galloping to the scene of

lenced the cannon of the enemy, and he retired. The Russia. Austrians passed the Oglio, and we are open to the attack of the enemy at any moment he chooses. HEAD-QUARTERS, JULY 30 .- The King quitted Cremona at one past midnight, and all the troops evacuated that position in the course of the night. At eight o'clock this morning the Austrian videttes

entered that city, and I have no doubt it was occupied in force during the day.

Milan was being fortified, the barricades re-established, and a fortified camp formed on the Adda. A new appeal had been made to women of all classes. recommending them to manufacture ball cartridges. In a word, the warmest patriotism animates the

Milanese population. Such a people is worthy of independence and liberty.

NAPLES.—Despatches from our Naples correspondent of the 30.h ult. have been received. Our correspondent gives the outline of the Sicilian constitution, from which every aristocratic element of the constitution of 1812 has disappeared. The peerage for life

is abolished, and an elective senate substituted. (From the correspondent of the Daily News.)

The Piedmontese army had fallen back to the right bank of the Adda, it was therefore doubtful whether the purpose of Charles Albert was to fall back upon Milan by Lodi, or on the frontiers of Piedmont, by Pavia, or finally on the Duchies.

The Austrians, who, as has been seen, entered Cremona soon after the Piedmontese left, on the 31st ultimo, imposed a contribution of two millions, and made many prisoners among the citizens.

In the evening of the 2nd, M. Castagneto, private secretary of Charles Albert, arrived at Turin, and was threatened by some thousands of persons with

M. Pareto had been obliged to quit the ministry, in consequence of demonstrations of the samn

kind. M. Gustave de Beaumont has been appointed Euroy Extraordinary to London to day.

Accounts have reached Paris by extraordinary express, bringing dates of the 4th from Milan, on which day Marshal Radetsky had reached that city and encamped under its walls. It may, therefore, be

considered that the bridge of Carsano, the position of the canal forts, and all the bridges of the Adda, had been either forced or not defended. Milan was declared in a state of siege on the 3rd inst., by the committee of defence, and the greatest terror reigned in the city. The people appear determined to stand a siege, and to imitate the exam-

ple of Saragessa. Serious disturbances occurred at Florence on the 30th ult., occasioned by the news from Lombardy. The people and the civic guard went in a body to the Palace of the government, demanding arms to march en masse into Lombardy, and crying, 'A bas la Ministere.'

The people carried the Italian tri-coloured flag, covered with crape. The next morning the ministry resigned.

The grand duke went in person among the people and announced that a levy of 10,000 men would be immediately ordered, in which all young men, from eighteen to twenty-five, would be included; that all such men, between twenty-five and forty, as wished tojoin the army as volonteers, had only to assemble, and arms and means of transport would be given them, as well as pay, while they were in the field. This announcement caused the restoration of tran-

A battle is said to have been fought on the 5th between the Piedmontese aed the Austrians near Milan. The Piedmontese were defeated. Charles Albert has shut himself up in Milan. ROME -The CITTADINO ITALIANO of Leghorn states from Rome, 26th ult., that Mamiani had hopes

MILAN BESIEGED.

to make the pope admit of a declaration of war. AUSTRIA. We have news from Vienna of the 1st of August. The emperor having refused to return to Vienna, he will send Archduke Charles, who is generally

The debate respecting the appointment of a committee for the purpose of drawing up an energetic address' to the emperor, urging him to return immediately to his capital, has given much satisfaction to the inhabitants.

PRUSSIA.

The dates from Berlin are to the 4th of August. A numerously-signed democratic address will be shortly forwarded from Berlin to the ninety-two members of the Frankfort Assembly who formed the minerity on the vote for the vicar. The address urges them to secede from that body of royal servants. The prospect of a renewal of the war between this

country and Denmark is exciting the greatest discon tent in the three Baltic provinces. We learn that the English envoy had made representations to the cabinet for the amicable Lonato, July 27.—In consequence of the train of settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and a misfortunes which have occurred to the Piedmontese note from Sweden to the same effect has been settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and a received.

(From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.) Berlin, August 5 .- The vicinity of the Linden was disturbed last night by attempts to hold meetings of the 'street clubs,' and by groups singing as The Burgher Guard committee have met, and eighty-four companies out of ninety-six voted that

an address should be presented to the commander-inchief (Rimpler), requesting him to order a general parade of the whole body to-morrow morning, in order that the Administrator's address may be read. and a triple cheer given in his honour. The students and democratic clubs also held a meeting yesterday, and another this morning, at which it was resolved that a procession of the people

should take place. On the proposition of Ottensover should traverse all the streets through which the King had passed, upon his unfortunate parade through the city on the 21st March. GERMANY. FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE. - ABOLITION OF CAPITAL

Punishments.—August 4.—The German parliament have this day abolished capital punishments, and the punishments of branding and bodily chastisement. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. THE SCHLEBWIG-HOLSTEIN DISPUTE. - DISSENSIONS

AMONG THE GERMAN STATES. HAMBURGE. August 4.—By accounts from Copenhagen, of the 2nd instant, we learn that pursuant to

an order of the Minister of Marine, the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, will be strictly blockaded from the 15th inst. The Swedish court is highly displeased at the rejection by Germany of the overtures of peace; and it was generally thought that the Emperor of Russia

The order from the Prussian Minister of War that there shall be no parade of troops on Sunday next, and consequently no allegiance to the Archduke

John, as administrator, is such an act of open defiance of the Frankfort dictation as must considerably impair the ideal of the German unity. The Duke of Brunswick's order of the 1st inst. is that though he approves of the central power being placed in the hands of the Archduke John, yet that

the employment of the Brunswick forces shall be at the disposition of the administration, in the same manner as they were at that of the diet. Thus the three powers, Prussia, Hanover, and Brunswick, may be considered at open variance with the Frankfort parliament. Advices from Hamburg of the 4th instant, an

nounce the fact that Denmark had given notice that blockade, dating from the 15th current. It was hoped that this decided step might bring about a settlement of the Schleswig question. What effect it may have upon trade remains to be seen. It is still positively maintained here that the whole

of the north of Sohleswig is in favour of the Danes, and that on a late occasion the inhabitants of Maac holm, at the mouth of the Schlei, received two boats' crews who landed there with open arms. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2 .- The opinion is entertained

here by many that the dissension among the German states, and the resistance to the central power set up sent from Milan to defend the bridge at Lodi. The by the particular governments, will be of great as construction of the intrenchments round Milan was sistance to the Danes in the further prosecution of the commenced on the 31st. Preparations were made to war. Accounts from Petersburg are awaited with send waggons to meet the French army, in case it anxiety, as to the determination of the Emperor should cross the Alps. Charles Albert had already when he hears of the refusal of General Wrangel to agree to the armistice on the conditions arranged by the diplomatists at Malmce. The whereabouts of Cabrera seems not to be very

distinctly known; as some of the letters from Catalonia talk of his having crossed the Ebro, and others of his retreat towards the Pyrenees, The captain general says that he (Cabrera) has been obliged to break up his force into small parties, which are so incersantly hunted by the troops that rebels come and present themselves for pardon from sheer M. Mon has refused to go as ambassador to Vienna

and General Manuel de la Concha has refused to se as minister to Berlin. BELGIUM. (From the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

Brussels. August 6.—The obstinate refusal of the German Diet to ratify the armistics between Prussia and Denmark will be attended, it is feared, with deplorable consequences for the peace of Europe. From information received to-day, Russia has openly insisted, through the medium of M. de Meyendorff the Czar's ambassador at Berlin, on the conclusion The firing arose from a reconnaissance enforce made of the armistice. Unless it be concluded by the 15th, by the Austrians. It was supposed at first to be the Denmark will recommence hostilities, and inevitably advance of a large corps, but our artillery soon si- demand and obtain the assistance of Sweden and UNITED STATES.

New York, July 25.—The most important item

of news is the introduction, by Mr Clayton, to the Senate, en the 19th, of the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon, California, and New Marie 2007. WEST INDIES.

THE INSURRECTION OF THE ST CROIX NEGROES.
On Sunday, July 2nd the blowing of couch shells

and ringing of bells announced the revolt, and on the following day about 5000 met armed with swords. bill-hooks, and fire-arms, and demanded their emancipation of Governor Van Sholton. They sacked the police office and the judge's house. The whipping-post was uprooted, and carried in triumph to the wharf, and thrown into the sea. They then destroyed the house inhabited by the judge's assistant. After that they went to the fort and released the prisoners. and told the authorities that if their freedom was not proclaimed by four in the afternoon, they would burn the town, and for this purpose they had a quantity of inflammable matter in their possession.

them they returned into the country and commenced the work of destruction. Upwards of one hundred negroes have been shot, seven have been condemned, and two have been shot at the Fort gate. The principal ringleader is at large with a number of his followers. A provisional government has been ap pointed, but the prosperity of the island is irretriev-

ably ruined. At St Eustatia there had been a revolt of the ne grees, in repressing which several were wounded The ringleaders were taken and placed on beard the Dateb man of war Pyl, bound to Curacoa, where they would be tried. It was also stated that four negroes were killed during the insurrection at St Eustatia.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- On the motion of the Marauis of CLAREICARDE, the Reproductive Loan Fund Institution (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. On the metion of Lord Monteague, the Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Rum Duties Bill was read a second time. The other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS -The LOED ADVOCATE, in

speech of details, in proof of the in fficiency of the existing law with regard to the registration of births, &c., in Scatland, and to that of marriage in that country, which he considered a public reproach, moved the second reading of bills having for their object to place these subjects on a more satisfactory basis. A somewhat hostile debate ensued, in the course

which the postponement of the measures until next months, others suggesting the propriety of affirming the principles of the measure by reading them a second time, and the then postponement of them, in order that the people of Scotland might have an opportunity of considering the suggested enactments and the amendmests, of which notice already had been given, in the interval between this and the ensuing session. At length the motions for delay were withdrawn, and the bills were read a second time, the Lord Adrocate taking till Friday to consider whether he would press the bill turther this session or not.

At a quarter past three the sitting was suspended till

On resuming, Mr Labouchele, in answer to Mr Hume stated that it was not the intention of the government to institute any further inquiry into the management of the Merchant Seamen's Fund until the bill for altering the navigation laws had been passed. DESERTION OF SEAMEN AT QUEBEC .- And in answer to

a question from Mr Monsell, the right hon. gentleman Quebec were engaged in devising means for putting a stop to the desertion of merchant seamen at that port. SUGAR DUTIES .- Lord J. Russell, in reply to a ques-

tion from Lord G. Benrinck, said it was not his intention to bring on the Sugar Daties to night, but he would give the noble lord timely notice of his intention to nearly £400,000 per annum. The course upon which the school; and the results to the javenile paupers were most

forward some remedial measures. Lord John Russell suggested Tuesday as the only day open to the right honourable gentleman for such a

EMIGRATION .- Lord J. Russell, in answer to Lord Ashrev, said that the government would be happy to that government could grant no funds for this purpose.

Lord G. BENTINCE asked when the half million loan gress of education, and consequently the progress of them from vise, and putting them in possession of useto the West Indians for labour emigration would be pro- | accial happiness and well being, and at the same time | ful knowledge, would be most valuable. posed by the government. Lord J. Russell raplied after the Sugar Duties Bill BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.-Lord J. RUSSELL gav.

sit from twelve to three, to take the orders of there would be at least thrice the amount of revenue the evening to go into committee of supply. AMERICAN POSTAGE, -Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr Cardwell, said that he could not lay on the table the | States, where the advertisement duty was on a proper (Hear, hear.) correspondence relating to the American postal tariff, as

negotiations were still pending. Me P. Howard begged to ask her Majesty's Secretary for Poreign Affairs whether it was the intention of her

her allies, to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, for the pacification of the north of Italy? Lord Palmerston assured the house that her Majesty's government was deeply sensible of the importance of putting an end to the war in the north of Italy, and he proper circulation of land. As to the legacy and prowas happy to be able to say that this sentiment was bate duties, the interest of the state and of the comshared by the government of France. The result of munity would be best consulted by abolishing them alto-

which was that in concert with France ministers were gether, and placing on them duty applicable to the actaking steps in order by amicable negotiations to bring | quisition by bequest of every description of property, that war to a termination. (Hear.) to propose to disagree to the amendment made by the

should exceed the rate of tweaty-three in 1,600 in any system of direct transion would be the enormous economy locality, the Board of Health should have power to send in collection. Pully two-thirds of the present expendi- house with five or six children? down inspectors without any petition from one-tenth of ture under this head would be saved by carrying out the be separated from their parents, and sent to a distance the inhabitants. He considered this the more necessary in consequence of the certain approach of the choiers. He only sought to raise the necessary revenue of the em. | was impossible to deal satisfactorily in the present ses-On this subject he did not wish to excite any uzdue alarm, but he felt he should not not a fair or friendly dustry of the country and the happiness of the com. drawn. part either to the house or the public if he was to conceal the fact, that it had been ascertained that the cholers was advancing in precisely the same track which therefore he thought it necessary to state a few facts ministers and consuls abroad. He found from a return these there had been 10,138 deaths, and 4,618 cases of (Hear, hear.) cure: so that the propertion of deaths from that maindy at St Petersburg had been in the proportion of fifty. in every 190. At Moscow there had been 9,457 cases, of which there were 4,809 deaths. It was further stated makes, especially as the evidence taken by the comthat at Odessa, the other extremity of Russis, there had mittee on those estimates had not yet been printed. Deen 133 cases, of which forty-four ended in death, and only thirty-three had recovered. In various parts of Lord John Russell's assenting to the postponement of the Besserabia the cholera was advancing rapidly, and in Committee of Supply till Wednesday. Fontarabia, Bucharest, and other places, the Greatest alarm prevailed. At Gos, during the last week, the the house adjourned at a quarter to one. cholera has increased, though the mortality ha inot been that city, nearly the whole population had periched. At Jass; the deaths had been at the rate of 100 o 130 per previous evening, asked the Marquis of Lansdowne day, and the consul stated that the malady appeared to be of quite a novel character, being so rapidly destructive that the victims were carried off in too or three lished by the Sicilians, after their successful revolt, and This was attributed to the extrem a heat of the season, and it was added that all the tribunals and their head? It had been said that her Majesty's ship schools were closed; and, to increase the misery of the Porcupine hadt cen dispatched from Naples with a genpopulation, an enormous swarm of locusts had appeared | leman named Far an, belonging to the British Embassy. Jassy the cholera was raging with great violence. At would not recognise its independence if a republic were Belgrave it was prevalent; and a swarm of caterpillars, established there, but that it would be recognised as a such as never before had been seen, had appraised in the valleys, and destroyed every plant—the roads were liter. Genoa) were declared King. He hoped the government the malady raged in a most dreadful form, and the cozeni stated he had not heard of a single case of recovery. had it in his power to do so. from Grand Cairo. The consul-general stated that there | no participation, direct or indirect, in the separation of the Asiatic cholera had appeared in a form of unusual Sicily from Naples. When it became evident that the eity teelf; but what was most melancholy and extraor. her Majesty's ministers advised the Sicilians to elect a possible aid from medical men of great experience, and advice was not accompanied with anything like a threat, saved, but every patient had died in the course of a very | Sichians declined to act upon the suggestion, and her few hours after the first attack. He (Lord Morpeth) did Majesty's government then advised them to elect their not suppose that the adoption of this bill, or any of its S wereign from amongst the royal families of Italy. In ould be expected to arrest the approach of this the course adopted by the government in reference to maiignant and mysterious disease, which seemed to be Sicily, her Mejesty's government had nothing to brooding over the whole of Europe; but still all testi- regret. mony on the subject went to show that if they could not | Lord STANLEY thought, the answer of the noble mararrest its progress to prevent the arrival in this country, | quis anything but satisfactory. The noble marquis had they still might very materially modify its effects, if not not explained how it was that the English government save some districts altogether from its ravages. He had had so far abandoned their position of neutrality, as to with him a very able volume of the British and express their intention of acknowledging as an indepen-

deciminted by its ravages were the poorer classes. thus expased to the attacks of this most malignant and Smith O'Brien, a member of the house, had been armysterious disease. On these grounds he felt just fied rested, and was now in custody on a charge of high in calling upon the committee to adopt this amoudment, i treason. convinced that in making the proposition he had done what in him lay to prevent the extent of this most vernment Bill, and the Mulitia Ballot Suspension Bill, dreudful pestilence. (Hear, hear.) A considerable portion of the evening was spent in discussing the Lords' amendments.

two houses differed.

of into a Committee of Supply.

would appear, and the class of people who would perdence.

the air was damp from exhalation, from rivers LEY withdrew his motion.

those exposed to these noxious influences. In fact clubs, was read a first time,

be affected by it. The locality would be where

and marshy grounds, or where vegetable and animal

during the last visitation of the malignant disease it

in the elcinity of the water-courses, and in districts

which were notoriously in a bad sanitary condition.

These were the localities which invited and wooed the

approach of the cholers, and the class which had been

raged most severely in Manchester and other large towns | passed.

Several of the amendments were agreed to, and some

another stage and adjourned.

FOREIGN MEDICAL AND CHIRCAGICAL REVIEW, contain | dentkingdom the rebellious provinces of a friendly

ing an article which showed that in any country it was power, before the insurgents had sufficiently established

possible to foretell the locality in which the cholera themselves to justify us acknowledging their inde-

matter was, by negl-ct, allowed to accumulate, and the On the motion of Lord Cotteman, a bill with this title,

class of people who would most severely suffer would be and having (as he observed), special clauses relating to

were severally read a third time and passed. The reports on the Churches Bill, on the Preclama-Poor-law Union Charges Bill were brought up and re-

pointed out in a most lucid manner the impediment

equalities which so injuriously characterised many fea-

After a short discussion, the motion was negatived

Mr Hume pretested against going into Committee o

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and

TUESDAY, August 8.

whether this country had in any way interfered with

respect to the form of government that should be estab-

with respect to the individual who should be placed at

kingdom if the son of the King of Sardinia (the Duke of

The Marquis of Lanedowne said the government had

A short discussion followed, after which Lord STAN-

SUPPRESSION OF ILLEGAL SOCIETIES (IRELAND):BILL .-

Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and

Their lordships forwarded the other bills on the table

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met at twelve o'clock

The SPEAKER informed the house that he had just re-

The Turnpike Reads (Ireland) Bill, the Canada Go-

Supply at that hour of the night on the Naval Esti-

without a division.

ethers dissented from; and it was determined to ask a ceived. The Westminster Improvement Bill was then read a conference with the Lords on the points upon which the

eccond time. second time.

Poor Law Union District Bill.—On the question of which it might truly be said, in the language of Closvo law Union District Bill.—On the question of which it might truly be said, in the language of Closvo law Union District Bill. Spect to the assertion of many statemen, that there was that the bouse should go into committee on this bill.

Two clergymen defined in the Union between TAXATION .- On the motion that the house resolve it.

Mr Ewant rose to move that it is expedient there be Sir H. WILLOUGHEY said the bill would involve the one of that class of questions which had always suca revision of our present system of taxation; especially with a view to extend the commerce of the country and outset from being supposed to advocate any vast or sud. taxation. The present system of taxation was a comnew establishments—namely, out of the poor rate.

plete maze and labyrinth, and the Chancellor of the Ez-Mr Bolles said the hon, gentleman was under some They ought to do something to convince the people of this period of the session he should not have ventured to were fully known to the country at large, he would adthis country that they appreciated the patience with bring forward any measure which would really increase dress himself to some of the more prominent objections. which they endured their privations. No people could the pressure of the poer-rates. It would, in fact, dimi. It was said that scoret voting would be an innovation on be more deserving of attention at the hands of the ge- nish that burden, by producing a wise and economical the present electoral system; that it would not prevent nent the value of the exports from this country had the bill to compel any increased expenditure. By the box would not secure secresy; that it was un-English, fallen off two or three millions. They could only make act of 1844 children in workhouses were taken from their and calculated to produce immerality, lying, and deceit, up for this loss by extending their trade with China and America. The first thing, therefore, they should do of their being over-educated; but the legislature was was the case. The franchise was originally unconwould be to reduce the tea duties, and as soon as possible | bound to take care that they received some education, | trolled; but persons of influence gradually undertook should have weight with the government and the house. pense of education was greatly increased by having a mockery, a delusion, into a real and substantial right. therefore, the employment of the people. The people into a district, to the school of which the whole of the were beginning to complain loudly of these duties. At children in those unions would be sent, and the com-Liverpool and Manchester associations had been formed, missioners might form such districts, but they could do medes of redistributing the taxation of the empire, and The act of 1844 had been rendered ineperative, both in session was strongly urged, more than one han member | which it was oppressed so injuriously, not only to the tricks in the country to fifteen miles, and by the limits. upon ten required thorough revision. Ten was an union in London. The total number of children in the article which, from being merely a luxury of the rich, workhouses was 51,237, of whom not more than 11,000 had become a necessary of the poor, and were the duties were with their parents; so, that, under any circumupon it placed on a proper focting, there would scarcely stances, the evils of separation could not be great. be a limit to the consumption of the article—a result Many unions in Hampshire and Berkshire were prevented which, while practically most productive to the revenue, from establishing schools by the limitation he had rewould create an immense increase in our trade with ferred to. The workhouses were greatly overcrowded-China, and thereby a vast addition to the employment of an evil of most serious magnitude; but, if schools were the poor. With a duty of is, on tea, he had no doubt that provid d, the work houses would be sufficient for the adult England would become the great depot of tea for the whole paupers. But the mais ground on which he proposed western world. The duties on tobacco, also, required in this bill was the welfare of the children themselves. mediate and thorough revision. This was a tax which fell As the law stood they were placed in wards apart from very hardly upon the poorer classes, with whom tebacco their parents, who had no control over them. Constant was a necessary of life. There could be no doubt that a communication between the children and the adult pan. proper reduction of the duties on tobacco would ma- pers was absolutely unavoidable, and nothing could be terially augment the revenue, for at present, the exces- more demoralising. The girls, in particular by their sive amount of the tax so encouraged fraud of every de- intercourse with the women paupers, were exposed to scription in the conduct of the trade, that the far greater almost certain corruption. In the union of Penzance, proportion of the article sold as tobacco, was either in Cornwall, the least pauperised district south of the smuggled altogether, or so extensively adulterated, as Trent, the average rates were 10d. in the pound ; in the stated that the Earl of Eigin and the merchants of to produce, in comparison with the consumption of the edjoining union of Falmouth, they were 2s. 8d.. In the commodity, a very inadequate revenue. A simplification former union there was no separate establishment for tion of these and similar duties would enable the govern- the children; and the girls, as soon as they reached ment to make larger reductions in the cost of our cus. the age of sixteen, and were admitted to the women's toms department, and almost to dispense ultimately ward, invariably turned out ill, and their history was with our coast guard, a service alone costing the country most deplorable. The Falmouth union had a separate

right hon, baronet the member for Tamworth had en- | beneficial. The parish of Lambeth had also a separate COMMERCIAL DISTRESS .- Mr Herries asked the noble tered, in the abolition or reduction of duties, had been establishment for their pauper children at Norwood: lord whether he could find a day for discussing the report attended with such beneficial effects to the country, in and the results had been most favourable. It was deof the committee on commercial distress, as the house every respect, that he was only surprised that the pre- sirable that the pauper children should rather be taught would not stand well with the country unless some dis- sent government had not more determinedly followed in to do useful work than to spend much of their time in cussion was had before they prorogued, and that with a his footsteps. There was the article of soap: it was what was usually called book-learning. (Hear, hear.) view to pledge themselves early next session to bring generally admitted that cleanliness was something be- But instructions in useful arts could only be given youd a m re comfort, that it was an absolute virtue, a where large numbers of children were brought together. circumstance essential to the public health, but the At Norwood some were taught gardening, some agricul. excise duty on the article, while it interfered most in- tural occupations, some tailoring, some shoemaking, and juriously with trade, effectually precluded the due pract other useful trades. By enabling unions to combine for tice of this virtue. He considered that it would be an this purpose great good would be effected; and if the excellent thing to abolish altogether the duty on soap limitations were removed the schools would only be es-

greatly cramping a branch of commerce which might Sir W. Joliffe admitting the kindness and benevootherwise be largely extended. He objected, forther, to lence which had dictated this measure, disapproved of the duty on bricks as interfering more especially with the the means by which it was proposed to be carried out. affecting Wednesday's sittings, and propose that during window tax, for instance. There was the duty on fire considerably less expense. Their disorder and insuborate at Westminster was of a strong political character, as hou. the romainder of the session, the house should, on Wed. insurances, again; if this duty were reduced one-half, dination rendered a stricter discipling necessary—they members would, no doubt, remember: it was when the orrupted the children and rendered the old paupers mithe day, and from five c'clock during the remainder of derived from it. The duty on advertisements was one serable; and all these evils might be avoided by providing which might be reduced with infinite advantage to the separate wards for the women, some of whom might, revenue as well as to the community. In the United with great advantage, be sent to some of our colonies.

Mr Henney believed that the bill dealt with a much footing, the number of advertisements which paid duty to the state, was 10 millions to 700,000 in England. The larger subject than was generally supposed. The old law stamp duties needed close revision, for at present, while on a basis least calculated to benefit the state, they present bill might be construed to include all. The Majesty's government, either singly or in concert with operated most injuriously upon the poorer classes of right hon, gentleman's speech was the most perfect conthe community. Mr Stewart, in his able essay on the demnation of our workhouse system; for he admitted 'Facilitation of the Transfer of Landed Property,' had that a child could not be placed in a workhouse without placed by the unequal imposition of these duties on the (Hear.) landed as well as personal. Mr Huskisson bad empha-Public Health Bill, Lord Mobbeth moved that tically urged the commutation of our taxation, and the there the children were at no great distance from their Lords' amendments on clause 8, and said he did not mean | perty. In this view, Mr. P. Thompson, Sir H. Parnell | no provision for the religious instruction of the children: lerds on the clause at the instance of a most reverend fully concurred, and the right hon, member for Tam. parents. It was true they were so at present; but in

views which he advocated. He asked for no wild change, of fifteen or twenty miles? With so large a question it

pire by means less oppressively weighing upon the in. sion; he hoped therefore that the bill would be with-

Viscount Ebrington said the expense likely to be in-The CHANCELLOB of the Excheques said that he curred under this bill appeared to excite great alarm; agreed for the most part in the principles enunciated but were hon, gentlemen opposite aware of the great it had pursued in 1832, and that its approach had been by his hon, friend, and he had endeavoured to act upon expense incurred at present in classification, and in the heralded as it was in the last visitation by the same them as closely as the circumstances of the country had constant alterations required in workhouses for this purprecursors—the influenza and dierrhoas. He regretted enabled him. It would be a source of the highest grati. pose? Every week plans were sent up from the country to state that it did not come in a seftened degree, and fication to him to proceed further in the course suggested for the approval of the poor law beard, relating to alteby his hon, friend, as the finances of the country should rations which might be dispensed with if the children and particulars which had been received from British admit of his doing so. He fully acknowledged the in. were removed from the workhouses. The expense of providing fever wards was also great. It was obvious received from St Petersburg up to the latest date, that in | tures of our taxation, and he could assure his hon, friend | that, by a combination of unions, the necessary accomthat city there had been 17,090 cases of cholers. Of that he would apply his best endeavours to their removal, modation for the children might be provided more cheaply. Allusion had been made to the necessity of separate wards for able bedied women. In many work. houses there were already separate wards for able-bodied women of goed and bud character. An experience of many years as vice-chairman of a board of guardians, led him to the conclusion that the intercourse, even in. cidental, between the children and adult paupers was This led to some conversation, which terminated in degrading and contaminating. In few of the work. houses had the children any opportunity of acquiring practical instruction or learning household work; honce the difficulty of obtaining situations for them out of the workhouse, and the consequence was they soon returned. The evil of contamination was not one that had arisen sinks of iniquity, and the new law had confessedly inwere better managed where the number of children was

of Norwood, Limehouse, or those connected with the hospital at Greenwich. After some further conversation the committee was ally black with them, and with their presence the cholera | would be able to give a distinct denial to these rumours; | sion, meeting on Wednesdays at twelve o'clock, and raged. It was subsequently stated from Belgrade that but from the quarters whence he had derived his infor- sitting from that hour till three o'clock, the sitting to be mation, he could scarcely hope that the noble marquis then suspended till five, at which hour the house should reassemble for the purpose of going into Committee of

small; their different ages offered obstacles to classifica.

tion, which was much easier in large schools like those

Colonel Sibthorp, amid the general sympathy of the house, stood up for the old and laudable practice of making Wednesday a regular holyday, and protested against the innovation of making it a day of hard work,

ting at twelve o'clock had worked well, and that a great abused the unfortunate man in round set terms, told deal of business had been got through. He hoped that him that he was not only a publican but a sinnerit was not the intention of government by this motion to (laughter)—and gave him to understand that they get rid of the morning sittings on Wednesdays in future | would drink no more of his beer, but denounce him to sessions. He endeavoured to show that the present the whole trade. (Laughter.) These two cases he had practice was much better than the laudable practice selected from flity or sixty which had come to his numbers for the motion were alluded to by Colonel Sibthorp. In twelve Wednesdays knowl dge. He seriously put it to the house under that old system, so dear to the old members of whether it was to be tolerated that such a the house, the house had only sat thirty-five hours; in state of things should continue. Were they not twelve Wednesd ys under the present system it had sat bound in justice and in mercy to give to the

An hor. member asked, amid loud cheers, how much voting. (Hear, hear.) In 1817 he was chairman of a practical business had been performed in that time? (Cheers, and cries of 'None!') Mr BROTHERTON admitted that there had been a great Liberal members. The committee sat at the west-end of

deal of talk and very little work in those seventy-two the town, and the object was to enlist the suffrages of hours, and he was sorry that members indulged in such west end tradesmen who had votes in the city. The relong speeches which retarded public business very much. Lord Jone Russert observed, that his motion had

reference only to the remainder of the present session. The motion was agreed to. Mr RAPHAEL then moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt from the legacy duties all charitable bequests, not to private individuals, but to public bodies,

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer appreciated the motives which had induced the hon, gentleman to submit of late, and I have become a wiser man-I will never his motion to the house, but declined assenting to it, for vete again.' In nine cases out of tan, they added this passed. saived a letter from the Lord-Lioutenant, stating that Mr the stereotyped reason of the present state of the saving clause, unless you get the ballet for us. (Hear,

figences. Leave was ultimately given to bring in the bill, on the In Ireland, priests and landlords seemed to vie with distinct understanding that the government did not each other in intimidation. The evidence of 1895 contained thereby pledge itself to its principle.

THE BALLOT -Mr H. REREELEY rose to move, 'That it is expedient in the election for members to serve in the intimidation of the priests, maintained that their own tions of Fines Court of Common Pieas Bill, and on the pirl'ament that the votes of the electors be taken by was perfectly allowable. One of these, Mr Wilcox, said way of Ballot, He observed that, after the able manner in which the ballot had been advocated by Mr Grote votes of his tenants. (Laughter.) Col. Bruen roundly and others, he might perhaps be accused of vanity and maintained the right of landlords to discharge serval ts or presumption in meddling with so important a subject, eject tenants for not voting as they wished, mentioning of which it might truly be said, in the language of Cicero instances where he had exercised that power's for punish-

compulsory education of the poorer classes of this coun- seeded more by the force of their own merits than by the on the tenantry, and stated that the ballot was absolutely try. It was also objectionable as increasing parochial ability of their advocates; and on this ground he trusted necessary. The same state of things had prevailed in hundry, already too heavy. As the trusted in the same state of things had prevailed in the hundry, already too heavy. with a view to extend the commerce of the country and to increase the employments and comforts of the people. The time had now come when it became necestary to consider the taxation of the country with a view to it; revision, and he begged to guard himself in the country with a view to it; revision, and he begged to guard himself in the country was outset from being supposed to advosate any vast or sud. of separating the children from the parents. He deden change from the system of indirect to that of direct cidedly objected to the mode of meeting the cost of these the leaders on both sides of the house, he was not withhabits of the electors into one continued lie. Surely, out hopes of seeing them come forward as the advocates then, there was something in the present system which chequer could confer no greater benefit on the country misapprehensions as to the provisions of the bill, which by this house in 1810, but had been rejected by the oncouraged truth. So far from this, he maintained that then by reducing to order the present undigested mass, he was glad to have this opportunity of removing. At upper house. Assuming that the merits of the ballot be summed up in that comprehensive term 'humbug.' (Laughter.) Standing orders were passed every session against the interference of peers at elections; but the most extraordinary illustration of the way in which vernment. In consequence of the events on the conti expenditure of money. There was nothing whatever in bribery, if it prevented intimidation; that the ballot these orders were attended to was furnished by Mr Dodd, in his 'Parliamentary Companion.' He gave, in a tabular and alphabetical form, the list of boroughs in which parents and placed under proper care. He had no fear | First, as to its being an innovation, he denied that such peers exercised influence in the return of the membersthe tobacco duty. The system of indirect taxation otherwise a constant succession of panpers was growing the control of the opinions of those beneath them, and these fifty-seven were returned by the direct influence of principally aff cted the poorer classes. They were also up; for those who had none of the attractions or asso- then bribery and corruption crept is. The ballot was a the aristocracy. In all there were forty-nine peers and the greatest sufferers from the adulteration of articles on cintions of home to deter them from the workhouse were most conservative measure, as tending to pretect the twenty-five wealthy commoners who exercised a direct which high duties were placed. These considerations too apt to return there. It was obvious that the ex- franchise, and convert it from a mere nominis umbra, a influence in the return of members of parliament. (Hear, hear.) In the face of such a statement as that But the principal consideration was that these duties schoolmaster and schoolmistress in every workhouse, At present, the franchise kept the word of promise to what a farce were the sessional orders! (Hear, hear.) tended to lizhit the extension of their commerce, and, and this bill provided that four unions might be formed the ear and broke it to the hope. The arguments by which it was contended that the ballot would not prevent brinery were very sophistical. Would any one purchase goods without the certainty that they would be delivered ? for the purpose of pointing out to the government and nothing more; the erection of the school and every other Look at Great Yarmouth—see the agents there with to the country the most practicable and beneficial outlay would have to be determined on by the guardians. bowls of sovereigns before them; the voter entering at bouse? The not unfrequent custom was for a candibowls of sovereigns before them; the voter entering at one door, receiving his bribs, and going out at the other door to vote as he was expected to do. But would and fully impressed with the true character of these any one invest a sum of money—would the Duke of manifesto. telling them that they are 'free and inde in especial of relieving commerce from the burdens with London and in the country, by the limitations of the dis- door to vote as he was expected to do. But would and fully impressed with the true character of these moving that they be read a second time that day three trading classes but to the whole community. The duties tion of the annual outlay of the Richmond send down Lord A. Leenox—or would the manifesto, telling them that they are 'free and inde Richmond send down Lord A. Leanox—or would the mannesto, tening them share they may have moneter speculator, Mr Attwood himself, undertake such a traffic if there was no certainty of the result being ob. tained? He could not believe that such would be the this address, he and his agents were putting in force every than for the governments of different countries to vie with regard to perfectly agree, also, that there is nothing more foolish than for the governments of different countries to vie with wring and extort from them their promises in his favour; tuencies, the good effected in large boroughs and counand when he had at length screwed them into returning ties, by the ballot, would be a sufficient counterbalance. him by means of these abominable appliances, the candi-(Hear.) The small boroughs would not be in a worse state than they now were, and public opinion might date would turn round and coolly tell his constituencythose bought and intimidated unfortunates - that he was operate beneficially upon them. He could not believe the most honoured man in the world, in being elected that the ballot box would fail to ensure scoresy. by their free and unbiassed suffrages. (Hear, hear, and America had been referred to, but in America there was laughter.) Then, having been thus returned to that no reason for concealment, for property was so genehouse, whenever such a question as the ballot was rally diffused, and tyranny was searce. In America they brought forward, he (Mr Berkeley) had always observed had the ballot, and needed it not. Here we needed it that such candidates were ever foremost to enact the but had it not. In answer to the allegation manly British lion, and indignantly protested that they that the ballot was un-English, he would refer could not support the ballot-it was against their conto the practice of the clubs, where were assembled valour, learning, and wealth. These all sought protection -from what? Perhaps from ill-will, intimidation, or tyranny. No one would accuse these men, members of parliament, and others of unmanliness. But they he had always looked upon as the propagandists of viosought protection from the bully, from the Sir Lucius O'Trigger of society, who if excluded from a club, would | lence, but he hoped for success from the growing influconsider it 'a very pretty quarrel as it stood,' (Hear, ence of enlightened public opinion. He implored the house to emancipate the constituencies who had sent hear.) But was there not a bully of politics, as well) them there, and who, by their recent conduct in most as of society? Undoubtedly: and he eschewed equal arms, and sought to wound in the dark. If the victim excited times, had deserved so well at their hands. was a tradesman, his credit and custom were assailed : (Hear, hear.) Give the people the ballot, and they if a tenant, let him look for ejectment; if a servant, would have in their gratitude the best security for the stability and security of the national institutions. for his discharge. (Hear, hear.) He accused not hon, (Hear, bear.) gentlemen of unmanliness because they adopted the Colonel Thompson, in supporting the motion wished ballot; but he asked them to extend the same protecto call the attention of the house to one objection which

tion to others. It was said by the opponents of the had been urged against the ballot. It had frequently ballot that the statements of the deplorable degradation of constituencies were exaggerated, No one would bebeen urged that the exercise of the franchise was a duty, and should be performed openly; but it should be relieve this who had read the evidence before the commembered that the members of a court-martial, assemmittee of 1835. Before the committee of 1835, Mr A. bled as they were to perform most solemn duties, yet Cockburn stated that the only method of detecting bribery, mutually agreed upon, was by making it uncertain were bound by a solomn oath equivalent to the secres; whother the agreement would be carried out. A number of the ballot, not to disclose the votes or opinions of any assist in spreading information as to emigration, but Another excise duty which he would fain sweep away was tablished where the expense might properly be incurred; of witnesses connected with Westminster stated that the duty on paper, a duty materially impeding the pro- and the results to the children themselves, in rescuing much i. firence was exercised by the government efficers, have the same protection? (Hear, hear.) He (Col. Thompson) believed in his heart that there was no hos and by persons of wealth; so that the tradesmen were much more influenced than those in a small borough | tility on the part of the people to the hereditary aristewould be by direct bribes. Out of 13,000 registered electoracy of the country, and that therefore there was no tors in Westminster, only 4,500 had voted at the prece- reason for keeping from them a concession which was ding election; and a great number of others avoided essential to the freer exercise of their most sacred pricomfort of the people. There were other taxes in rela- A much greater benefit would be the removal of the wood being placed on the register. Such was the character of viliges. With these few observations he begged to se notice that he should move the suspension of the order tion to which commutation might be adopted — the men's wards in workhouses, which might be effected at the election in Westminster in 1837. In 1841 the election, Mr P. Howard opposed the motion. Colonel SIBTHORP did not intend to vote on this mo tectionists worked heaven and earth to return a member | J. Russell to settle his dispute with his mutiaous troops as he best could. He had never advocated, and he to support the right hon, barenet the member for Tamnever would advocate, the ballot, Lard Dubley Stuart supported the motion. Mr Unqueant, as the representative of the Chartists tleman's cause was especially favoured by the ladies, and Radicals, the bon, member must be labouring of whom large bodies turned out (laughter) and can under a delusion of an extraordinary character, the vassed in his behalf with as much earnestness and vehe- | Chartists know little of him, and that little is not of a

formidable tailors, quite of the Cuffey school. (Laughter.)

noble lord now at the head of the government and other

were numerous, of tradesmen disfranchising themselves.

rather than be subjected to the terrors and horrors of the

worrying system. (Hear, hear) A common reply to

those who asked a trade man for his vote was, 'Thank

one, but I have suffered too much from the exercise of it

mence as any paid canvassers could have done. He kind to induce them to make him their representative,] would select two cases out of innumerable ones which | wished to state why those parties had lost their confihad come to his knowledge and the authenticity of dence in abstract terms and meaningless reforms. Me which he could himself attest. He should state them protested ugainst the time of the house being taken just as they had been detailed to him by the trades- up with such idle motions. (Ironical cheers.) He held men themselves. The first case was that of a to the old fashioned opinion that the ballot was an unman at the west end of the town, who had very strong | English practice. He had been sent to that house to opinions on the subject of free trade. He had been all | control the government, to watch the conduct of public men, and to use his best exertions to procure a reduction his life a Liberal, and was anxious to vote for the bonourable and galiant gentleman opposite (Sir De L. Evans) In the course of the day before the election, six carriages The fair occupants of these carriages entered the tradesand organic changes in its institutions. man's shop, and there was no cajoling or threat to which they had not recourse, in order to extract from him a promise that he would vote for Captain Rous. In word, they worried the unfortunate man to that extent not only by menacing to withdraw their own custom.

of our constitution, and secrecy was the exception from but by threatening to denounce him to others of their it. Our courts of justice were open, and so were the merchant—John Cochran and Co., Glasgow, wholesale acquaintance who would do the same, that although he discussions of both Houses of Parliament. The votes of tea merchants—William Shackleton, Aberdeen, woolcould not be intimidated to vote against his conscience every member of parliament were known and published stapler—Thomas Charles Burns, Avondale, writer to the hear.) He (Mr Berkeley) had the curiesity to call the following year on that man to ask him whether he had | therefore, was adverse to the whole spirit of our institusucceeded in pleasing his customers, but he assured him tions. The hon, gentleman proposes no alteration in that he had not. (Laughter.) Of the six families reprecharge which was made by the honourable gentle- the pressure which makes them amenable to law and sented by the six coroners, four with all their connexions. never set foot again within his threshold because he had man who is sitting near him (Mr Hume, as was refused to vote. (Hear, hear.) The man, who was a understood), that only one in seven of the male permost respectable trader, had requested that his name sons of adult age were to have the right of voting. In should not be mentioned in the house, but he (Mr this one in seven he proposes to leave the power of Berkeley) would take any member aside and satisfy Therefore one-seventh of the male adults of this kingtradesman estimated the loss to which be was subjected by that scandalous exercise of tyranny as amounting on the whole to not less than £60 per annum. (Hear, to the inquisitors of that state, a secret and despotic power over all the affairs of this kingdom. Sir, in hear.) The case was certainly one to point a moral, if not to adorn a tale, (Laughter.) But the beauty of it the case of a democratic constitution I could well unwas, that a few months after Captain Rous turned round, derstand any one saying, 'the sovereignty is placed followed his leaders, and, throwing completely over- in numbers. There are so many millions of adult males in this country, it is for them to decide; they board the persons who suffered all that wear and teer of conscience in his service, voted for free trade. have nothing to do but to say which party has the (Laughter.) How well might the ladies who coerced majority, and if they choose to exercise their powers the unhappy tradesmen exclaim, 'What shadows we are secretly they should be allowed to do so.' But such is -what shadows we pursue!' (Loud laughter.) The not the nature of your present electoral constitution. of an unhappy publican. (Laughter.) His case had a has attributed to the electoral body is, that it is a select double aspect. It exemplified evil effects as well of de-body. It is only a portion of the people of this country mocratic as of aristocratic interference. Here the aris- who have the elective franchise, and, therefore, the tocracy and the democracy were both united in doing franchise is a trust reposed in them which they are to the wrong thing. The publicau was waited upon by exercise for the benefit of the whole community. Well, a lady of high rank, who, having called at his house and then, the question is new, how can they best exercise sent for him to her carriage, made a strange overture to it? How can they exercise it in the manner most him. 'You serve my house with beer,' she said. The pub- likely to be conducive to the good of the community ? I lican replied in the affirmative. 'I understand that my eay that they will exercise it best if they give their servants also use your house.' The publican assented. votes publicly—if every man is obliged to say, 'Well, then,'continued the lady, 'I have called upon you | 'I give my vote for such a person,' to inform you that if you don't vote as I wish, not only knows that he must abide by his vote. He shall you lose my oustom, but any servant of mine who He did not deny but that both intimidation and corruphereafter sets his foot within your door I shall immediately discharge-vote as I wish, and you shall always have that, on account of some abuses, they should surrender a our custom, and I will see what I can do for your son in great principle, and one which he considered a vital and the Custom House,' (Laughter.) Frightened by the threat, or allured by the promise, the publican got up of these considerations, he did not believe that the sup very early in the morning and voted for Captain Rous, porters of the ballot would achieve their object, if the

peacs of mind or in any other sense. It so happened that adopted, and the honourable gentleman follow it up by a bill, he would oppose that bill, convinced that the obday night orgies at his house, (Laughter.) They were very and that in addition to not producing any good, it would be productive of much mischief. Mr Coboun delivered a lengthy speech in support of the Mr Muntz denounced the speech of Lord J. Russell as a mass of sophistical twaddle, delivered for the mere purpose of getting rid of this quistion. He admitted of little use; but he was convinced that it could be made secret, and, if so, it must be productive of peace and adantage to all classes. Mr Woon and Mr VILLIERS Supported, and Mr Napiri opposed the motion.

Mr BERKELEY replied, and the house divided, when the Majority in its favour The new opposition, surprised at its own success, re-

ceived the annunciation of the numbers with a double victims of such tyrancy the protection of secret volley of very loud cheers. committee appointed to carry out the election of the o'clock. WEDNESDAY, August 9th.
HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The house met at twelve

The Bankruptcy Bill was read a second time, as was also the Provident Association Frand Prevention sult of his experience on that committee, was the conviction that the evils complained so much of in 1835, ex-The report on the Steck in Trade Exemption Bill was isted in an aggravated form in 1847, and that the instances then brought up and received.

The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill, the Criminal Law Administration Amendment Bill, the Money Order Department (Postoffice) Bill, and the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, went seve-Gol, I have no vote; when I was a younger man I had, rally through committee. The Churches Bill, the Proclamation of Fines (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, and the Poor Law Union Charges (No. 2) Bill were severally read a third time and

The order of the day for the second reading of the Remedies against the Hundred Bill was read and dishear.) The same system prevailed all over the country. charged, on the motion of Sir William Clay; it being understood that the present law on the subject was not likely to work any hardship before the government introsome remarkable disclosures as to the conduct of two duced a measure to obviate the inconvenience that had magistrates in Tipperary, who, while strongly denouncing

been complained of:
At three o'clock the sitting was suspended till five. A

Mr H. BERKELEY gave notice that he would early next asssion, move for leave to bring in a bill for taking the votes at the election of members to serve in Parlia-

scribed the disastrous effects which open voting produced Great Britain and Ireland and a separation of the two Lord John Russell replied, that an association doubtedly illegal.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—The house then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. Mr WARD observing, in the course of a speech of details as to the various matters involved in the several votes, and with reference to the recommendations contained in the many conta ference to the recommendations contained in the report the existing electoral system was one wast lie, and might of the select committee on this head of expanditure, that of the select committee on the votes, as originally proposed, would be £208,000; the excess of expenditure, there.

posed, would be £208,000; the caccos of capeticure, therefore, for the present year, as compared with the last fore, for the present year, as compared with the last would only be £5,148. The first vote having been put a protracted debate ensued, involving the whole foreign policy of the country. The most noticeable point of fact discussion was the following portion of Lord J. Russell's ensech in reply to Mr Cobden:—I think that if the present in the present cussion was the ionowing potition of Local Hossell's speech in reply to Mr Cobben:—I think that if the present French government, being wiser than the late government of that country, should deem it proper to rein all no fewer than 62, in England and Wales, contain-ing 43 000 inhabitants, and returning 98 members. Of to have been extravagant of late years, it would furnish a good occasion for us to carry into effect retrenchments which would not otherwise be advisable. (Hear and cheers.) I think that the committee which has lately sat has pointed out severa' sources of expense which might has pointed out severa sources of expense which might be very well the subjects of inquiry and of careful amendment in the course of another year. I quite disagree with an hone gentleman who said it was not fitting to sub-In putting them forth they could scarcely be supposed to ject the estimates to the consideration of a select com-In putting them forth they could scarcely be supposed to have any other intention but that of damning their own mittee. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be very unadwisable and unusual—it would be shirking the responsicharacter fer sincerity, and they could not surely free themselves from the charge of deceit. But how well did the candidate follow the example thus set him by that the candidate follow the example thus set of a candidate follow the example thus set him by that the candidate follow the example thus set him by that the candidate follow the example thus set him by that the candidate follow the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by that the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the candidate follows the example thus set him by the candidate follows the c 1838, and I think the hon. member for Montrose (Mr departments, to reconsider expenses which they may have each other in attempting to have large armaments. (Hear, hear.) I quite agree that, as a general rule, such a course is most unwise. I do not think, however, that we are exactly in the position of the United States of America. We are naturally more involved in all those questions which concern the continent of Europe; but still, I think, the powers of Europe would all do well if they modified their expenditure for the maintenance of armaments. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.) I can assure the hon, member that it was never our wish to quarrel with the government of France-(loud cries of Hear, hear) -and, even in the short time that has lapsed since the revolution of February, we have shown, I think, that it has been our desire to act rather in concert, or at all events on the best terms of international relation, with the government of so powerful and enlight. science to do so—they were virtuously shocked at the bare idea of the lying and deceit to which they be-that the present government of France disclaim, most that the present government of France disclaim, most wisely, those projects of ambition which led France, under the Population which led France, under the Population Population Projects of the Population Projects of He did not hope for the support of the Chartists, whom | der the Republic and under the Empire, at first to bril. liant conquests and a terwards to as signal calamities; that the present government of France, and I believe the whole of the French nation, concur in the impolicy of such a course-(hear, hear)-that, on the contrary, their wish is to preserve the peace of Europe; and that, if there is a desire to break the peace of Europe, it existsnot in France-but in other quarters. (Hear, hear.) [cannot say that I think the state of Europe is at present so assured that any statesman could confidently predict, for any number of years, the continuance of peace; but, with respect to the government of France, I believe that they are animated by a sincere desire to preserve peace. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the powerful government of Russia is animated by the same desire-(hear, hear)and, England. France, and Russia all concurring in a desire to maintain the peace of Europe, there is not the least probability of that peace being disturbed. (Hear,

> Several votes were agreed to, and at one o'clock the bouse adjourned. Sankrupts.

Mr Diseaell considered Mr Cobden the professor of a

system of philosophy which was not founded on facts.

Wars, so far from being originated by monarchs or oa.

binets, were caused by popular passious and prejudices.

hear and cheers.)

(From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 8.) BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. Josiah John Crask, of Lowestoft, Suffolk, linendraper,

BANKRUPTS.

John Gatrell, Lymington, upholsterer-Joseph Hub-bard, Dorking, linen draper-George Webster, 43, Hedge row, Islington, licensed victualier-Thomas James Champion, Tunbridge-wells, bootmaker-James Steere, Guildford, watchmaker-Joseph Peace Shuttleworth, Birmingham, mathematical instrument maker-Thomas Wokefield, Lenton, merchant-James Crescent Shaw, Bristol, carrier—David Turner, Sheffield, innkeeper—Charles Lowe Swainson and John Eirchwood, Manches. ter, manufacturers-Thomas Gillespie Ferguson, Henry Taylor, and George Frederick Mauley, Manchester, com

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. Samuel Glover, 72, Park-street, Giosvenor-square

E Asheroft, Kirkdale, Lancashire, merchant's clerk-E Evans, Toxteth park, Lancashire, joiner-J Fittall, shire, farmer-W Jolley, Claines, Worcestershire, cattle dealer-T M'Kinley, Liverpool, lodging-housekeeper-S Pointon, Gillowheath, Staffordshire, wheelwright-J Rowley, Black-park, Denbighshire, victualler-J Snape, Liverpool, licensed brewer-J Wanstall, Dover, journey. man carpenter—J Warner, Healey-upon-Thames, white-smith—R Woodall, Scarborough, Yorkshire, painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. -Thomas Henderson Seton, Glasgow, tavern keeper-Robert Johnston, Aberdeen, shipoweer - Neil Blair, Paisley, calico printer-William Frier, Edinburgh, corn

THE WHIGS.—There is a certain class of trans. gressors who are never penitent but when they are the number of electors. He still leaves us open to that in extremis, and who, upon the slightest relief from reason, immediately relapse into their former misdeeds. Pharaoh is an ancient example of the character; the Whigs are a modern one, though infinitely below, we need scarcely say, the autocrat of Egypt in point of general respectability. In former days, when their political opponents were in office, these patriotic statesmen reserved all their virtuous indignation for the Government which thought coercion the proper way to deal with sedition: whence it has been truly as well as wittily observed, how fortunate it was that Lord John Russell was seated on the Treasury bench in April last, because, had he not been there, he would undoubtedly have taken the chair on Kennington-common. Assailed, however, in the seat of power, the Whigs are as ready as any to show their teeth, and to bring in gagging' Acts and coercion Bills that might satisfy the dictatorial propensities of Cavaignae himself.—John Bull.

RETRIBUTION -Some of the jury who did their duty before God and man in convicting the traitor Mitchel, have been already ruined by the terrorists

A letter from Constantinople, the 19th ult., says: Last Saturday the Sultan saw his family increased on one day, by two sons, born of different mothers, and to whom were given the names Mehmed-Froad (Mahomet's heart), and Ahmed-Kemail-Eldin (perection of religion.)"

THE RISING OF THE MILLIONS.—The multitude are rising from the dust. Once we heard of the few. now of the many; once of the prerogatives of a part, now of the rights of all. We are looking, as never hefore, through the disguises, envelopments of ranks and classes, to the common nature which is below them; and are beginning to learn that every being who partakes of it has noble powers to cultivate, solemn duties to perform, inalienable rights to assert. a vast destiny to accomplish. The grand idea of humanity, of the importance of man as man, is spreading silently but surely. Not that the worth of the human being is at all understood as it should be but the truth is glimmering through the darkness. A faint consciousness of it has seized on the public mind. Even the most abject portions of society are visited by some dreams of a better condition, for which they are designed. The grand doctrine, that every human being should have the means of self-culture, of progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort, and happiness, of exercising the powers and affections of a man; this is slowly taking its place as the highest social truth. That the world was made for all, and not for the few; that society is to care for all; that no human being shall perish but through his own fault: that the great end of government is to spread a shield over the rights of all; these propositions are growing into axioms and the spirit of them is coming forth in all the departments of life .-Dr Channing.

SHELL OUT, LADIES.—In an advertisement published at Vienna, by a committee of ladies appointed to raise subscriptions for a German fleet, all married ladies are requested to contribute for this purpose the money which, according to the advertisement. all wives are in the habit of secretly reserving for their own use from the allowances made them by their husbands for housekeeping.

On Saturday last, August 5th, was registered by Mr Hutchinson, Eliza O'Connor Shelley Cook, the infant daughter of J. Cook, bookseller and news-agent, Upper

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmilletreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westmi ster, at the Oilce, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of Ko. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of West

minster,-Saturday August 12th, 1848

Orwell-street, Ipswich. that hour the house re-assembled.

REPEAL OF THE UNION, -Mr GROGAN was desirous to