depending upon speculation in your desti-

From the moment that it was found that the French Republic had failed to realise the hopes of those who gained it, the English Government, alarmed lest the example of Continental or Chartist weakness and apathy; and again stitute for their own indifference. States should infect the English people, resolved upon setting both law and constitution at defiance, and governing by the sword; and hence we find the staff of idlers increased, while the ability of the people to support them is diminished; we find that, from the Prime their QUADRUPED.

The monster petition to a most ever advocated the cause—together with thirty ment upon the Bank, while he wholly withheld it is so; but at the same time, a money club, ment upon the Bank, while he wholly withheld important fact; the Land Company was others, are to be tried on Tuesday week, at the Old a benefit society, or burial society, in an out the report of the Accountant upon its manage—established upon the broadest principle of co-Bailey, as felons, under the new Act enacted for the Minister of England, down to the lowest detective, all other classes are organised in a grand tive, all other classes are organised in a grand conspiracy against the poor, while they design the attempt, nay, in the announced deternate the attempt of the people to gain a liveli- mination in the House of Commons, not to hood from their labour as sedition and conspi- allow the Kennington Common meeting to racy, and thus drive them to felony and treason.

Nothing could be more natural then, that the don, with scarcely an exception, volunteered duty to tell you that while no power on earth

I have be change in France, which promised so many be-nefits to the working classes, should have in-the abandonment of that meeting would have shall ever induce me to abandon the Chartist spired those of their order in England with similar hopes from similar changes. A similar hopes from similar changes. A similar hopes from similar changes as the realisation of the hopes of the French people was a question of doubt, so long did the English Government tolerate the fiercest political agitation ever known in this country:

The abandonment of that meeting would have sold for, more than the abandonment of that meeting would have been respectively worth, and jeopardised the Chagtist cause, and in defiance substitute that I will not allow my judgment to advocate any less principle as a this side of the water, to the Whig Gagging Bill.

The abandonment of that meeting would have been respectively worth, and jeopardised the Chagtist cause, and in defiance would have sold for, more than the amount of threats and exhortations I attended it; and never did Chartism stand so high as after that would be impossible to be led captive by the opinion of others; and that while I never will too censoriously scan the acts or words of starving men, I never believely worth, and would have sold for, more than the amount of threats and exhortations I attended it; and never did Chartism stand so high as after that to be led captive by the opinion of others; and this side of the water, to the Whig Gagging Bill.

I am not so imbued with conventional absurdity as to be led captive by the opinion of others; in the accounts of the Company, will bear me out to be led captive by the opinion of others; and this side of the water, to the Whig Gagging Bill.

I am not so imbued with conventional absurdity as to be led captive by the opinion of others; and that while I never will too censoriously in the accounts of the Company, and I would have sold for, more than the amount of the water, to the Whig Gagging Bill.

I am not so imbued to visit these men in their prison.

I did the English Government tolerate the fiercest plant and the convertion of the water, whether would have sold for, more than the accounts of the Company would ha political agitation ever known in this country; ple because the people were not allowed time but as soon as the dominion of the middle

cesses into which the more enthusiastic of the Chartists have been led. of which was taken down by Government re-porters; nothing could be more threatening The fabrications and falsehoods of many dethan the character given to the Kennington legates to that Assembly have since come to Common meeting by the Prime Minister of light, and, with an assumption of power which me; while, after calm deliberation and thought, England and the members of his Cabinet; was not deputied to it, it discharged the old I tell you that you may elect a substitute, but nothing could be more slarming to a Govern- Executive, against which there was not a ment than the language used by many dele-shadow of complaint, and it nominated a new gates in the National Assembly; and nothing body to fill that office. could be more fiery than the language used by and alarm, not a single attempt is made to take the necessity of union, I never once comlegal proceedings against the parties until the plained until the country began to see French Republic in its original phase had failed, through the mist. And now I unhesitatingly and the middle classes of France had gained declare that the base and shameful falsehoods the ascendant. And then, emboldened by the told by numerous members of that Assembly vengeance that had been taken upon the French as to the state of preparedness and resolution people, the English Government had recourse of their several districts, was treason and Commons. And now that the Session is over, the credulity of his constituents. and when they expect that they have so cowed popular opinion as no longer to dread opposi-

divert the Chartists from the pursuit of their do) repudiating their acts.

more resolute in their opposition.

of the middle class was collected in Mar- treachery of many; but yet I was perfectly shall's Flax Mill at Leeds, in the hope of aware that in times of excitement, in times of seducing the people from their allegiance to bad trade, and in times of hope, that much altheir Charter. All the great guns of Reform lowance should be made for men who were adwere announced as actors in the piece-Messrs vocating an outlawed principle. During the O'Connell, Reebuck, and Hume were an present session five most unconstitutional acts nounced as the great performers, and the ex- have been passed, and I not only voted uberant local feeling of Yorkshire was to be against, but spoke against every one of them. rallied around them. The time was opportune; until, so triumphant had tyranny become, that, the leading Chartists were in their dungeons, upon the last occasion, I was left "alone in my Press; and I ask you to point me out three but their spirit was abroad, and the result glory," not having a seconder! was the ignominious defeat of the conspirators.

In 1842, when the Corn Law League had hoped to consign Feargus O'Connor, and fiftynine others tried with him at Lancaster, again may be to Chartism, and little as is the hope to their dungeons, a Conference was assembled I entertain from the middle class Government, at Birmingham in the depth of winter, for the vet in my soul and in my conscience I bepurpose of diverting the Chartist movement lieve that such a reaction will come as will into other hands, and for other purposes; but, undismayed by the threatened prosecution, tice, and unnatural speculation to remunerabetween 400 and 500 Chartist delegates mag-

again defeated the enemy. In 1845 a powerful Convention, representing the views of the Middle Classes, assembled has stated), not opposed, but abused and belied, in London, and after a fortnight's deliberation by the whole Press of the empire; hated by their success was to be commemorated by a the aristocracy—dreaded by the middle class also the Chartists, with but poor arrange for prey by the jury class—and compelled to I should have been eulogised as a benefactor, months, the receipts have not averaged above tions that I have submitted to you, as to have ments, assembled, and again defeated the contend against the folly of his own associates enemy. These several instances of Chartist —it is not easy, I say, for a man under such magnanimity inspire me with strong hope that, circumstances to hold his ground, when the QUADRUPED makes his appearance

presenting the middle classes—are exasperated against n.e was that I was not in prison? alto madness that they have not been enabled though I was the first man convicted in 1839. to destroy the RED CAT OF CHARTISM. There have been great and just complaints of the destroy the RED CAT OF CHARTISM. The nate of packing juries in Ireland; but the mede of packing juries in Ireland; but the mode of packing juries in I whom they had set their hearts and minds; and whom they had set their hearts and minds; and portion of my conduct in connexion with the portion of my conduct in connexion with the Chartist movement, it is, that I have not made the confidence. The Company money if they hadn't it; and when they hear that the security are spared from such a charge, as the whole of the jury class is constituted of persons posticutive infidel firebrand, Feargus O'Connor.

The Government acknowledges, the Press mands of every depositor, the members of the confidence. The confidence their all and company must see that the security in the Bank shall not be diminished to an extent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the description of the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the class and mand in this country is the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable me to meet the class and mand in the jury class is constituted of persons post tent which will not enable a fool of myself, and left them a clear stage ing, and which constitutes their crime. Voters for the dissemination of their doctrines. But only can be on a jury; and we have it upon re-

that the People should be warned by the past, ment. let me now call their attention to facts fresh How true the adage, "that one may steal a

Attwood and the middle classes. I nazarded my popularity by resisting that wild and porter of the Government patronage in return porter of the Government patronage in return for his vote.

The popularity by resisting that wild and visionary project; and the people, when judgment had resumed her seat, all acknowledged ment had resumed to have told you that social change, and the several Stamp Acts now is torce in Iron leading the several Stamp Acts now is torce in Iron leading to hope of its realisation, is the best and surest land, and to establish cheap and convenient Courts of foundation for a political change; and I will have now run over our history for the last of the several Stamp Acts now is torce in Iron land, and to establish cheap and convenient Courts of the several Stamp Acts now is torce in Iron land, and to establish cheap and convenient Courts of the several Stamp Acts now i that I was right.

in 1841, cost me over 1001. I drew the sketch moral that I would draw from my narrative is, the poor; and as it is not my practice to praise up, would amount to 290,0001, while the you must be aware of the delight with which of the Fox and Goose Plate upon the table in my constitutes the more than my constitutes the more than my cell; and our success upon that occasion sole strength of the few, and that the working allow me now to show you yourselves in the go,000l., or less than one-third. Now, how property would inspire the Whig Government of garliances, except of garl saved Chartism, although Collins, and many in whom the people had confided, joined in the people had confided to the several people had confided to the seve the move.

the guilty League were answer to escape, 1 and fifty-nine others were tried at Lancaster for their conspiracy. As soon as the leaders were apprehended, and not knowing that we could traverse from the Special Commission to the Assizes in March, the Sturge Conference to the guilty League were answered and fifty-nine others were tried at Lancaster of their cause, would very soon make them had not been betrayed. But you have not the committee reported that that committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that that committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that that committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that that committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that that committee reported that not a single favour belock in the committee reported that that committee reported that in that committee reported that is to accent in the committee reported that in that committee rep

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VOL. XI. No 568.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

William Hewitt, Jublisher

by good arrangements we defeated that move.

The resolution of the Government to supfor reflection. And that Assembly, awed by actuated by the same feelings of remorse, would classes was established in France by the power the galleries—a large portion of the audience of the sword, and when all hope of popular consisting of detectives and spies sent by the a strength they do not possess. I will ask you amelioration had vanished, then did our rulers, government—spent three mortal weeks in abusemboldened by the failure of France, seek vening me because I would not be a party to degeance upon those whose enthusiasm and exu- stroy the triumph we had gained, and which berance had been long tolerated; and to this might have been turned to good account if recess, while the QUADRUPEDS were martoleration must be mainly attributed the exof the country for a fair representation of the forcing a reduction of taxation, from which the Chartist body; and I must do Bronterre labourers would not derive a farthing per cent.? Nothing could be more exciting than the O'Brien the justice to say, that he enforced the And whether will the Chartists consider me of language used by many delegates who sat in doctrine over and over again in the Conventhe National Convention, prior to the presention, of the necessity of having a full and accustody? What chance should I have before a tation of the National Petition, and every word knowledged representation of the whole peo-

Thus I show you that it is in our own different speakers at different meetings held in ranks that those dissensions take place upon London; and yet with the knowledge of these which our enemies rely for their strength, opportunity, and take advantage of passing facts, promptly communicated to the Govern- For three weeks the Press teemed with the ment, and evidently inspiring them with fear strongest denunciation of me, and yet, seeing classes as to the means of securing their to the most tyrannical measures to accomplish treachery of the rankest kind. They were the the same ends; and in these measures they Peter Buzzys of Chartism, and it was he who were unanimously supported by the representiled Frost and his associates into the snare, for tatives of the middle class in the House of no other purpose in the world than to traffic in

Now, my friends, I have shown you the means resorted to upon various occasions to tion from the people, they will be prepared to destroy Chartism; and I have proved to you, submit some new move, the success of which unequivocally, that those means are dissension may confer another 76,000L upon Mr Cobden, and disunion, created in our ranks. I am sure and increased powers upon their order. But in there is not a man in England, who reflects my soul I believe that the savage vengeance of for a moment, that must not be aware of the that class will recoil upon their own heads; and situation in which the National Assembly that the working classes, so far from accepting placed me in the House of Commons. It was their modified Parliamentary Reform, will feel known that they abused me; but still, to serve more than ever embittered against them, and the purposes of faction, my name was associated with every one of their speeches; and you Let me call to your recollection the numerous may judge that it required neglittle nerve to attempts made by the humbug reformers to hold my ground without (as I was invited to

No one suffered more than I did from the In January, 1841, the whole strength folly of some, the ignorance of others, and the

Well, as I have often told you, the acts of tyranny invariably recoil against the tyrant, and, however disheartening the present crisis tive labour. It is no easy task, believe me, nanimously rallied round their principles, and for an alien in a strange land, standing alone in the House of Commons, tinged with the violence of Chartism (as Mr John O'Connell Tea Party at the Crown and Anchor, and there -feared by the trafficking class-the looked-

Mitchel was suspected until he was victimupon the stage, the people will rally around the WHOLE ANIMAL, bristles and all. ised; he was obliged to purchase martyrdom to establi his sincerity; and who does he WHOLE AN IMAL, bristles and all.

The Press—and especially that portion resenting the middle classes—are exasperated or maddles that they have not been enabled to maddless that they have not been enabled to maddless that they have not been great and inst complaints of maddless that they have not been great and inst complaints of maddless that they have not been great and inst complaints of the hountiful and the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the poor—would how I am to pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the happy location of the pay 500l. a week out of the pay 500l. a week out of the remaining of the hap

let me now call their attention to facts fresh in the recollection of every man, and which none can deny.

In 1839, the Chartist movement was destroyed by the sacred holiday, originated by the stroyed by the sacred holiday, originated by the stroyed by the sacred holiday, originated by the stroyed by the stroyed by the stroyed by the sacred holiday or stroyed by the stroyed by the sacred holiday or stroyed by the stroyed b stroyed by the sacred holiday, originated by a voter a glass of mic, but it a supplying these fallings to a class while I as two, three and four acre members, would informer.

Attwood and the middle classes. I hazarded shall have no appeal; to some supply a fund of nearly 1,000%, a week; and I have told you that social change, and the solidate the several Stamp Acts now in tores in Irection of the Government patronage in return to the solidate the several Stamp Acts now in tores in Irection.

ten years and will any man point me out a would be just as heartless—just as avaricious— which I must exhibit this Company,—it is Chartists in England will be found amongst the mode of appointing Select Committees, and to make the mode of appointing Select Committees, and the To resist the new move at Marshall's Mill, single fallacy in what I have stated? And the and would equally speculate in the destitution of this:—that the capital of the Company, if paid members of the National Land Company. And n whom the people had confided, joined in their devotion to their cause, while they allow for your benefit and not for mine; it promises senses can conceive such a thing, while much their devotion to their cause, while they allow for your benefit and not for mine; it promises senses can conceive such a thing, while much their devotion to their cause, while they allow for your benefit and not for mine; it promises senses can conceive such a thing, while much their devotion to their cause, while they allow the promises to the appointment of a Sylvet Com
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To move for the appo land, and his accession to the Chartist ranks starve. They talk of concentration and union, promises me annoyance, vexation, and expense; member of the Company that I would rather of your affairs. as a member of the Association, gave new while their elected servants are allowed to go and yet, from the moment the committee was appointed to the Company that I would rather of the Company out their hands—the North of England was suffering and privation, while the amount pany, as if by magic, your contributions fell off rule is violated, and those who are located, ment of the Company have been accepted by all but in rebellion-I risked my life in resist- spent upon beastliness, drunkenness, and dis- altogether, although the Company was esta- will understand the terms upon which they its members. Put them into practical opera- general meeting of this branch of the National ing all invitations to physical force; and while sipation, upon two nights in the week—Saturthe guilty League were allowed to escape, I day and Monday—if applied to the prosecution the committee reported that that confidence in the working man's Hall, at two o'clock in the committee reported that that confidence in the working man's Hall, at two o'clock in the committee reported that that confidence in the working man's Hall, at two o'clock in the committee reported that that confidence in the working man's Hall, at two o'clock in the committee reported that that confidence in the working man's Hall, at two o'clock in the committee reported that the committee reported the committee reported the committee reported that the committee reported the committee reported that the committee reported the committee

will tolerate the conduct of any who, not deceive the people by invitations to rely upon one simple question-what do you think the Whigs and the middle classes would have given to have me in safe custody during the more value to their cause at liberty or in constitutional judge, a middle class jury, and detective witnesses, if the charge against me was that I was a Chartist? I think upon reflection that all will say they would have missed

never again will I be driven from my course. "Coming events cast their shadow before," and as that rampant tyranny, now flushed with its unconstitutional triumph, cannot much longer govern by the sword, I shall watch the events, to strengthen the power of the working rights through the enactment of the People's

I remain, your faithful friend and representative,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE LAND MEMBERS.

MY FRIENDS, As I told you in the outset, I have not yet done with the Land Committee, nor with the Land Plan : but before I make a few comments upon your position as members, allow me to call your attention to a most striking and startling fact, and I beg of you not to read it carelessly, and dismiss it promptly. It is this— We live in times of the most fantastic speculation, when no project is too monstrous or whimsical for the gullibility of John Bull. Those speculations are not confined to Britain and her possessions-not to Europe, Asia, or America, but embrace the world—all that is from earth to heaven of discovered regions; they are not confined to land and water, but they penetrate, or promise to penetrate, into the bowels of the earth, and the speculators are not repulsed by the cold of the frigid, or the heat of the torrid zone.

Railways, steam navigation, mines, minerals, quarries, fisheries, emigration schemes. poor protecting societies, benefit societies, burial societies, building societies, loan societies. coal clubs, bathing and washing societies, and God knows what else-have been established recommended, and puffed; and I ask you to point out to me one single society, in this age of society speculation, that has been abused. not by the whole, but by any portion of the newspapers in England, whether metropolitan or provincial, that have not expended columns of vituperation, slander, and falsehood, upon the National Land Company.

Now, as it is an admitted fact that those several societies and companies have been established for the purpose of making profit for the promoters, and as they have not been abused, is it not self-evident that the Land Company, being established for the benefit of paid upon taking possession. the poor, is the cause of the opposition of the and bestowing large salaries upon directors, committeemen, engineers, land tasters, surmaking of roads, the culture of the land,

December, in the hope of seducing the people from the Charter.

In 1845 all was apathy because trade was good, and again a New Move Conference assembled in London, the party always taking advantage of Chartist excitement and strength, advantage of Chartist excitement and strength, stitute for their or the Charter—would very new compunented both the manager and the speedily make the English people the most head clerk upon the critical accuracy and perhead clerk upon the clerk upon the critical accuracy and perhead clerk upon the critical accuracy and perhe a-year from the Government, and who spent considered by the working classes, while, at The Press bases its assertion that the Char- seven mortal days in drawing up his report; the same time, I feel the impossibility of indi-In 1848, Chartism, after five years of an un- tists are but a rabble, upon the fact, that of and although the investigation into the Bank vidual energy becoming a substitute for the interrupted lull was again roused to action by all associations in the world, it professes to be constituted the main object of the inquiry, yet the French Revolution. The monster petition the largest, while, in my conscience, I believe did that Chairman abstain from a single coma benefit society, or burial society, in an out the report of the Accountant upon its manage- established upon the broadest principle of co- Bailey, as felons, under the new Act enacted for the of the way village, in a remote part of the ment. But as upon no question—and especially operation—in fact a huge Benefit Society, and tist body put together.

Now, my friends, I have reviewed the past; your attention to that portion of the Report and as nothing is more indispensable than a which characterises the accounts of the Company and what I now contend is, that if the location is more indispensable than a which characterises the accounts of the Company and what I now contend is, that if the location is reviewed the past; within a reasonable time, the process of location, and transportation of Frost, William was a Company established upon good faith, and Jones, so familiarised your minds with the and what I now contend is, that if the location is considered.

> keeping a mere debtor and creditor account; would have been respectively worth, and and these are intended to be made the first victim been kept from the commencement. Every members would act upon the same good faith. hour of trouble. I never should cease reproaching farthing received has been acknowledged in But I will now prove to you, beyond dispute, myself if those thirty-one men, or any of them, the "Northern Star," and every farthing ex- that neither combination, confederacy, nor co- were convicted upon the evidence of the villain pended is entered and vouched for in the operation exists amongst your order; and, Powell, upon whose oath twelve honest men would weekly labour books, or by receipts for all that, instead of the ruling maxim being, not hang a dog; and, therefore, I sent for Mr Roberts other expenditure which is not of the nature of "Each for all and all for each," the governing to come and see the prisoners, to conduct their labour-while, if I had kept the accounts as maxim is, "Every one for himself, and the defence, and to retain the most eminent counsel in bankers or merchants keep theirs, the original devil take the hindmost." documents from which those accounts were furnished must have been overhauled, in if there was combination, confederacy, and coorder to prove the accuracy of the general operation, every man located would draw as known, that although Cuffay is one of the oldest

> Now I am not prepared to admit any, the which I was compelled to furnish a balance am not now finding fault with any individual, for the defence of Vernon alone, you will say whesheet for the committee, was hundreds of but I am showing you that selfishness is the ther or no the whole expense for the defence of pounds out of my pocket. But always keep mainspring of human action; and, in point of those thirty-one men to be tried for a transportable your attention fastened on one GREAT FACT, fact, there should have been a Committee of offence, is to fall upon my shoulders. Perhaps that the Chairman, from the commencement, Observation, to inquire into the situation of Douglas Jerrold, as Aladdin, and a professor of sought to make the Bank the mainspring of every man to be located, and no member who moral force Chartism, will give you his mite, upon the Company, and withheld the Accountant's could do without it should in justice have application to him. And here let me state, in passreport upon the perfect manner in which the accepted it. Bank accounts are kept. Always bear in mind I mention those striking facts, in order to prepared an article under the head that when I admit any imperfection in the impress upon the minds of all the absolute mode of keeping accounts, that imperfection necessity of bestirring themselves, and when -a slasher-in reply to Aladdin's dim light, which arises from the impossibility of keeping them the hired profit-mongering Press has the inso- glimmered in Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper last in the same manner in which a merchant's or lence and vulgar audacity to talk of Mr O'Conbanker's accounts are kept, and which may he presentable in a perfect state at any moment, let me tell you that the most fortunate thing while the accounts of the National Ford Company that the accounts of the National Ford Company that the most fortunate thing made of it, and that Company to tell the presentable in a perfect state at any moment, let me tell you that the most fortunate thing made of it, and that Company to tell the presentable in a perfect state at any moment, let me tell you that the most fortunate thing made of it, and that Company to tell the presentable in a perfect state at any moment, let me tell you that the most fortunate thing made of it, and that Company to tell the presentable in a perfect state at any moment, let me tell you that the most fortunate thing while the accounts of the National Land Com- that ever happened to that Company, and to made of it; and that Cuffay, and those who are pany are taken from volumes of labour books, and spread over a period of two years and four months. While the directions of the pany are taken from volumes of labour books, every society of which I have been a member, and spread over a period of two years and four is, that I am not a paid servant; not that I would ask all who make heart of the pany and those who profess to love justice; and I would ask all who make heart of the pany are taken from volumes of labour books, every society of which I have been a member, apathy of those who profess to love justice; and I would ask all who make heart of the pany are taken from volumes of labour books, and those who are and spread over a period of two years and four is, that I am not a paid servant; not that I months. While the directions of the committee to the Accountant were to make out a fer their labour, but because I hold it to be an oritical belong short not of the amount or irrefutable truth that the noid which of any lity and dissipation, would not be better applied in critical balance sheet, not of the amount ex- irrefutable truth that the paid chief of any defence of those men. It is all nonsense and humpended upon each estate, but a critical analysis undertaking is a slave, and a serf in the hands bug to talk about the frequent app als made for under the head of different items; such as— of those who pay him; he is obliged to pros- such purposes, for I tell you that if a thousand what the cottages cost; what the roads cost; titute his own judgment to their caprice, pounds a day was required, it could be furnished in and what agricultural operations cost. In and to choose between the adoption of error pence without detriment to a single donor; and to answer to which I showed distinctly-firstly: and fallacy, and the loss of pay, and hence show you the difference between English and Irish the absurdity of such a distinction; and, se- becomes their slave. condly; the impossibility of making it, and Now it must be indelibly impressed upon appeal was made for such a purpose to the Irish for this reason—that horse power being a main your memory, that the committee appointed item of the expenditure, might be applied to investigate the affairs of the Land Company £10,000, if required, would be subscribed in a single item of the expenditure, might be applied to investigate the affairs of the Land Company the three different operations in portions of was presided over by a Government Official. each day; for instance, drawing stone, lime, and sand one portion of the day; drawing road that two questions were submitted to the Chartists to be sacrificed to Whig tyranny, or sand one portion of the day; drawing road stone another portion of the day; and ploughing, harrowing, or drawing out manure another portion of the day. Now, these are some of practicability of the Scheme; and that for a practicability of the Scheme; and that for a shamed to visit Cuffay in his prison, and shake the imperfections that struck a regular Ac- month the whole bearing of the examination of him by the hand, and I am not ashamed to publish countant accustomed to investigate merchants' witnesses by the Chairman, went to establish it to the world, for I adopt Lord Grey's motto, and and bankers' accounts; and, indeed, so critical, the fact that the Bank was the foundation, STAND BY MY ORDER, and especially when or rather so absurd and partial, and, as he the be-all and the end-all, of the Company; they are the victims of oppression. hoped, so damning a report did the Chairman that, in fact, it was the very mainspring of the require, that he had the folly and the ignorance financial department, the question of accounts keard of one of their names before. But I do know to insist that because 6,000l. in Exchequer being a mere question of figures, and that of enough of Cuffay to pledge my faith that he would Bills were in the hands of the broker, instead the Bank a question of principle—in fact, the rather commit self-destruction than be a party to reof in the hands of the manager, that therefore basis of the whole superstructure. The Ac- commend or tolerate cruelty, plunder, or assassinathat amount was a loan from the Bank to the countant was directed to see the Exchequer tion. It is always the custom of affrighted leaders Land Company, just the same as if a merchant, Bills and the money with his own eyes; he to ahandon those of their party when they are with two breeches pockets, was to make one saw both, he made an elaborate report of the charged by the Press and society with grave and his debtor and the other his creditor; while, the whole account of the Bank, from its establish serious offences. Such never has been my practice, fact is, that all the money should have been in ment down to the morning upon which he and such I trust never will. I tell you, in conciuthe hands of the broker, and none in the hands reported, and what will the clients of this imof the manager; but the object of this Whig partial Whig Chairman say—those poor people tool was to prove that the Land Company was whose interests he was so anxious to protectbankrupt, and drawing upon the funds of the what, I ask you, will they say when they learn

Well, now I come to another, and a not less the rights of the poor? wealthy? If I had established this Company important, branch of the subject—namely, the

pared to go to suppress any movement which is calculated to diminish their profits, wholly December, in the hope of seducing the people the attainment of the Charter—would very he complimented both the manager and the 80l. for their 3l. 18s.; and 60l. 70l., and be complimented both the manager and the 80l. for their 5l. 4s., I will consent to bear the

You ask, how I prove this. I do it thus: unconstitutional measure. lightly as possible upon the funds, while the Chartists in London, he never heard the name of fact is, that of the 250 located, although many more than one of those who are accessed with him Now I am not prepared to admit any, the slightest, imperfection in the accounts of the National Land Company, while I am prepared to assert and prove that the hasty manner in the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to assert and prove that the hasty manner in the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one bill of £316 sent by one solicitor for the defence of the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same offence. Now, when I tell you that I have had one to take their trials for the same of the same o

Bank, while the accounts showed—and as I have that he suppressed the Accountant's report of repeated a thousand times—that not one single the Bank altogether, never once mentioning fraction had been withdrawn from the Bank. it, never telling the committee that he had And then the Accountant reports that I should received it, and never reporting it to the have taken receipts for the aid money. Now House of Commons? Now was not he an what a folly that would be-the aid money is honourable, upright, and impartial judge? anxious to administer justice and to protect

As to the question of practicability, Mr Finin connexion with a set of profitmengers, re- unanimous determination of the several layson, the great actuary of the Government, Member in the House is incapable of propounding ceiving six and seven per cent. for their money, branches that the Company shall not be wound stated distinctly that he could not see and would solid measures of Reform, as, in our opinion, withup. Here, as in all other matters in which I not say THAT THE PLAN WAS IMPRAC- out the slightest tinge of politics, the motions of the have had connexion with the working classes, TICABLE, if it was protected by law; and I Hon. Member for Nottingham embrace the most veyors, master builders, and solicitors—then I find their resolution most magnanimous, but now tell you that it is my determination so to comprehensive social Reforms, and confer credit the trap would have been baited by the Press; their practice most pusillanimous. For several frame the plan, upon the basis of the proposi- upon those who elected him :visit the locations of the bountiful patron? Samson was a strong man, but that neither of my enthusiastic friends would have wished to docupy more than forty minutes in proposing said The Government acknowledges, the Press mands of every depositor, the members of the who have placed their confidence, their all, and reiterates, and all confirm the fact, that want Land Company must see the necessity of intheir hope in my keeping, would have felt that mittee to inquire into the several branches from their hope in my keeping, would have felt that of employment is the principal, nay, the only creased vigour to save the most glorious in- I had betrayed them and dishonoured my trust, which the revenue of the country is raised, for the a fool of myself, and left them a clear stage for the dissemination of their doctrines.

I believe that there is not a Chartist in mot more respect and honour me for having fallen into the trage.

As there is nothing more necessary than they would be a support the most glorious in the dissemination of their doctrines.

But I believe that there is not a Chartist in England, who will land, nor a working man in England, who will land the pursuit, than they would if I had betrayed them and dishonoured my trust, dissatisfaction, and distintion that any country could ever boast of lovalty; and when I seek to employ them at remunerative and productive labour, and at good wages, I am a heathen, a deceiver, and a left them a clear stage of discontent, dissatisfaction, and dissitution that any country could ever boast of lovalty; and when I seek to employ them at the project, and battle, and defeat part on the project, and battle, and defeat proposition; but while they talk firmly and the "Northern Star," and the converse of ascertaining the expense of ascertaining the cond and the convention to the converse of the country is raised, to the cond and its the the purpose of ascertaining the cond and the convention to the converse of the cond and the convention to for their food, while none can deny that the would very speedily wind me up; and then, And what would have been my feelings if I had lease at exorbitant high rents, the rents herceforth want of employment and low wages is a con- notwithstanding the juggler, the Company allowed the folly of others to place me, and you shall be regulated by a commission appointed by the

plements upon my back, as the frieght would more than balance their value.

Your faithful friend and unpaid bailiff.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S. As I still continue to receive letters adverse to the proposition for raising the price of shares, those who write them could not have read the announcement in the following week's "Star." as in that I stated that we had abandoned the intention of raising the price of shares, and they remain precisely as they were before. But what I require is the payment of the weekly contributions, and the payment in convenient amounts of the shares not yet paid

CUFFAY AND OTHERS.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My FRIENDS.

What right have you to complain of the ty-ranny of the law, when you are not prepared to supply those accused of violating it with the means of defence? Coffay-as honest a man as ever breathed the breath of life, and as sincere a man as the purpose of strengthening the hands of a weak tions were disposed of by raffle, the chances of of those thirty-one men. The English law presume I have before stated the impossibility of two, three, or four acres, a house, and aid money, every man to be innocent until he is found guilty England to fight this first battle with this new and

> It is a remarkable fact, and one which should be ing, that the editor of the "Northern Star" had

week, but for which article I was sorry spirit, I have no hesitation in saying that if a single

I know nothing of the thirty other men. I never sion, that Cuffay will be sacrificed if you are apathetic, and that you, and not the law, will be his oppressor, as with your assistance he may triumph over an unconstitutional Act of Parliament. I remain, your faithful friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the following notices of motion given by Mr FRARGUS O'CONNOR, upon the last day of the assembling of Parliament, and we offer them as a contradiction to the assertion that the only Chartist

'To move for leave to bring in a bill to appropriate and the scheme as a national godsend. Or 30l. a-week, from which deduct 8l. for Directite under the Benefit Societies Act. a sufficient amount of land to each union workhouse suppose that Prince Albert, or some philan- tors' salaries of clerks, stationery, And it is my intention, if it is your wish, to hadied my intention and In land, to employ the able thropic nobleman, had devoted his time exclusively to the erection of cottages, the
should be much obliged to those who exclaim
faith, but you must ever bear in mind that upon
labour, instead of making them degraded paupers;

[November 1] "Never wind up," if they would inform me you and you alone rests the possibility. I will and, further, that all profit from the labour of persons

to occupy more taan half an hour. This rule to be enforced upon all questions excepting those of Finance,

*To move that no person ho'ding any clibes under

cable, the ultimate off et that that measure is likely to

OLDHAM. -On Sunday, Soptember 10.h, &

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and nowious disease is the Piles! and comparatively kew few of the affected have been permatently cured by orkinary appeals to Medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the Profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all at the complaint. The Proprietor of the above Distingent, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr Abernethy, was by him 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 of friends, most of which cases had been under Medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the Public by the desire of many who had been perfectly show the disciplination, and since its introduction, the fame of this cintment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them. Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any Medicine not prepared by them. Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment, is not only a valuable preparation, but a series of the complaint did not render those who have been sured, unwilling to publish their mames.

their names.

Sold in covered pots, at 4s. 6d., or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. pots in one for 11s., with full directions or 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

e. Be sure to ask for 'ABRENETHY'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 Euro is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.,

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 wanecessary; indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting corns is at all times dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamenta. ble 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 inveterate cerns and bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence. 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. 12d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full the state of the state of the small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full the small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full the small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full the small boxes in one for 2s. directions for use, of C. King, No. St. 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 2s. 9d. box cures the

Most obdurate corns.

Ask for 'Paul's Every Man's Friend.'

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respect Abernetny's File Untilient, Fains Out Flaster, and abstractly 5 210 Funders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicine:—
Barclay and Sors, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside: Newbery, St Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Sangar, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate street Without; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and

retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London. COUNTRY AGENTS. - Meyler and Son, HERALD Office, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Noble, Boston; Brew, Brighton; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Harper, FREE PRESS Office, Cheltenham; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Sim. monds, Dorchester; Seawin, Durham; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Coleman, Gloucester; Henry, Guerasey; Barry, Halifax; Duggan, Heraford; Brooke, Huddersfield; Stephenson, Hull; Pennel, Kidderminster; Baines and Kewsome, Leeds; Aspinal, Liverpool; Drury, Lincoln; Jewsbury, Manchester; Blackwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sutton, REVIEW Office, Nottingham ; Fletcher, Norsolk News Office, Norwich ; Mennie, Plymouth ; Clark, Pilor Office, Preston; Heckley, Putney; Staveley, Reading; Squarey, Salisbury; Ridge and Jackson, Mercuny Office, Sheffield; Watton, Chronicle Office, Shrewsbury; Randall, Southampton; Mort, Stafford; Bagley, Staraford; Zims, Stockport; Vint and Carr. Herald Office, Sunderland; Saunders, Tiverton; Roper, Ulverstone; Cardwell, Wakefield; Sharps, Advertices Office, Warwick; Gibson, Whitehaven; Jacob and Co., Winchester; Maunder and Co., Wolverhampton ; Deighton, Worcester ; Mabson, Yarmouth ; Bolton, Blauskard 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.

in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease

n its most frightful shape, not only on the individual bimself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treat-

ment of all these diseases and their consequences is ten-tered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot all in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seven-

Part the Fourth
Treats of the Preventien of Disease by a simple applica-

action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemi-eally, and destroys its power on the system. This impor-tant part of the Work should be read by every Young

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obliga-

tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead

shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infeli-

citous and unproductive unions shown to be the noces

state form an important consideration in this section of

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of

ife, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary

its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of ner-

rus and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency,

THE-CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

PERRY'S PULIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhoes

of whom may be hed the 'SILENT PRIEND.

purging, inconvenience, pain, or expense, by

a saving instead of causing an expense.)

of Harborough's.

96th Reg.

-Thomas Walls.

bica.—A. G. Harris (Optician.)

condition of health, baying 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 ewe you a great debt of gratitude for the

valuable aliment to my notice, but for other kind advice

3, Sidney-terrace, Reading, Berks, January 9th, 1848.

the impression conveyed being that of general Anassarca, except that it did not pit on pressure, but was a firm clastic swelling. After a few days' use of the Revalenta,

to be enabled to say that I have derived very considerable benefit from the use of it.—Arthur Macarthur.

DU BARRY AND CO.'S REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD.

adulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic:

teen coloured engravings.

Man entering into life.

quantities in one for 88s.

Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle.

Sundays from eleven to one.

the work.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Gardner, of Hang-

ing Haughton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847. To Professor Holleway. Siz,-I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their

means, which is a great mercy, William Gardner. DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS. Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September

To Professor Holloway.
Six.—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agricultura-list, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys — that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March

(Signed)

J. R. HETDON,

To Professor Holloway. Siz, -A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she cook a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.

WILLIAM BROWNE. (Signed) A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sin,-The pills which I requested you to send me were or a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and patural, and he is increasing daily and strong.
(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS. (Signed)

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomaci Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldberough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway.
Six,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility by thanking you before this time for your politenes ading me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and et the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my

family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
Signed)
ALDRO ALDROBOUGH These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. BiliousComplaints Female Irregu- Scrofula,orKings

Ague Asthma larities Evil Fits Sore Throats Blotches on Skin Secondary Symp. Bowel Complaints Headache Colies Indigestion Tic Douloreux Constipation of Inflammation Tumours Jaundice Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affect Debility Lumbago tions Piles Worms, all kinds Dropsy Rhematiam Dysentery Weakness, from Retention of Urine whatever cause Stone and Gravel

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every

disorder are affixed to each box.

The extensive practice of Messrs R, and L. PERRY and Co., the continued demand for seir work, entitled, the Silent FRIEND, '(one hunored and twenty-five thousand copies of which have been sold), and the extensive sale and high repute of their Medicines have induced some unprincipled persons to assame the name of PERRY and closely imitate the title of the Work and names of the Medicines. The public is 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.

prospect of health now opened before me. I therefore thank you most sincerely, not only for bringing this in-Illustrated 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. given me as to diet, &c.—(Rev.) Thomas Minster. (Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire.)

in postage stamps.
THE SILENT FRIEND;

medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay o the system, produced, by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured en-gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co.. 19. Berners-street, Oxford street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21 Paternoster-row; Hanney 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Baimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Sewton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingram, Jarket-place, Manchester. Partike 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 by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by ever indulgence of the passions and by the prac-tice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the man ner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruc-tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay. Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptems, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhæa, gleet, stricure, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section Theefects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself

High street, Maryport, Cumberland, May 18, 1818.— Gentlemen,—It is now three weeks since I tried your Revalenta Arabica, and I am happy to say that it has had the desired effect, in restoring me to health again, &c.

Anthony Kitchen.
Wymondham, Norfolk, May 10, 1818. Gentlemen,

that it has produced the most salutary change in her system. &c.-James Porter. St Andrew-street, Hertford, 1st June 1818.—The Reva-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, Regentstreet; and Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 181 and 182, Piccadilly. Discovered, grown, and imported by De BARRY and Co., 75, New Bend Street, London.
In canisters of 1lb at 48 6d; 4lb at 11s, 10lb at 22s;

super-refined quality, 14th at 11s; 4th 22s; and 6th 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. of Post-Office or Banker's orders, carriage free to any Railroad Station connected with London; and to any Port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London spectable gentlemen in the counties, of Louth and Meath, by Steam or Sailing Vessels. Shipments abroad attended to.

** THE TRADE SUPPLIED. A Popular Treatise on 'Indigestion and Constipation, entitled 'The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Or gans 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 MINERS' UNION.

A public meeting of the Earl of Balcarres's men was held at Aspul-Moor, near Wigan, on Monday marning last, on account of Mr Poarce, his lordship's agent, reducing the colliers' wages ten per cent. This reduction in the workmen's wages is very different treatment from what mi-ht have been expeoted after the great promises made in the speeches delivered a few weeks ago at the festivities and rejoicing at Haigh Hall, so much paraded in the local papers in the neighbourhood. The men are beginning to think they are to pay dear for the dinner his lordship gave them on Monday, July 31st, as well as the smiles so graciously sestowed by the Earl, Lord Lindsav. and the ladies. 'We were particularly struck with the kind and affable manner in which his lordship, and his family, treated the servants; his lordship walked among the crowd, ever and anon recognising some old and faithful servant, who had entered on the employment of his noble master in his childhood, and had grown grey in that service. Never did we see an employer who appeared to reign so completely in the hearts of his men, and well does he merit all the devotion they can show. Would that all our nobles were like the Earl of Balcarres, England would then be a happy land, and all her one would be blest. The benevolence of this noble don, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its family is far beyond any of our humble attempts at praise. It may be truly said, that it is their wish-

That not a tear or aching heart Should in the land be found,'

Thus says the lickspittle who does the reporting for the Preston papers? Previous to the present to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into reduction there were colliers working for 1s. 61. or the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between 2s. per day. If the press of Lancashire was honest married courses are traced to depend, in the majority of would not this act of tyranny and spoliation have instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfections and errors, and the means for their removal of sarry a? It is not many months since the mean ways serves? It is not many months since the men were graciously treated to a reduction of fourteen per cent. Certainly England would be a happy country if every employer had done as this benevolent family has sary consequence. The causes and remedies for this done, taken twenty-four percent, off the poor halt starved colliers in their employ, but, however, the family's benevolence. It has had the ef great number of members enrolled.

carrenness, and desilities arising from venereal excesses The Minera' Association is spreading fast in all has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou. the principal districts in Lancashire. sands of cases . To those persons who are prevented enering the married state by the consequences of early A special delegate meeting of miners was held at rrors, it is avaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or feur Bolton, on Thursday last. Mr James Jenkinson in the chair. Delegates were present from most of the to the question, and far from being satisfactory. Por- as nearly clied as possible to that of the early stage, as commenced demolishing them, that he and his com-An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from surrounding collieries. John Lyon, James Jenkinson, venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as cruptions and George Lomax were appointed to wait upon all the masters in the surrounding districts, to ascertain on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement from them what place they wish to be adopted with of the throat, tossils, and uvula; threatened destruction the view of benefitting both masters and men. Each at home. We have sold our furniture and our clothes of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. delegate was requested to bring one penny per mem-

ber to the next meeting, to be held on Thursday, The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive On the same day, at six o'clock in the evening, a Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxfordpublic open air meeting was held on the space of street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11.12s., and ground fronting the above lun. Mr George Lomax, the patient is entitled to rec. we advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable or ly to those who remit 50. from Radcliffe bridge, presided. Mr D. Swallow spoke at great length on various subjects connected with the Miners' Association. The meeting was well attended, and much good has resulted from holdfleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price ing the meeting. Every one of Mr Thomas 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s per box.

Consultation fee, if by letter, it.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of Little-lever: also the Company's men; besides Little-lever; also the Company's men; besides

Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, numbers in Darcey-lever, Bolton, &., &. Lendon, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; en Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Ed-SHOAL OF WHALES IN THE CROMARTY FIRTH .- OR wards, 67, St. Paul's Churck Yard; Barclay and Sens, the afternoon of Monday, the 28 h ult, the peaceful Farring In-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. viilage of Saltburn, near Invergordon, was thrown into considerable excitement by the sudden appear-Jenes, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J. B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and ance of a large shoal of battlenosed whales performing their gambols at a short distance from the shore. Co., Derking; and John Thurley, High-street, Romford One of the villagers, who was fortunate enough to have all his wits about him in this unlooked-for visitation, baving hurriedly mustered a strong force well i NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA (INDIGES. armed with muskets, hatchets, and pitchforks, boldly rowed into the very heart of the assemblage, and in a TION) the main causes of Biliousness, Nervousness. few hours succeeded in bringing nine and-twenty of Liver Complaints, Nervous Headaches, Noises in the Head and Ears, Pains in almost every part of the Body, Heart. them to land. A few of the multitude of spectators, burn, Low Spirits, Spasms, Spleen, &c., effectually BE-MOVED from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without success, wisely judging the occasion no time for idly looking on, eagerly joined in the sport, and after many hair-breadth 'scapes' and a world of trouble, contrived to secure as much of the spoil as made the entire number captured ferty-five. Some of them (The only Food which does not turn acid upon, or dis measured eighteen feet in length. On Tuesday tend, a weak stomach, and a three penny meal of which saves four times the value in other Food; hence effecting morning, what with the tossing and heaving of the dying monsters, the bustling activity of the blubbercutters, and the crowds of visitors from the surround-Imperial Ukase-Russian Consulate General in Great ing country, the shore presented an unusual scene of Britain. — London, the 2nd of December, 1847. — The Consul General has been ordered to inform Mesars Du animation. Being divested of all their fat, the car-Barry and Co., that the powders (the Revalenta Arabica) they had inclosed in their petition to his Majesty the Emcases were carted off by the farmers in the neighbourhood for manure. About sixty large casks conperor, have, by imperial permission been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace. taining the blubber, are to be shipped for the south, and it is hoped the proceeds will be such as to remu-Stapleford Park, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire nerate the owners for their labour and risk. These -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 benefit whales do not contain much oil, but still the capture on this occasion is of considerable value. We underhave derived in so short a time is very far beyond my ex-pectations: the pain at the pit of the stomach quite left stand that seven of them were left ashore on the sands of Nigg, but none on the Cromarty side of the me after taking your food three days, and the effect on the bowels has also been very favourable; I feel much firth. On the succeeding evening, several of these moneters passed up the firth, and were stranded on 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 Food and think it will restore me to the bank of the south channel at Fowlis Point, when a number of persons set to work, and seven were health again. I heartily thank you for your kind attenbrought to land. On Wednesday evening, another tion, and shall take every opportunity of recommending lot came up to Ardullie Point, and twelve were se-this excellent Food to any one that may be suffering cured in the small haven to the westward, measuring from the same complaint, &c .- I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Morgan Stickland, at the Earl of the sheal, occasioned a regular turn out of the 50, Holborn, London, 22nd Dcc. 1847.—Dear Sir.—I people of Dingwell and neighbourhood, who hied in have much pleasure in informing you that I have derived all modes of conveyance to see these wonders of the considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Ara-deep—a similar sight never having been witnessed in this quarter. The bottle-nose whale is frequently Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.—..... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable seen at Cromarty, but never farther un-or in such

numbers as on the present occasion. The shoal must have consisted of hundreds, for while about seventy were taken in all, large numbers escaped to their native element. entered the Swansea force, was suspended by D. 3. Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1817.—
Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived a very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the handfale effection the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection in the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection in the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection in the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection in the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection in the above mentioned area. Learning the handfale effection the above mentioned area. beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with the husband into custody for presuming to come to considence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure the rescue of his lawful spouse, who repaid the (file purchaser out of it, for the real union and welfare of its in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.—I am, Gen- cer's insolence with a few hearty smacks in the face. members. tlemen, very truly yours, James Shorland, late Surgeon — Cambrian.

search of Joseph Rooney, described as of Christ- ber is worth £500. importance is attached to their apprehension. True bills for sedition, uttered at the S uth London Charthis unnatural tumefaction subsided; the integumenta tist Hall, Webber street, were found against them at became universally soft and pliable, and every unpleasant feeling in this respect was removed.....J. Shorland, neither surrendered.—Daily News.

late Surgeon, 96th Reg.

21, Broad-street, Golden square, London, Nov. 26th, 1847.—(Details of nincteen years' dyspepsia, with its consequent horrors in infinite variety, and the effects of three weeks' diet on Revalenta Food) I humbly and sincerely Corns and Bunions.—It is a well-known fact that the malady of corns and bunions is more universal than perhaps any other unnatural growth with which mankind is afflicted; and it is equally well known, that of all maladies it is the most painful and intolerant. To find some world for the cure, or at least the ampliousition thereof. thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c.—Isabella Grelliere.

11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1818.

—The renefits 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 simple though perventions and pleasant food. Asign a simple though perventions are all the most painted and intolerant. To find some remedy for the cure, or at least the amelioration thereof, has called for the exertions of many of the most emit. Rogers, of Nottingham, and many others. The Man-net members of the medical profession. Of those of modern times, none have laboured harder to arrive at this grand desideratum than has the proprietor of 'Paul's mous, they call upon all localities to assist them simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing attended his exertions, after many years of elaborate be defended, but their wives and families must not be good to my own and others' functional disorders.—Yours, study, may be estimated from the fact that hundreds of dear sir, very truly, (Rev.) Charles Kerr (of Great Harwood).—A Mons. Du Barry.
9, Antiqua-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 3, 1848.—I am happy their friends and patients. It is in general use by the Royal Family, nobility, clergy, &c., in fact, by all ranks and they will do their duty.

Royal Family, nobility, clergy, &c., in fact, by all ranks and they will do their duty.

All montes to be made pays sant in his cottage, and all acknowledge its efficacy and value. Its fame is daily becoming more extensively different and it is already used to a resolution the con-Stirling, Jan 31, 1943 .- Dear Sir, - The Revalenta Araolca has been of immense service to me,-William Stewart.

72. Leeds-street, Liverpool, Feb. 7th, 1848.—Thanks to the Revalenta Food, I have been entirely relieved in a not disdained to seek relief therefrom. Pani's Every not disdained to seek relief therefrom. very short time from the most distressing symptoms of Man's Friend (Corn Plaister) is sold by all respectable Indigestion, Low Spirits, Despondency, &c., and which Chemists and Medicine Venders in every town throughfor two years had resisted the most active treatment, &c. out the united kingdom, in boxes at 1s. 11d, and 2s. 9d.

Torrespondence.

EMIGRATION.

London, July 31st, 1818.

TO S. WALCOTT, BIQ.

Australia; I never could ascertain the real cause myself. therefore I was unable to answer kim, and he requested me to make one more application, personal, or by letter. forty-eight years of age, or is it because my wife is French, and thirty-six years of age, or is it because I have five children, the oldest seven and a half years of age, the youngest fifteen months, or is it because my case is a special one, and a refugee of France? When I came to London on the 24th of May last, with the full confidence of accomplishing this great object, I was told by one gentlemen that my case, being a special one; required special protection; by another, that I was too old; by another, because I was an Irishman : by another my wife being French, and my children under age : by another to go to Ireland as being Irish mysel? I would be more likely to succeed there. Now, Sir, I went all the way to Dublin with my family, for no other purpose er motive but the above object, and received the same spectable gentlemen in the counties, of Louth and Meath. and I was recommended by the Lord Lieutenant's under secretary, to forward it to your respectable office, and that it would suffice. I did so, and waited five days for an answer, but none came, and my humble and limited made an application to the British and Irish Steam Boat Company, for a free pass back to London ; it was next day at No. 15, Park-street, and was told that I was too old, and my family under age, and by another gentleman, that all the Irish are sent from Dublin. Now, Sir, I beg leave to state that at the end of May, and the beginning of June, I have seen and known hundreds of the refugees from France sent to Australia, whose ages and families were far more foreign from the rules of emigration, than me or my family, and no later than last week there was a family of sixteen in depot from Lisle, not one of whom came within the bound of the emigration rules, nor was their two out of the sixteen that had any practical knowledge of any kind of industry whatever. that could be useful in the colony. Had I not seen and experienced all this. I should be very sorry to persovere or trespass so long as I have done. I was told at the beginning of June, that the £10,000 granted by the government, to send the French refugees to Australia, were expended, and if so, may I take the liberty of asking under what conditions did the above sixteen get a free passage? Could not the same be granted to me, even on the following conditions ?

1st .- I offer my service in the ship going. 2nd .- I offer to pay back all expenses, and five per cent., if required.

3rd .- I have testimonials and recommendations to most respectable gentlemen at Port Philip, Hanbourton, Sydney, &c., &c. 4th .- I understand the agricultural department, and

am a butcher by trade; consequently, I understand cattle well, and I have a general knowledge of many other branches of industry that may be useful in the 5th.-I have in contemplation a new system for

cleansing land. I flitter myself that it would be useful, and save years of time and labour.

and populate the colony, &c. 7th -I presume the above reasons quite sufficient to ny claim for a free passage to South Australia. myself, but three hon, gentlemen, and not being thasm. able to ascertain the real cause why I have been refused a free pass to Australia, seems mysterious to me and others. Your last answer to me on the 81st sending us to Australia. This answer was very foreign mit me, sir, to inform you, that since I first made application I was under an immense expense, with a small would pay our expenses, or support us above one year to purchase bread; we are without home, without ϵm . ployment, and in debt where we are lodging. I appeal to the government for damages, and to the public for their opinion that it is a just claim, and an answer will

be thankfully received. I remain, sir, your very truly humble and obedient MATTHEW FITZPATBICK. servant. Stoney-street, No. 12, Borough market.

THE LAND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin, -If the Directors of the National Land Company would permit me to suggest my ideas upon buying and selling rights of location or possession, without considering it an undue interference, it would give me great pleasure in suggesting them; though I am confident iuterferences would be very unwelcome to me were I placed in the official department of the directory, and more particularly if the intimations were of a useless de-

ecription. The enmity new in existence through the various calumnics that have been hitherto levelled against the plan, with hints that it is unlawful, together with the bad conduct of a party of nonestities, denominating themselves Chartists, is more than sufficient to give power to its enemics, and to create an insurmountable obstacle, and, unless wise, persevering, and immediate caution be taken stimulated by Joe's example, and encouraged by his to meet it, it will, undoubtedly, be construed into a faction detrimental to the State, the monopoly of the manu facturer, and the narrow-mindedness of the statesman or

> There might be a case of security against unlawful impediment, should objectionable counts be brought before Parliament. Now, a banking company is legal: therefore, could not the Land Company be charged into a banking company by the wisdom of F. O'Connor and his friends?

> Each member of the Land Company could become a shareholder in the bank, by depositing his share in the land for a share in the bank, and to receive no interest more than an advantage of purchasing land. In my opinion, it would increase the Company both in wealth, confidence, and independency. There is no doubt but the Land Company could be changed into a banking company, and, by means of trustees, F O'Connor would clear himself from a host of calumniators in overy town, and from the trath and scurrility of editors.

In purchasing rights of possession, I am confident very great and useful improvement could be effected by altering that prominent feature of the Land scheme in

buying an a selling possession. There are very few of the members of the Land Company but wished to live on the portion of land that they took in the Company, that they subscribed to obtain, if it cured in the small haven to the westward, measuring was two, three, or four scree. Therefore, it is a great from eleven to sixteen feet in length. This, the last pity that deprivations should be off cted by the fortunate members selling out of the Company for a large sum of, porhaps, £100, £90, £60, and that even to the enemies of the Company. Because, if the purchasers had paid a bonus, it would have proved them friends to the scheme; therefore, the, are no mere than selfish individuals, one mies of the plan, and sporters with the industry, activity, and ability of F. O'Conner and the Company.

To dispose of rights of location is to limit the price, quality, and quantity of land, which is not to exceed a certain sum of money-for example, £12 for a four acre An Amoneus Officer -At our Police Court, on £10 for a three acre; and £6 for a two, with the pur-Wednesday morning, Benjamin Lloyd, who lately chaser's transfer to the seiler of the same number of acres ready and free for the ballot. If a member should Bird and R. Aubrey, until Friday next, when his find himself in such prosperous circumstances that he would rather defer location for a time, is it not better to for embracing, whilst on duty in a state of inebria- let a member, wishing to go on the land with the necessary means, do so, and more profitable to the strength of blue belle' residing on the Strand, in a most loving the Company! No sid money is taken out of the funds

to a purchaser. It is more than £500 of loss to the Company for every In fact, it is most unjust upon the privileges of the

CHARTIST PROSECUTIONS.—The police are now in whole, and for a paltry £100 or so. £12 from a mem-CINCINNATUS. THE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-I have just read the heavy sentence passed upon our estremed friend Dr M Douell by Mr her thanks, and without a word left the office. We had Justice Cresswell. What must be the sufferings of his poor wife and four helpless babes? The thought sickens me, knowing, as I do, that in Manchester we have upwards of thirty men to defend at the next assizes at Li verpool, amongst whom are Messra Leach, Donovan, medical men have not only themselves received personal left to starve, or come under the frown of a tyrant overbenefit therefrom, but they invariably recommend it to seer. To work, then! Assist the Manchester council, All montes to be made payable to Mr Richard Crab tree, 43, Spear-street, Stevenson-tquare, Manchester.

By order of the Council, THOS. AUSTIN. Chairman. Manchester, August 29th, 1848

Mr Brotherton, M. P. for Salford, Lus abstained Lit was our acquaintance—stere could be no mistake. rom flesh-diet for 39 years.

CHOLERA, ITS PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD. SIE, -The sanitary commissioners in their second requestions. I have been asked by a respectable gentleman, the real cause why I have been refused a pass to disease; and for sake of brevity I will make the fol-

lowing classification :
First.—Prevention.—I recommend comfortable and cate the use of strong purgative medicines.

symptom was too often overlooked by the persons la- body, and adjourned notil the fellowing Thursday. Wil-Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt answer, so I got a memorial signed by the guardians of in 1892, that every case of purging which may occur ing confession:—'I wanted my sister Lucy to stop in meins would not permit me to stop any longer, se I mach, slight cramps in the bowels and legs, great weak. stick. She rolled down. I then fetched the bill from granted and rations into the bargain. I lost no time in to the public, and especially to the poor, such remedies her further into the house, and laid her on the bricks, calling at the Emigration office, and had an interview for this, the early stage, as are at their command, and where she was found. I put the steel inside the house, with the secretary. He acknowledged the receipt of the at what period of the disease they should be employed, and shut the deor. I washed the bill in some water that document in question, but I am sorry to say he gave me When sickness with derangement of the bowels is felt, was in a pail sgainst the pump, and wiped it on a rag, no flattering hopes nor a complete refusal. I called the patient, if an adult, should mix a tablespoonful of which I hurled into the plantation against the apple tree. should also have in readiness a mixture of the following plantation next the pump. form :- Prepared chalk, half ounce; white sugar, two lumps; cinnamen powder or aromatic confection, two against him, repeated the substance of his confession to drachms; oplate confection, one drachm; sal volatile, Inspector Bryant, and signed his name. two drachms; tincture of oatcohu, one ounce; cinnamon or peppermint water, half a pint-of which mixture an assizes. adult may take three table-spoonfuls after each disordered motion, and children under twelve years of age one table-spoonful I also strongly advise the use of an embrocation of heated turpentine to be rubbed over the bowels and extremities, to which the addition of one. Saturday night, near the Newton road station, on the third part of laudanum would be a most important im. northern division of the London and North-Western provement. Should the ingredients of this embrocation Railway. In consequence of the express train from Linot be at hand, then mustard poultices ought to be verpool being twenty minutes behind its time at Wolverplaced over the stomach and bowels; common wine- hampton, it left that town at a more than usually rapid bottles, or stone-jars, filled with hot water and rolled speed. The train consisted of the 'Colonel' engine, in flannel, are also to be applied to the stomach and feet, which is one of great power, a tender, three carriages, If the apartment be at all eligible the patient should and a luggage van. The rate at which it proceeded cre-6:h .-- My growing up family is promising to colonise not b; removed, but be kept in a perfectly horizontal ated a tremor and oscillation in the carriages so great, position, as my attempt to sit upright might prove that the passengers with difficulty were able to keep their fatal. The patient will experience a great relief from seats, and, ultimately, about three hundred yards south the cramps by having a bandage tightly tied around the of Newton bridge, the engine ran off the rails, and Such was the meanin; of the publication, and such seat of pain. Cremp being one of the most distressing dashed against the embankment. The carriages, by the starved colliers in their employ, but, however, the were my hopes in coming here. Was the government colliers are determined not to receive any more of grant specified only to be for English artizans exclution not formula family a hope of them being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not being prevented falling to the ground; by the telestic not be for English artizans exclusions. sively? No, it was stated to be for British sub- the internal administration of from two te five dr ps of graph and other posts. The luggage van was thrown fect of driving the men to their union again: on jects turned out of France. I applied in due time, chloroform in a little ginger-tea, or any warm fluid, as completely on to the down line of rails. The engine

> Third .- The Collapse, or Blue Stage, and its Treatment. to be prompt in giving the patient stimulants, as brandy or whisky mixed in hot water, to which may be added a tea specuful of tincture of ginger or of tincture of capsicum : and if these be not in readiness, they should give the broken pieces that it was found impossible to extrione tea-speenful of sal volatile instead, until reaction be carte him until the carriage was raised. produced.

Fourth - The Recovery -It frequently happens that drinks, mild diet of the farinaceous kind, such as arrowbe applied, and leeches to the templer.

In these instructions I have endeavoured to adopt the the poorer classes; and, in conclusion, I again wish prompt attention to the slightest approach of diar-I have the honour to be, sir, thousands.

Y. ur obedient servant. 50. Parliament street. N. M.CANN.

THE WAGES OF WAR.

(From the Pittsburgh Journal.)

It was a few days after the news of Buena Vista-the very day that the mail brought the official list of the killed and wounded—we were wated in the office reading over the names with a sad curiosity, seeking out those with which we were of old familiar. M Gee we remembered well-a dashing, daring, artillery efficer; he was in the third when we know him. But he married, left the service, and engaged in business, and at the opening of the war resumed the epaulets as Colenel of a Kentucky Volunteer Regiment. Brave fellow! none braver fell on that bloody field.

We were sorrowfully enough engaged by these thoughts when a young woman entered the office. When we say young, we mean under thirty. She had a small girl by the hand-a beautiful little creature, about three years old. Both mother and child (for such no one could doubt to be their relationship who observed their features,) were dressed with extreme neatness, though all the little elegancies of decoration were bestowed upon the ckild.

We just looked over the top of the paper to note these particulars, when, having been directed to us by the clerk, she came forward to cur desk.

We handed her a chair, and, while we endeavoured as well as we could to soothe her very apparent agitation, we were at mowhat at a loss to account for its existence. Atter a few m'nutes' conservation, we discovered the reason in the fact that she was a relative of a soldier in Captain --- 's company of artillery. This corps had been engaged, and, we remembered, had suffered very sev rely. She had been informed that the list of killed and wounded had arrived, and she had called to hear some intelligence of his fate.

She wished us to read over the names. We again took up the paper, and proceeded to comply with her request. We shall never forget the expression of that woman's features as we read. Her agony was terrible. She was not unhandsome: tut her face became ghastly pale, and her eyes looked unutterable despair as she fixed them upon the child, who was playing with a newspaper, and laughing joyously in its heedless innocence. Her lips were colourless, the perspiration started on her forehead, and, as she lifted her hand to wipe the large dreps away, we could see it trembling as

though palsied. The presentiment of evil had already almost broken her keart, and we knew that the relative must be a very noor one. She had avoided giving us her name, and, so soon as

we found the liet, appalling long, which comprised the casualties of the designated corps, we began to read. We did not know when we would reach the fatal name, if at all, and at each individual we looked inquiringly in he women's face. She said nothing, however, for some time, and we began to hope that the name was not down, when we read-'John ----, tergeant, KILLED!'

Such a scream! It was the wall of a broken heart, Only on: -and then as sill as death. That cry was ringing in our cars for a month. We immediately ran toward her, but she arose from her chair, motioned us read to her the announcement of her husband's death. We did not do much service in the office that day. The next morning, happening down on the wharf, we

saw the women and her little girl going on board the that she was originally from the West, and, on his carps being ordered to Mexico, she determined to repair to her of the list of killed and wounded.

-.... a soldier killed in the battle of Buena Vista. She had grieved herself to doubt for her husband.

DREADFUL MURDER AND MUTILATION.

HUNTINGFORD, HERTS, August 30 .- On Thursday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, a child of port, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, having William Game, servant to Mr Greg, of Coles park, been pleased to speak highly of my evidence relative to Westmill, was found dead in the lodge occupied by its the successful treatment of cholers, I am induced, parents. The mother and one daughter was absent Sin, The object of the present letter is to request of through the medium of your columns, to offer to the gleaning, and left William Game, a boy nine years old, your kindness an answer in writing to the fellowing public, in the spirit of that evidence, a f.w remarks as to take care of his three sisters, Lucy (deceased, four and instructions for the prevention and treatment of that half years), Hanneb, two years, and a baby. The father was away from home bushing stubble fields. On the return of the mether and daughter from gleaning, the mother saw William Game, the baby, and Hannah, nutritious animal food of the solid kind, warm clothing, standing near the grate, and asked William where Lucy Is it because I am an Irishman, or is it because I am an attention to regular hours, free ventilation and clean- was. He replied, She lies dead in the house. Upon liness, also lime uashing the dwellings of the poor. I this an alarm was given, and Inspector Bryant was on advise abstinence from spirituous and ferment dliquors, the spot immediately, and on examining the body of the from all fruit and raw vegetables, from all salt fish and child, found the left arm frightfully shattered and the oysters, the latter especially, from all excesses which skull fractured, the brains protruding. Blood and brains debilitate the constitution, and above all things, I depre- were on the outside deor of the house, and on the window in the room some brains, also near the door a pool of Second - The Early or Premonitory Stage, and its Treat | blood; in the centre of the cottage where the child lay ment. So far as my observation extended in 1832, I was another pool of blood. In the bedroom of the found that spasmodic cholera (with few exceptions) was house was an old gus, which the inspector on examining preceded by certain premonitory symptoms, of which found had the appearance of being recently discharged. diarrhoza or purging was the most prominent, but which Os Friday, the 25:h ult., an inquest was held on the

> bouring under the attack. It therefore becomes of vital liam Game, the younger, was examined by the inimportance, now that we apprehend that cholera is spector, and his answers not being satisfactory, he teck taking the same route towards this country that it did him into custody on the 26.h. when he made the followshould without loss of time he arrested in its progress; the house on Thursday, while I went to see if mother for so fully convinced am I of the benefits resulting from | was coming. It was a quarter past six by our clock: a prompt attention to bowel complaints, that I believe she said she should not. I then went into the little that the actual choleric symptoms may in the unjority plantation by the wood house, and fetched a stick. I of cases be thereby prevented. The purging is for the went back to the house, and asked Lucy if she would stop most part accompanied by nausea and a disposition to in the house. She said she should ge along with Billy vomit, followed by a sense of weight and heat in the sto- Then I hit her ever so many times on the head with the ness, diminished action of the heart, and coldness of the the corner sgainst the pump, and hit her on the arm surface of the body. It is most necessary to point out ever so many times. I trok hold of her body, and moved mustard, or double that quantity of common sait, in I put the book where I took it from, and threw the water half a pint of warm water, a third part of either to be on the potato ground, and put the pail near the pump. I taken every ton minutes until free vomiting be produced. threw the atick away ever so far down the hedge in After the stemach has been well cleared out with more Surcoat mead. It went into the hedge. One end is warm water, thirty drops of tincture of opium should be bloody. The first person I saw afterwards was the given in a glass of brandy and water, to be followed up butcher, then Mrs Sworder, then Mary Wallis, Mary with a pill composed of five grains of calomel and two Smith, Johnny Wallis, and then mother.' On the 29th greins of opium for an adult-small doses of these to be the head of the decessed was examined, and several at ets taken at intervals of every two hours until bile is ob. found in the brain. The prisoner then told the inspector served to pass in the evacuations. But in the event of that he took the old gun out of the bed room, and held children being suddenly attacked with bowel complaints it to Lucy, who held up her arm to her head. It clicked of this kind. I recommend one drop of tinoture of opium several times, and then went off, and she took and rolled for each year of their age, to be given in augar and down. I hit her with a stick I fetched out of the word. water. They are not to take the pills alluded to, but if house. I hit her on her head. I fetched the bill, and under twoive years of age, then one grain of colomel is hit her on the arm. I took hold of her bedy, and moved to be given every two hours, until the same effect, the her. I shut the door. I then washed the bill, and wiped passing of bile, be visible in the evacuations. Families, it on a piece of red rag, which I hurled away in the

> > The prisoner, when called on for his reply to the charge The prisoner was committed for trial at the next

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred on Saturday last three lodges were established, and a and made application the 26th of May-not only one of the most efficient agents in removing choleric embedded itself three feet deep in the embankment. It would be difficult to describe the scene which immedistely followed. It is stated that in the centre com--In this stage all the powers of life are apparently sus. partment of one of the carriages there was a party of five pended, in consequence of the intensity of the liquid eva- gentlemen who were pitched against each other in the the Farmers' Arms, Damside. Darcey Lever, near | ult. was, that you could not spend the public money by | cuations, the cramps increase in severity, and all the greatest consternation. They tried in vain to lower the symptoms become aggravated. The treatment in this is windows, and it was not until a Mr Smith, a whipmaker, the remedies there prescribed are now to be given more paniens extricated themselves from the carriages. Mr frequently and in larger deses. Here I must call upon Sauard, an architect residing at Paddington, and who, family; and what it has cost us since the 26.h of May she attendants to be unremitting in rubbing in the tur- with two ladies, occupied one of the compartments of a pentine embrocation over the body and extramities, and corriage, narrowly escaped death, and is much injured.

When the confusion had comewhat subsided, and assistance had arrived, Mr Shuard was found lying under one of the carriages, so completely wedged in between Shortly after the express ergine ran off the line, a pilot

engine, which had been sent from B.rmingbam to accerthis stage is ushered in by an attack of fover, when it will tain the cause of delay of the express, made its appearbecome nicessary to avoid the use of stimulants, and to ance on the down line, and the driver, not being aware of have recourse to the common saline drought, cooling the recident, absolutely cut through the luggage van which lay on the line, and having run along the earth root, sego, or tarioca mixed with milk. Should the upwards of one hundred yards, fell into a ditch. Had head be effected and the face flushed, cold lotions should the carrieges in the express train, like the luggage van, been thrown on the down line, the loss of life must have been frightful. J wee, the driver of the pilot, and Johnsimplest mode of expression to suit the understandings of son, the stoker, were injured, and removed to their homes. The driver and stoker of the Colonel were also to impress upon all persons the accessity of paying thrown from their engine, but were not seriously hart. So soon as the accident became known in the neighrices, as it may be the means of saving the lives of bourhood, prompt assistance was rendered by the inhabitants. Mesers Dickenson and Abercrombie, surgeons of Westbromwich, were indefatigable in their attentions, and the Earl of Dartmouth, who resides at Sandwell

Mail, in the neighbourhood of Newton bridge, on being informed of the accident, despatched a team of horses to assist in removing the engine and carriages. A train from Wa'sall having arrived the passengers were conveyed to Birmingbam. Mr Shuard and Captain Beard, of Stirling, who it appeared had also been severely shaken, were conveyed to the Queen's Hotel. Mr Robin. son, the station-master, was unremitting in his attention to the sufferers. Upon examination, it was found that Mr Shuard's left leg was broken in two places, and that he was suffering from internal injuries. None of the other passeng resustained any serious injuries, although as a matter of course considerably frightened. The rails where the accident occurred are said to have been much damaged and broken up.

THE OCEAN MONARCH.

(From the correspondent of the Times) LIVERP OL, Friday .- The following notice was posted

n the Underwriters-rooms this morning :--At a special meeting of the Committee for managing the affairs of this association, William Rotherham, E.q., in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, that the freedom of these rooms be presented to Thomas Littledale, Esq., owner of the yacht Queen of the Osvan; to Admiral Grenfell, the Beezilian Consul General; and to Captain Lisbon, the officer in command of the Affonso Brezilian steam-frigate, in testimony of the appreciation by the members of this association of heir meritorious exertions, at considerable personal rick, in rescuing so many passengers from the burning wreck of the Ocean Monarch on the 24th of August, who would o.herwise have inevitably perished.

meet to morrow to take into consideration the further claims of parties instrumental in saving the passengers of the Ocean Monarch. The gold medals are of the most exquisite design and workmanship, and are well worthy of the executor, Mr

The Committee of the Shipwreck and Humane Society

Wyon, of the M nt. Upwards of £300 has been received to day, making the amount subscribed £2 400. CORONER'S INQUEST-THE VERDICT.

The ideaths of the five indiviously were accidental, caused by drowning, in cluss quence of the ship Ocean Monarch taking fire; and that at the same time the jury would show their marked approbation of the conduct of the captain, and particularly that of the first mate, during that most trying score, as also the noble and

praisoworthy efforts of the distinguished individuals who signalised themselves at that awful catastrophe, as well as the officers and men un ler their command. Further, we wish to express our disapprobation of the conduct of the masters of the two steamers Orion and

Cambrie, who might, we are led to believe, bave rendered most efficient service to the ill fated people on board. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2nd .- The sketch of the burning of

the Ocean Monarch executed by the Prince de Joinville, for the ben: fit of the cofferers, was rafiled for today, and a very haudsome sum has been realistd. The number of tickets issued was 491 at 5; each. The fertupate winner was Mr Hulton, of Hulton Park, near Coroner's Louist. - On Tuesday an inquest was

held by Mr Bedford at the Thistle and Crown, Great Peter-street, Westminster, on the body of Mary Lambeth, aged sixty five. It appeared that the dethey both got intoxicated, and then started for home. co While passing the Ranelagh Sewer, which leads from m covered her senses. Mr Poarce, surgeon, said the or mind, on Saturday, by reading in a Western paper the but whether her death was accelerated by immersion on notice of the death of 'Ero Sarah ---, widow of John in the sower there was not sufficient evidence to to

show.' The coroner said he should write to the he Westminster Commissioners of Sewers on the state the of the cower in question.

verpool, amongst whom are Messrs Leach, Donovan, Circinnati packet. She recognised us, and we spoke to Clarke, Cropper, Rankin, Whitaker, and Roberts; her. She was crushed completely. She had grown Hoyle and Ramaden, of Salford; Wibb, of Stockport; twenty years older in as many hours. She informed us ceive his monthly pension. After receiving it they years of Nottingham and many others. The Manfriends, and await the conclusion of the war. She hat Ranelagh-grove to Wilderness-row, and is entirely is beard of the battle, and knew that Captain - -- 's bat. | unprotected, and open to the foot-path, the deceased tory had been organed, and on her arrival at Pitteburgh | fell in, and if sober persons had not been by to rescue to had been directed to the Jounnal office for farther intor. her, she must have been drowned. The next morn- pmation. She arrived the very morning after the receipt ing she was found dead in bed, having never re-We hade her good byo. She continued her route to deceased died from a dispressived state of the kid-d girlhood's home, now deselate, as was all the world to negs, brought on, he had no doubt, by excessive re her, and we to our daily business, a sadder man indeed, drinking. The jury returned a verdict that 'the be The little incident recorded above was recalled to our deceased died from disorganised state of the kidneys, ye,

Noetrp.

THE MURDERED CHARTIST. BY JAMES ELMZLIE DUKCAM.

An epitsph for inscription upon the tomb of Henry Hanshard, a young weaver, who, having attended a Chartist meeting, on Sunday, Jane the 4th, 1848, in Bethnalgreen, was attacked by the police, and received blows which caused his death.

> Come and barken to my dirge, 'Tis of a martyr I would chant: One, who the reign of right did urge-And bade the rule of wrong, avannt! The sabbath dawn'd: his way he took, To where his brother men had press'd. There to obey God's holy book, And sacred keep the day of rest. The better day, the better deed: He and his fellow slaves were wronged Victims of tyranny and greed, And for a better time they longed. Of lives and rights, protectors paid, What did they on that holy day ? To serve their God !- Gave Justice aid ! Who asked it, they did maim or slay! Beneath their blows our brother fell: An 'honest man' haslaughtered lay; A martyr'd patriot as well, And grey haired aged parents' stay. The murderers were welcome made Within the temple of the Lord: Ah! well may we its priest upbraid, Than Hell-field more to be abhorred. O! let a monument be reared. To tell the virtue of the dead ; And vice of his assassing seared. Under whose hands his spirit fied. The Priests and Herods of his time. This manly youth have made a martyr,

Reviews.

Because he sought the right sublime,

Inscribed upon the People's Charter.

Colonial Magazine. September. London: Simmonds and Co., Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

A further and spirited exposure of the Vancouver's Island job: and articles on the 'Advantages of Perpetual Peace;' the 'Manufacture of Sugar, and Management of Land in the West Indies; 'State of Agriculture in the British Possessions in the Straits of Malacca;' and 'Sugar Cultivation in

the 'Colonial Magazine.' From an account of 'A that Mr H. was 'coquetting, if not worse, with Force Lecturer had been seized with a pike in his carpet trip to Adam's Peak, Ceylon,' we give the following extract:—

ADAM'S PEAK.

At dawn of day, we started for the Peak, and ascend.

that Mr H. was 'coquetting, it not worse, with Malthusianism,' we meant that we were sorry to see him devoting whole pages of the Reasoner to the dissemination of doctrines which he knew to be on no better foundation than would have existed here. At dawn of day, we started for the Peak, and ascending about a quarter of a mile higher up the steep acclivity witnessed one of the most imposing scenes that eye ever saw. In the rear of us, and far below our position, were seen to an incalculable distance an ocean of white of any book, but not for public quotation, unless are sure will be appreciated by those Chartists who revolving clouds, lying over the hills in the back ground, their outlines distinctly defined, and vanlting one above ledge his adoption of the sentiments quoted, or It is our belief that the next time he visits Bristol the other in endless succession; now half exposing to avowedly quotes for the purpose of refuting the he will find the Chartists of that place better dissight the wooden crown of a peak, now quite concealing arguments in the matter extracted. Now, Mr posed towards him; willing to listen, and as willing to listen, and as willing An illustration, neatly executed, heads the first to blame for indulging the notion. Probably when ing the very heart of a wilderness, where every step we advanced revealed the traces of herds of large elephants either in the road, being intersected at intervals of is. he is suspended (like the tomb of Mahomet) betwenty or thirty yards, by tracks, or in the recent de. tween two principles. We see our way now; Mr The general contents of this part of the Reasoner rosits lying in our way; just as if they had preceded us Holyoake is not so insincere as to be a coquet with are more varied than usual, and, perhaps, more in- Facts. Peerage Jobbery. Gray's Lectures on the the minute before; and this, strange as it may seem, up regard to Malthusianism, nor is he warm enough to teresting. Mr Cooper's Orations on the French Re- Nature and Use of Money. The Ethnological Journal. to within a wile of the very peak. How these unwieldy be a lover of that charming ism. He will and he volution deservedly occupy a prominent place. In Emigrant's Guide to the Cape of Good Hope. monsters can move on the precipitous declivities of wont. Courage, man, you are too coy. The ob- the articles by Mr Linton in reply to Mr Chilton, on these mountains, is to me a matter of astonishment; but jest of your half-love is either the beauty painted the subject of 'natural rights,' Mr Linton has dewould find it difficult to maintainits gravity. Now the by admirers, or the incarnation of abomination cidedly the best of the argument. When Mr Chilton THE LATE MR COUNCILLOR BRIGGS, OF silent, solemn majesty of the tall trees, again ferming a drawn by enemies. If assured of the former, formade his Quixotic attack upon 'natural rights' he lefts areade over our path rising still higher and higher ward without faint heart; but if reflection conas it gravitates to the bottom, and a whosp or call is re-echoed a desen times by every rack, which seems to doctrines propounded by the cold-blooded political ing the angry caves. Advancing after the short pause formed that Mr Mill is in private life a very estimable Diebethme, where, on a patch of table-land, covered of Mr Mill, as a 'cold-blooded' man. Surely Mr article, or oration, by Joseph Mazzini, which origi-

as we advance, impresses one with the idea of these incomparable seenes. About two miles further up, the enermous height upon which one stands at Nirlehelle, on the very brink of an abyss which yawns below, and between him and an adjoining peak, whose rocky crest looks bleached by the vicissitudes of time, would shock weak nerves to inculge the desire of locking down for more than five minutes. A stone thrown from this, may be heard rustling among the trees for some time, scowl on you, and threaten to let loose the genit inhabit. here, which gives you time to take breath, and with it, if you can, a glass of brown stout, you get on stoutly up the same, and more difficult interminable heights, till about three miles progress brings you to with beautiful green sward, and encompassed with the Holyoake does not require to be taught the diffe- nally appeared in his paper, the 'Italia del Popolo,' ticular mode in which he had been treated, but refrained range of hills which frequently are seen from the most rence which is not always, but too often, found be- 'Italy of the People,' published in Milan until Charles from a wish not to appear publicly as questioning the wile 1 Reform was not, when the people were a nuld'stant parts of the island and at ses, you now reach the tween the public and private characters of men. Albert's cowardly, if not treacherous, capitulation. mode adopted by the medical men. On the 28 h ult. I lity, and Whig Ministers more Conservative than dilapidated bungalow of that name, from whence, for The teacher of good doctrines may be a cold- The address was intended to be spoken in commemothe first time, is viewed the widely-worshipped and farblooded' man; and a good man may, by propoundration of the martyrdom of the brothers Bandiera,
good enough to let me have a copy of the medical
have not diminished; the necessity of moulding the famed Adam's Peak. Imagine you see before you to the east, peering in the air, as if suspended batween heaven and earth, a bare dark rock, which fancy pictures to be some huge eagle's nest, and within pistol-shot, but in reality at the distance of four English miles from you and father, and, for anything we know to the conyet, up a steeper and more rugged path than ever, barely trary, may be in the habit of disbursing large sums wide enough for one at a time to pass, and expressly in acts of private benevolence; but will the editor of now termed in Cinghalese, Askasse Gowe, or literally, the Reasoner require us to enter into proofs of the sky league, and you can form a pretty fair conception justice of our denunciation of Nicholas as a 'coldof the sublime picture. From this you dip into the woods again, and lose sight of the prak, winding your way down narrow avenues, and natural causeways. formed of fragments of granite lying in the order of stairs till you reach a flat table rock at a place called Get. judging him by his public career, we must be pertanpanne, and after that an immense black marble slab, mitted to hold him up to execration as an unscruto the full width of a ravine extending at right angles | pulous and heartless scoundrel. Mr Holyoake prides | pate them, and from this moment no sound be on our across your path and called Galpahoore, or stone raft. clear streams of water coxing out of its fissures as if rent but we also worship Justice, and, therefore, we in several places by its own ponderous weight, or some great convolsion of nature. Here the actual ascent to the Peak commences, by a chain on the left of you, to run up a small rock, sgain you advance a few paces by a slight bend to the right.

and again a few paces more; you atep to look around. amszed at the fearful elevation on which you stand; a tools of tyrants, we speak of them as our sense of People risen again to life has sunk into the weary and inwide, vast vacuum, whichever way you turn your sight, justice dictates to us. presents itself. Your guide won't let you stay-he kurries you on lest a blast of wind unexpectedly coming might, in a moment, sweep you into eternity. You get on again to a couple of chains more that lead you over another slightly elevated rock, and you land just before the iron ladder, on either side of which hangs a bunch of large iron chains, the link varying in size from six to eight inches in length and proportionally wide. The ladder lies at the north-west face up a perpendicular ascent to nearly forty feet of a bars rock, with nothing more than a wide gulf yawning all around you. The steps of the ladder are about four inches broad, barely sufficient for the toes to rest on, and about eighteen inches long, closely rivetted to the rock so as to prevent their moving. The chains daugle in groups of ten or twelve, and the wind at times, in sportive mirth, tosses them shout, and makes them clang so that you might hear it, I am told, a mile off. Having gained the summit by these means, you light on a sort of terrace enclosed all around by a three feet and a half wall, giving it the appearance of a small battlement. In the centre of the area stands a block of black marble, about eight feet high and between twelve and fifteen feet long, the diameter of which again is about eight feet from side to side. This again is curmounted by a small flat tile covering, supported by four comparatively slender weoden pillars resting on a massive rough wooden frame for its base, on the block, forming a sort of canopy over the sacred defence of his imperilled friend. But we are sorry foot indented on it. The impression is nearly five feet that anything we have said of Mr Holyoake should and a half long, and proportionally broad. Old Buddhoo | induce any of our readers to mark him out for pro- | see an agitation of separate populations; an alternation would seem to have taken the stride northward: the area is about seventy-five feat by thirty in diameter, and next to the block upon which the indentation is marked, stands a bell suspended to a wooden post, about ten feet high; on the block of marble near the bell is a dirty wooden shrine, beameared with the oil of ages, that the truth, and imbued with a sterling sense of honour. devotees burn during the worship; and scattered near In proof of this last virtue, we quote the following and about it may be seen a few pieces of copper coin. Lavishing so much filthy lucre is to propitiate Saman Davio, without whose tutelary protection you couldn't for the world get to the Peak. On the south-east of the block, and within the wall stands a long room, built of masonry, and covered with tiles. This is probably the beautiful pagoda' which Philalethes says formerly stood on the top of this hill, and was the abode of Budcstands in the midst of the plain on the Peak, on one of maxims of force, and they will be assailed with sufficient immente feature; your eyes beheld the fairest sky which the nations of Europe envy; before yeu stands and by the workhouse authorities. God preserve me and foot, wife of Henry Lightfoot, of Quarry bank, upon her breast shivering with cold. Madame perceives maxims of force, and they will be assailed with sufficient immente feature; your eyes beheld the fairest sky which the nations of Europe envy; before yeu stands and by the workhouse authorities. God preserve me and foot, wife of Henry Lightfoot, of Quarry bank, upon her breast shivering with cold. Madame perceives which stones is a footstep. There is but the one block severity by their enemies, without having the difficulties is known to Europe, and around you smiles the low ellest mine from the 'authorities.' of marble in the centre, upon which is the natural indentation, the greatest piece of absurdity that ever was with their object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the site runs are deliter as the morney of their object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the site runs are deliter as the morney of their object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the site runs are deliter as the morney of their object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from their by the Alps, and by the sea, the object (amilloration) but differ from thei palmed upon human credulity as the memorial of an historical fact, or as the exposition of an extravagant fiction. Things have been sadly altered at Sammanelle Skipade, or as the Moors call it. Bawadam-maile, er father Adam's hill, since Baldens and Valentyn wrote. Diego de Conto's idea of the hi'l separating into two tops, on one of which is the sacred footstep, may perkaps be accounted for by another distinct hill rising south-east of Adam's Peak, and called Koonadia-parra,

north to south, almost in a line with Adam's Peak, on

the north of which stands, just about the same distance

spring of water, so cold that it makes your teeth ache.

rising out of the crevices of the rock outside the wall, on

the east side of the Peak; but this surely never was

within the precincts of it. In the room just mentioned.

tops in the north east, extending far beyond the range of ham, this ingenious newspaper auxounced that Mr love and follow unblushingly and without remorse, Ambegamowe, where the dotted surface, with light George White, of Bradford, had delivered a lecture in the League yourselves with then as they also units with you. green patches, reveals to sight the coffee estates that People's Institute there the Sunday before my arrival, Invoke them not if your own arms can vasquish; but stand in that direction; in the north-west the lefty and that he had dared the magistrates to arrest him, tell them that the hour is about to strike for a terrible height you have just traversed; and on the east the and uttered other bravadoes; and that a report of his conflict between right and bline force, and that at that transcendant beams of the sun diffusing their gorgeous speech had been laid before the magistrates. Having hour you will be with all who a dvance under the same firmament, and you can form but an imperient idea of day after the lecture, and conversed upon it, I doubted Wrath, pride, ambition, the device of material pros-

fact which sufficiently proclaims the well-deserved popularity of this very useful periodical.

The Reasoner. Part XXVIII. London : J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Mr Holyoake has thought our remarks on the said to Lord Palmerston, at the close of his defence are the people to be elevated by example, if the governand boldly promulgate your faith. at Tiverton—'we are satisfied —satisfied that there ment connive at this treachery and duplicity? On what needs no rejoinder from us. Nevertheless as we entertain sentiments of respect for Mr Holyoake ment will accept any means, fair or foul, of securing are appeared, I call upon you to receive them into your which we certainly do not entertain for the Foreign theirs? Secretary, we will do the editor of the Reasoner the courtesy of noticing one or two points in his reply.' We quote

AN EXPLANATION-MESSES O'CONNOR AND FOX. The RESECUER bears evidence that I do not hesitate to object to Mr Pox, where I see broad ground of dissent. I am not the wholesale enlogist of the member for Oldham, any more than I am the wholesale ceaser of Mr O'Connor. So far from being disinclined to praise Mr O'Connor, I wish I could always praise him. as he exercises great influence over the working classes -and it would be better for my order could I oftener approve Mr O'Connor's leadership of them. I wish Mr Fox had not remained elient when the STAR was attacked for what I regard as its courage and liberality, in advertising Paine's works. No man could have castigated that pitiful intolerance better than Mr Fox.

that Mr Holyoake has misapprehended our mean-

The STAR says it is 'sorry to see me coquelting, if not worse, with Malthusianism.' Coquetting is here used in on Malthusianism — it cannot be from curiosity for information, for refutation, or from some partial conviction: it must be from insincerity, and for a venal

ting was not well chosen, nevertheless we demur officials not remarkable for discrimination. Had it so to the meaning put upon it by Mr Holyoake-cer. happened, what a fine paragraph for the Times would Cuba, are amongst the contents of this number of tainly not our meaning. When we expressed sorrow have been manufactured, out of the fact that a Moral 'damnable.' or worse, that he had even become a convert to those doctrines. 'Curiosity for information' is certainly a sufficient motive for the reading in the above article, does him great credit, and we the person who quotes is prepared either to acknow- most differ from him as to the question of 'means.' Holyoake has done neither. He has neither de- to oppose, in the spirit of free and fair discussion, clared himself Malthusian, nor Anti-Malthusian. should be propound doctrines by them believed to be But then there may be 'partial conviction.' That false, or give expression to sentiments hostile to vinces thee of the latter, backward and renounce Of his arguments it might be remarked, as Byron partial convictions.

Mr Holyoake says: 'It does not follow that the propounder of 'damnable doctrines' is 'cold-blooded. This 'confounding the tendency of principles with the intention of the advocates is the besetting sin of the Northern Star.' The 'besetting sin' of calling things by their right names is likely to stick to the Northern Star. We had spoken of 'the damnable economist Mill.' In reply we have been privately inand truly benevolent man. We have been informed In our foreign page will be found an 'Address of the of several instances of his liberality which certainly Polish Emigration' extracted from this number. do him great honour. But we did not speak We quote extracts from a powerful and eloquent ing 'damnable doctrines,' prove himself a 'coldblooded' political economist. The Emperor of Russia | nivance of the British government, in 1844. has the reputation of being an admirable husband blooded' tyrant? So far as we know, Thiers may be tion, 'To what end are these laments for the dead ! The a very honourable and amiable character in private life, for we know nothing of his private history; but, himself on his anxiety to be just. We believe him: call a spade a 'spade,' and a scoundrel a 'scoundrel.' We have nothing to do with the private characters of public men. We judge them by the effects of their words and acts upon society, and whether the crawl of a scorpion girt by a circle of fire ? Why is they are bookmakers or lawmakers, tyrants or the it that the rapid powerful intuition of the genius of a

Giving an account of a recent visit to Bristol, Mr Holyoake says:—

On one night before my lectures were delivered, a friend announced them in the Chartist Hall, when Mr had made of every thought an action, of every action a Clark took up the Northean Stas, and read the notice | thought, -- if their last words, devotedly harvested in treatment which her deceased husband, Mr Thomas ofms to which I replied in the last REASONER. 'This,' said Mr Clark, 'is the Mr Holyoake, whom we are in- | are one and the same thing; that Gud and the People. vited to hear lecture. Instead of going, let us subscribe that Country and Humanity are inseparable terms in the admission towards Dr M'Douali's defence.' This any undertaking of people who wish to become a Nation course they took. I am not sorry that I should be a means of adding to Dr M'Donail's Defence Fund, but I the equality and love of all her sons, and great through am sorry that Chartism, under the guidance of Mr Clark, her worship of the eternal truth, by her consecration to has risen no higher in Bristol than to hold that man dis- a high mission, to a moral priesthood among the Peoples qualified to address them who has the independence to of Europe,—we should to day have victory, not war: recommend an improvement in their well-intentioned but | Cosenza would not be condemned to venerate in secret impotent policy.

We are sorry that Mr Clark took the course above stated. If, indeed, a working man, having only and we, assembled hero, might without uncertainty as twopence to spare, communes with himself as to to our fate, without any cloud of sadness upon our front, whether he shall expend that twopence in paying to gladly invoke their sacred names, and say to those forehear a lecturer-not of his own party-or in help- running souls, rejoice, because your brethren have in. ing to add to a fund necessary for the defence of a carnated your ideal, and are worthy of you! leader of his own party, whose personal liberty is in | Not yet, O young men! is their adored conception reperil, we think he acts both justly and rationally if splendent, pure, and perfect, upon your banners. The he decides to give his twopence to the fund for the sublime programme which they dying bequeathed to the scription in any sense or form. We cannot agree of generous raging and of unworthy quiet, of free cries opinion upon it. with him in all things; we think him sometimes and formulas of servitude, in all parts of our Peninsula; mistaken, and often politically not 'up to the mark.' but where is the heart of the Peninsula ? Where is the But we know him to be an ardent worshipper of unity of this unequal, manifold movement ?-where is to the workhouse, and dies early on Tuesday morning article from the number of the Reasoner published on the 30th ult.:-

THE CHARTIET PRISONERS

Last week I refused two requests to lecture on Moral Force Reformation in the provinces. Now that the gc- time, of an era of European civilisation? means of steking it.

the holding of Chartist meetings anywhere, unicas for twenty-four millions shall remain excluded from the the defence of the imprisoned Political meetings for fraternal pact which you frame, not one glance which is the furtherance of physical force only increase their not free shall be raised to contemplate this heaven. Bo danger, and those in favour of moral force add to the Rome the sacred ark of your redemption : the temple of oblequy under which they labour.

After the misrepresentations by the Mountne Curo. joining link in the range of heights that extend from which Posce caricatured, and for which Mr Fussell third world vaster than the two! From Rome, from the has been imprisoned. The Datter News has told us Holy City, from the City of Love (Amor-Rems), the that the Times has put into the mouth of Lord Ashley one purest, the wisest amongst you, elected by the vote and from it as the other, another equally conspicuous sum. half mere than he has spoken. And if a lord is not re. strengthened by the inspiration of a whole peeple, shall little to hope: Words were accribed to Mr Ernest and represented in the future alliance of peoples. never said.

The Manchestra News, which enjoyed ubiquity reside till they are over, and abradon it again till the places, but in three places at once. As the Manchester battles of Independence, of Nationality, of Liberty; other tions a very small portion only of the hay was received his opinion that an old man was not drunk, because, News it was a Radical journal. And as soon as that shaded by a deeper outline, which marks the boundary of the coast by the blue waters of the sea, limits the of you vision; and the undulating menatain phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

Shaded by a deeper outline, which marks the boundary of the coast by the blue waters of the sea, limits the phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

An Ecclesiastical Drover.— We hear, on party, with a good prespect of effecting his capture, very good authority, says the Tablet, 'that Dr ing into the rights of thing, is more activated by an insurance in the Netbinghamshire and Derbyshire of the sea, limits the phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

An Ecclesiastical Drover.— We hear, on Party, with a good prespect of effecting his capture, very good authority,' says the Tablet, 'that Dr ing into the rights of things, is more activated by an insurance in the Netbinghamshire and Derbyshire of the sea, limits the phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

*Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples where the Ban-insurance in the Netbinghamshire and Derbyshire of the sea, limits the phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

*Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples where the Ban-insurance in the Netbinghamshire and Derbyshire of the sea, limits the phered into the Oldham News. When I was in Old.

light over the lesser eminences as they rise to gild the accompanied Mr White to Mr Lesch's in Manchester the banner. te him,

erroneous means of obtaining their objects, if the govern-here, where perhaps, invoked by our love, their holy souls

Wilde, in one of those fine sentences which he occasion- hearts, we shall yet overcome, ally utters, 'Truth plays upon an iron harp.' This harp has been touched of late by fingers of fierce Misery; and if it has produced strange sounds, most unwelcome to the ears of easy people, let them not interpret the voice of want into the voice of anarchy. Let not juries lend themselves too willingly to those coercive retaliations in which the sole genius of our gov:rnment lies, ably and permanently than any species of imprisonment

During my first tour in the North I saw but one pike blade. I knew where it was concealed. On my second visit to the North, three weeks ago, I went and took it from its hiding place, and purchased it. I was anxious We next quote an extract in which it will be seen to possess a single specimen of the instrument recently proposed to supersede the syllogism in political advoeacy. It was my intention to produce it at my Rhetoric Class next sessions. Have I not as much right to do a danger scene at the City Mechanics' Institute, as Eimund Burke in the House of Commons! Carefully vent it perforating the sides, I carried it with me everywhere, I was not far from Ashton when the late disturnance took place. As I spoke in the hall in which Dr M'Douell spoke the night before his address, and on We are inclined to admit that the word coquet- the same topic, I have expected to be confounded by G. J HOLYOAKE.

The course adopted by Mr Holyoake, as set forth

must have been 'hard-up' for a subject for his pen. observed of a similar reasoner, though upon another subject,---

When Bishep Berkeley said there was no matter. It mattered very little what he said."

The Republican. September. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. This is an excellent number of the Republican, containing well-written articles on 'Aristocracy,' the 'People's Charter,' 'Poland,' 'Italy,' &c., &c. murdered by the tyrant of Naples, with the con-

TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYRS OF COSENZA.* JULY 25TH, 1814.

When I received from you, O young men! the charge to pronounce in this temple a few words sacred to the memory of the brothers Bandiera and their martyr companions at Cosenza, I thought that purhaps some one of those who heard me might exclaim with noble indignamartyrs of Liberty can only be worthily honoured by winning the battle they have begun. Cosenza, the land where they died, is a slave; V nice, the city which gave them birth, hemmed in by foreigners. Let us emanciwhile the north of Italy combats for independence, Li- | Sheffield workhouse. berty perishes in the south ? Why is it that a war which ought to have leaped with a lion's bound to the Alps, drags along for four months slowly and uncertainly as capable fancy of a sick man turning in his bed? Ah! if we all had risen in the holiness of that idea for which our martyrs died,-if the Labarum of their faith had gene before our young men in their battles, -if with that collected unity of life which was so powerful in them we our minds, had taught us that liter! y and independence Briggs, received at the Sheffield Workhouse, the Board -that Italy cannot be unless she be One, holy through the memory of the martyrs ; the dread of seeing them profaced by the insults of the foreigner would not with. hold Venice from honouring them with a monument :

nascent Italian generation, is not yours so mutilated and torn to fragments by false doctrines that, elsewhere, everthrown, have taken refuge amongst us. I look and the dominating Word of these busdred voices of minis. If all was right in his treatment, why so much trouble in

out condemning by implication those who have elopted | which the nations of Europe envy; before you stands an of their position sugmented by their friends—who agree nature that Europe can admire; and you are encircled Of course neither you nor the Sheffi id Board can For the same reason I discountenance as far as I can, be, or else not be at all. Not one single man of these may appear necessary. your nation: has it not already been twice the temple of which has a woody crest of its own, but slightly inferior Farringdon Hall meeting, there is good the Pagan and the world of the Popes, lie superposed one

the grand panorama of nature lying stretched below and the truth of this report, and I sought Mr White to ques- perity, are weapons common to buth peoples and their before you. Description must ever fall short of the reality. Ition him. We met on the Manchester and Leeds line oppressors; and besides should you by their aid conquer This number commences the fifteenth volume; a at Hebden Bridge the following Sunday, when I found to-day, you would fall back again to-morrow. But that all that Mr White said was, that the right to arm PRINCIPLES belong to the people alone, and their opwas, in his opinion, constitutional, and for giving such pressors will not find arms wherewith to oppose them, advice he could dare the magistrates to arrest him. A Reverence enthusiasm! Adore the dreams of the virgin very different thing from the senseless bravado ascribed soul, and the visions of the first days of youth, because these dreams of earliest youth are the fragrance of paradise, which the soul retains in issuing from the kands The government, in condescending to accept the eviof its Creator. Respect, before all things, your own
late deliberations; newsmen are grateful, and the
expose for sale, who thence collect an exactly and
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expose for sale, who thence collect an exactly and
expose for sale, who thence collect an exactly and
expose for sale, who then expose for sale, who thence collect an exactly and expose for sale, who then expose for dence of Powell, degrade themselves. This man joins conscience; have on your lips the truth which God has part of the 'Reasoner' last noticed in these columns | the Chartists in order to betrsy them, and stimulates the | placed in your heart; and harmoniously uniting in all country breathes. worthy a 'leader'—reply, under his own hand and treason he charges upon them. Whatever punishment that tends to the emancipation of our soil, even with hamens during its first nine months' sitting, no comseal. Of that reply we may say, as we personally they deserve he certainly deserves too. In what way those who diesent from you, bear ever erect your banner,

> These words, O young men! the martyrs of Cosenza principle will you condemn the Chartists for falling upon would tell you, were they still living among you. And breasts, keeping them as treasures, against storms which still await us, but which, with the names of the

God be with you and bless our Italy ! July 25th, 1818 JOSEPH MAZZINI. The Family Herald. Part LXIV. London: G.

Briggs, 421, Strand. The lovers of the romantic and mysterious will find Let them remember that political concession, education, a rare treat in the story of ' The Black Cabinet,' in and employment will set all things even, more honour- course of publication, in this periodical. The other contents are of the usual character-diversified and entertaining. Pressed for room, we can only give the two following extracts:-

> EPIGRAM. From the French of Rousseau. The world is but a comic play, Where men their varied parts essay. In dress dramatic, on the boards Strut bishops, ministers, and lords; While we poor people sit below, Despised, though paying for the show, For which we are allowed to hiss, Whene'er the farce is played amiss: IMPROMPIU, ON SEEING THE 'HELEN OF CANOVA.'

(Attributed to Byron) In this beloved marble view, Above the works and thoughts of man, What Nature could but would not do, And beauty and Canova can. Beyond imagination's power-Bryond the bard's defeated art, With immortality her dower, Behold the Helen of the heart!

The Illustrated Sone Book. Nos. I., II., III. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage. This bids fair to make the neatest song-book we remember to have seen. Each number contains a careful selection of songs, duets, and glees; with an song in each number. The printer has done the ten millions added by the government to the his work well.

SHEFFIELD.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence between Mr Councillor Ironside, of Shefwhile in the insane ward of the Sheffield work-

Sheffield, July 8:h, 1848. GENTLEMEN, -On the 18th ult, Mr Thomas Biggs, an esteemed friead of mine, and a brother member of the Town Council, exhibited symptoms of insanity, was the medical men was of a general nature as to his treatment. I wished to put some questions as to the parwrote to the Board of Guardians, requesting them to be Tories of to-day. Society has not stood still; wants treatment of my friend, after his arrival at the workhouse. Not having received any answer whatever, I

May I therefore beg of you to get me the information I want, if you have the power so to do. I have urgent reasons for making this request.

Yours, faithfully, ISAAC IRONSIDE. The Poor Law Commissioners.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, July 18th, 1848 Sin, -I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., in which you state that you are desirous of obtaining information as lips, but that of war.' But another thought arose and to the medical treatment of the late Mr Thomas Briggs, vernment, or not at all. Talk not, great Minister of said to me, why are not we victorious? Why is it that, who died on the 20th ult., in the insane ward, at the The Board will communicate with the Guardians

the Sheffield Union on the su'ject of your application. I am, skr, your obtdient servant W. G LUMLEY, Assistant-Sec. To Mr Issac Ironside, Sheffield.

Poor Law Board, Somerset House, 1st August, 1848 SIB-I am directed by the Poor Law Board, with refecence to your letter of the 8th ultimo, to inform you that Metropolitan Trade Societies, was held at the they have communicated with the Guardians of the Craven's Head, Drury-lane, for the purpose of Sheffield Union on the subject of it; and having learnt receiving the report of the committee elected to from them that Mrs Briggs is quite satisfied with the draw up a constitution for the trades of London .ere of opinion that any further inquiry is unnecessary. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BBRINGTON, Secretary. To Mr Isaso Ironside, Sheffield.

Sheffield, August 2ad, 1848. so. Knowing the great projudice that exists amongst the people sgainst the pauper mad house. I purposely refrained from putting any question at the inquest which be noticed, and ultimately refused. As it is so, my opinien with respect to his treatment is now changed It was not for any private purpose that I made the appli-

What are the facts? A man is pursuing his ordinary avocations on the Saturday-taken on Sunday afternoon eath of Mr Briggs as the natural result of his treatment

Incendiary Fire in Northnesham, -On Sunday morning, soon after one o'clock, a fire broke out in a the destinies of Europe ! In Rome two extinct worlds, stackyard situated in the Sand-fields, one of the in height to that of the sacred bill, and forming the ad. reason to doubt whether Pussell ever uttered the words on the other like a double jewel in a diadem. Create a line almost total destruction of two stacks of excelmore than three tons. No sooner were the flames husband was a member.—Banbury Guardian. mon to as the other, another equally conspicuous sum. In 8000137 were the fixmes which you shall be bound as one, perceived than the pelice on duty in various parts wit, Bennehammenelle. True, there is an excellent spected by his political opponents, the Chartists have dictate the pact by which you shall be bound as one, perceived than the pelice on duty in various parts of the town ran to the scene of the disaster, and the Jones which even the government reporter proved he Until then you have no country, or you have it con- fire brigade, under the command of Inspector Mel-Beyond the Alps, beyond the sea, stand other peoples engines, great efforts were made to prevent the ex. sum of £20,000, the property of the bank. the priests who assemble during the great festivals, and something more; it appeared not only in two fighting, or making rendy to fight with you, the sacred tension of the fire, but notwithstanding their exer peoples who tend by different ways to the self-same end from the flames. The police have learned sufficient though he had had drink, the was qualified to call sharey hur tream tream.—A Learned Dissertation upon -refectibility, association, the foundation of an autho- to convince them that the fire was caused by an for liquor and pay for it.

THE INCURABLE INCAPABLES.

(From John Bull) Well, the session is over! the white-bait dinner has been eaten; Ministers have been summoned to the bar of public opinion by the hon. reember for Buck-inghamshire; Lord John has gone to Ireland with his lady; Parliament is to be prorogued on an early day next week; the Parliamentary reporter has written to his wife at the seaside, to say that she may expect him amidet his shrimps and children by Thursday next at the latest; Messrs Williams and Bellamy, the two-headed Cerberus of the gates of another place, hope at last that the House is not to sit for this

Whatever may be said of the proceedings of Par-

plaint at least can be made of its inactivity during the last week. John Bull (not we, the other John) gratefully acknowledges the addition of two millions to the burden which our pafortunate nameaake already bears on his broad and capacious back. John is a strange fellow. He growls and grumbles at a trifle, and he will spend his whole fortune upon a Truth, said Ernest Jones, in his letter to Chief Justice martyrs upon our lips, and their names within our and he does not mind in these the hardest times, hobby. It suits his fancy to have the Whige in office, spending twice ten hundred thousand pounds to gratify the whim. That the desire is a mere whim, and nothing else, anybedy may ascertain by stopping to inquire at the next street. Nobody believes in Whig competency. Everybody feels indignant at Ministerial feebleness. The other day it was the fashion to say that the Whigs are no financiers, but in other respects a very sensible, useful sort of folk. Now they get credit for nothing at all. They bungle everything. Try them on any ground, and they cannot get on. If they touch sugar, they stick like flies in treacle; if they think of sanitary reform, Lord Morpeth gets knee deep in the sewers, until Mr Henley or somebody else takes pity on the sufferer and hauls him up; if they propose to reform corrupt practices in naughty boroughs; they entreat the House of Lords to save them from the consequences of their own advice; and if they ask indemnity from Parliament for breaking a law, they profess themselves unable to law so broken, swear that though they need the indemnity, yet the law has been safe from any infraction whatever.

How long matters are to proceed in the present lively fashion, it is impossible to predict. It is vastly pleasant and profitable, no doubt, to the parties concerned, for a Whig family to take the affairs of the nation into their hands, but if the nation submits to the constitution of the firm, it has at least the right to have its business well done, and its affairs kept out of confusion. There is one great disadvantage in a 'happy family.' It may be seen in the happy family exhibited in a cage at the corner of Trafelgar square. The animals are so perfectly happy, that they are positively fast asleep. Rats lie on the bosoms of cats, and singing birds roost on puppy dogs' noses. The stirring up of the exhibitor's pole has no more effect on the blissful creatures' repose, than Disraeli's brisk practice will have upon the equanimity of our friends. The one set of animals get their meat and sleep, the other share the public contributions, and think they do enough for the public in condescending to accept it. Whilst the public are satisfied that all wisdom national debt in the short space of two years, shall, in the course of the next two years, amount to Publications Received .- Birch's Philosophy | twenty, the public will arrive at a different opinion. Meanwhile, hurrah for taxation!

Mr Disraeli charged the government the other day with not taking the initiative in any practical and necessary measure, or when they did take the initiative, with submitting their views in so crude a state that Parliament was obliged either to remodel them with great pains, and at great less of time, or to reject them altogether. Lord John Russell met the accusation by denying the necessity of his introducing any measures at all to the house, and by re ferring, for his justification, to Sir Robert Walpole, the father of William Pitt, and to somebody else field, and the Poor Law Commissioners, respecting whose name we forget. Why did the Prem er not the medical treatment of the late Mr Thomas Briggs, go at once back to the enviable and irresponsible times of Canute the Great? A policeman might just as well excuse himself for not taking a midnight housebreaker into custody on the plea that it had been the invariable practice of ancient Charlies to retire to their boxes for the night, the very moment the parish clock struck eleven. Ne man kno ve bettaken to the insane ward at the Shiffield workhouse in ter than Lord John Russell that we live in very dif the evening of that day, and died at three o'clock in the ferent times to those which he points out for his morning of the 20th. I only ascertained that he was imitation and model. The Parliament of England there on the 19 h and wished to see him, but it was is not the same assembly; the people of England are thought better not. The inquest was held in the after- not the same peop's The Minister who carried the neon of the 20th. I attended. The evidence given by Reform Bill. must carry his vision forward from that event, not backward. If he has renounced the doct in: of fi: ality, he cannot surely ask us to be bound by rules and customs actuating Ministers living powers we have called into being, and of regulating the machinery which we have set in motion, grows this day waited on one of the guardians to inquire, and he informed me (non-officially) that my application was not acceded to.

the machinery which we have set in motion, grows hourly more imminent. We have done too much to let things take their course. We have opened the cyes of the people far too wide, if light is not to be granted now for direction and self-government. We cannot halt mid way in our progress. We have up-rooted interests, trifled with the Constitution, legislated, and legislated again, with unwearying pertinacity. Better had we sat with our hands before us and done nothing; but having moved, we dare not stop. Great and enlightened measures for the maintenance of the country's prosperity, for the education them. and happiness of the people, must be submitted to the country without much loss of time. Constituted as we are, such measures must emanate from the go-Reform, of what Sir Robert Walpole did, but do what you are bound to do my lord, in the midet of the difficulty and confusion into which the tinkering dupes of doubtful professions of wisdom and benevopropensities, the wilful and mischievous practice, of you and your associates have finally conducted us. Do it, or place the helm in firmer hands!

TRADES, DELEGATE MEETING .- On Thursday night a meeting of delegates, appointed by the Mr James O' Leary in the chair.-The secretary read the report, of which the following are the principal features:-That it is deemed necessary to GENTLEMEN—I am in due receipt of your letter of the land ought not to be possessed exclusively by a lat instant, as also that of the 18 h u't. Mr Briggs was fractional portion of the community; that the laws highly beloved by the poor of Sheffield, and deservedly which fix the price of gold, and restrict its expansion, should be repealed, and a representative currency cation for so simple a thing as a copy of his medical home colonies should be established on the waste treatmen; would be so uncourteously treated as not to lands in the United Kingdom, and that the elective franchise be given to every man 21 years of age, and the report was adjourned to a future meeting.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT LEITH .- The inquest on the unfortunate men killed by this calamity, terminated in a verdict of 'Accidental ters of divers counsels, ever crossing each other, mis- keeping it back? I will tell you. I am informed that Death.' It has often been attempted to be shown leading and seducing the multitude? I hear talk, soon after he was admitted, an opiate of double strength that the neglect to use Davy lamps by the colliers, he was bled! pretty profusely for a man in his state, for surmising such a course seems to have originated. vernment are putting down the Chartists with ac unscrupulous hand, It think it only good taste to pause in enforcing the theory of persuasion, as one cannot do it without coademning by implication these who have closed.

We have course seems to have originated.

Tou are twenty-four millions of men, endowed with opinion. It will not bear the light. I look upon the lamps is so constantly neglected.

Out coademning by implication those who have closed.

the circumstances were of so suspicious a character, that, after an adjournment, the coroner's jury wife, who has been committed to take her trial on lent hay, one weighing upwards of twenty tons, the the charge at the next Staffordshire assizes. On property of Mr William Sinclair, and the other Lightfoot's death his wife obtained a sum of £4. for belonging to Mr Humphrey Page, which weighed his burial from an Odd Fellows' club, of which her Mr John Lynch, solicitor, formerly clerk to the

Tralee Savings' Bank, has been sentenced to honour in defending our country ! drum, having conveyed thither two of their best fourteen years' transportation, for embezzling the

During a trial at Newcastle a publican gave it as

Fancies.

" We cull the choicest."

A CORRUPT PARLIAMENT.

Are they fit to be the legislators of a whole people who themselves know not what law, what reason, what right and wrong, what crooked and straight, what ligit and illigit means; who think that all power consists in outrage, all dignity in the parade of inso. lence; who neglect every other consideration for the corrupt gratification of their friendships, or the prosecution of their resentments; who disperse their whole Parliament without once rising; Timessupp'ements are preparing for a holiday, so is everybody
and everything that suffers from long speeches and
everything that suffers from long speeches and
who buy up for themselves what they pretend to expose for sale, who thence collect an exorbitant mass of wealth, which they fraudulently divert from the public service; who thus spread their pillage through the country, and in a moment emerge from penury and rags, to a state of splendcur and wealth Who could endure such thievish servants, such vicegerents of their lords? Who could that the masters and the patrons of a banditti could be the proper guardians of liberty; or who would suppose that he should ever be made one hair more free by such a set of public functionaries (though they might amount to five hundred, elected in this manner from the counties and beroughs) when among them who are the very guardians of liberty, and to whose custody it is committed, there must be so many, who know not either how to use or to enjoy liberty, who neither understand the principles nor merit the pos-

session ?- Matton. THE BOURGEOISIE. Edmund Burke had a rooted contempt for the character and profession of a merchant. 'Do not talk to me,' said he once in the House of Commons, 'o the liberality and patriotism of a merchant: his Go is his gold; his country his invoice; his deak hi altar; his ledger his Bible; his church his exchange and he has faith in none but his banker.'

When he made a speech, which was well received from the hustings of Bristel, at the time of the rupture between this country and America, poor C—, who was one of the candidates, was standing by his side. Equally averse with Mr Burke to the Amerisay why they broke it, or if called upon to amend the can contest, but master of no other language than the short vecabulary of the counting-house, he cried, I say ditto to Mr Burke; I say ditto to Mr Burke. THE LITTLE SEED.

> A little seed, at random thrown Upon the world, one day A moment up in air was blown. Then gently borns away Unto a desert drear and wide. Close by a mountain side. The seed lay there for many days, Unnoticed and alone, Amid those cold and runged ways, By briars overgrown; Yet rain from beaven, and balmy air, And sunbeams cheer'd it there. It rooted in the solid ground, Put forth its stom and leaf, And, throwing tendrils round and round, It grew beyond belief: And, waxing stronger every hour, Brought forth a lovely flower. I: bloseom'd there so sweetly mild That song-birds stay'd their flight, In wonder that the desert wild Produced so fair a sight; The briars envying all the while Its perfume and its smile. But winter came with a orm and snow! The floweret droop'd its head; And the briars dash'd it to and fro Until they drem'd it dead; Laughing, as round them day by day, Its scatter'd scediets lay.

Each stem, in laveliness uprear'd, In vain they strove; for every spring Brought forth its blossoming. The flowers now climb the mountain side. And on the summit smile; Whilst c'er the plain in modest pride They bloom for many a mile; And not one thorn now meets the view, Where late the briars grew. And thus a thought may live and grow,

Dismay'd were they when spring appeared,

And, crowned with myrlad flowers,

Though cast on desert soil, And o'er the earth its beauty throw By long and patient toil; Though Envy's frown will oft essay To take its light away. Yes! it will smile and spread its flowers. Despite the ficross storm; And mid the tempest and the shewers

Uprear its lovely form; Like many a truth which smiles serene Amid life's darkest scene. Thus, breathing to the world around Its swe to through many a day, It shall adorn the humblest ground.

And bless the lone'i.st way; Whilst they who shuan'd the budling flower Shall praise it in its blooming bour. Edmund Teesdule. LIBERTY.

The hue-and-cry of liberty is never raised under certain auspices but to cover the designs of slavery. HISTORY. History is a long and gradual ascent, where great actions and characters in time leave borrowed pomp

behind, and at an immeasurable distance below STUPIDITY. Stupidity has its advantages as well as wit. If a

man strikes his hand against wood or stone, he himself will be the sufferer.

MANKIND Mankind, above a'l things, hate to be made the

THE GREAT AND THE LITTLE. 'The political struggles of a great character are

for the future rather than the present, as the petty equabbles of party are for the present and never for the future .- Foster's Lives of British Statesmen. MARIE-ANTOINETTE.

From her first arrival in France, at the age of fiftces, Marie-Antoinette had reen an obj ct of dislike both to the Court and to the people. Even the mind of her young husband was so paisoned against her, that until some time after he assended the throne, he refrained from all marital intercourse with her. She was continually accused both of criminal levity, and of intrigues establish a 'Trades' Association,' in order to work in the interest of Austris. During the first years of out an amelioration in the condition of the people her marriage she lived in great unhappiness and reby legal and constitutional means; that parliamentary straint. The impatience she manifested at the strict approbation be requested for the rules; that the etiquette observed in the Court of France, which stopped her at every step she made, assisted also to render her distasteful to the forms ists who filled it. This etiquette was of an incredible minuteness, and onthralled ber from her rising in the morning till her getting into bed at night. The following quotation from Madame issued; that machinery should be taxed for revenue Campan may give some idea of it:- 'The dressing of might have the lesst tendency to excite suspicion that purposes, and foreign manufactures equalised in the Princess was the very pink of ctiquate: everything the treatment was improper. I even stated that I be | price to our own in the home market ; that education | in it was strictly regulated. The Lady of Honour and lieved all had done what they thought to be the best in and employment be provided by the government the Lady of the Wardrobe, both, if they were present tothe case. I did not dream for a moment that my appli- for the people. It then goes on to recommend that gether, assisted by the first attendant and two ordinary attendants, performed the principal service; Lut there were distinctions between them. The Lady of the Wardrobe handed the petticoat and the gown. The Lady of Henour p ured out water to wash the hands. concludes by suggesting a graduated property tax, and put on the chemise. When a Princess of the Royal cation—it was with a view to the public good. I in lieu of other imposts. The latter part of the Family was present at the dressing, the Lady of Honour tended to have sent a copy of the treatment to Dr Corsellis | document merely contained rules for the formation | yielded to her the latter function, but did not yield it of Wakefield, and one or two others, and to request their of the association. The further consideration of directly to the Princesses of the blood; in such case the Lady of Honour returned the chemise to the first femme. de-chambre, who delivered it to the Princes of the blood. Eson of these ludies scrupulously observed these useg-s, as having the character of rights. It happened one winter's morning that the dauptiness was waiting to receive her chemise, which I held ready unfolded, when the Lady of Honour entered, hastened to take off usurping the national empipotence, of a Northern Italy, was given him (to a man labouring under inflammation is not fairly attributable to the men themselves, her gloves, and took the chemise from my hands. At of a League of States, of a Federal Pact among princes; of the brain), and it sent him to sleep. In the morning but is indirectly at the suggestion of the employers, this moment a knock is heard at the door; it is opened, -but where is ITALY! Where is the common country he awoke and had some breakfast, and then went to although to save themselves from odium they have and the Duchass of Orleans one breakfast, and then went to although to save themselves from odium they have and the Duchass of Orleans one breakfast, and then went to although to save themselves from odium they have which the Bandieras saluted as the initiator for the third sleep again in a lethargic state. In the course of the day them on the premises; but in this case no ground gloves, and advances to take the chemise; but the Lady of Honour must not deliver it to her. She returns it to me, and I present is to the Duchess. Azai a knock is heard; it is Madamo, the Countess of Prove: ce: the Duchess of Orleans surrenders to her the chemise. All this time the Quien is standing with her arms crossed near Dudley, has just been committed by the district her unpleasant position; and contenting herself with coroner, Mr T. M. Philips, on a charge of admin- throwing aside her han therebief, and retaining her gloves, by the Alps, and by the sea, those outlines drawn by the finger of God for a giant people. And such you ought to be, or else not be at all. Not one single man of these twenty-four millions shall remain excluded from the fraternal pact which you frame, not one glance which is was found in the body of the deceased on a post sibly remarks, 'This cliquette, which, in the domestic mortem examination being made, and altogether life of our Principles, had led them to have themselves treated as divinities, made them in their public life victims of any delusion. In the palaco of V reailles, Merica suburbs of this borough, and which has resulted in returned a verdict of Wilful murder against the Antoinetts found a multitude of established and revered usages which appeared to her insufferable. MEMORABLE SATING OF KOSCIUSKO.-When the

brave Potes arrived at Gracow, where the revolution commenced, he made the little band of patriots under his command the following heart stirring speech :- We are not strong enough in number to be victorious, but we are strong enough to die with Jupaes .- What short'erran is that upon the pench

in hur cown, and hur pelt, and hut black cap? Why marry (quesh Morgan hur is an o d woman that takes her nap upon hur cushion, and then hur tells the Old Worren.

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To Mr Phillips, Swansea.—I beg to say that I have not received the 6s. 6d. for the Victims, directed for me at the National Land Company's office. I cannot say why Mr Paillips's letters are not answered MES S. SIMMONDS .- We have not heard of the seven shillings sent to the Central Committee for the Defence Fund. Write to the party to whom you remitted.

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September 11th. The chair will be taken at seven, and the members' names called at eight o'clock precisely.

Hypr.—The members of this branch of the Land Company will meet on Sunday next, at two o'clock Mr Kydd will lecture in the Town Hall, Oxford,

on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. LEEDS .- Mr Theobald, from Manchester, will de iver two lectures to morrow afternoon and evening.

in the large room of the Bazaar. A tea party will be held on Monday evening, when Mrs Theobald will deliver an address. CHATHAM -The members of this branch will hold special meeting at James A. Rick's, New Cage

lane, High-street, Chatham, on Monday evening. September 18th, at eight o'clock, when all members are requested to attend. positions of the directors were unanimously adopted, except the reduction of the rents from five to four

Mrs Theobald will deliver leceures at Halifax or Tuesday, and Bradford on Wednesday.

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with dairy, back-kitchen, cow-house, piggeries, stabling, and other conveniences, enclosed with a high wall. The dwelling is in the centre of the farm, consisting of FOUR ACRES of excellent land, in high cultivation, facing the highway; air pure and salubrious, and the water excellent.

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On Monday week, the 18th instant, the hon, member for Nottingham will meet his constituents in any public place they may select, and will carry into effect two Points his resignation to the people; and which, if accepted, he will cheerfully resign the office of their representative, and, if refused, he to chronicle his words.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848.

LABOUR, THE SOURCE OF ALL WEALTH.

as to threaten sterility and non-production.

to pay your detectives, to march and counter- and your wet lands. march your troops, to erect your tents, to man This was predicted in the middle of April, your fleets, to prosecute your victims, and and the result proves its correctness, as the hopeless.

upon the labourer. Antediluvian problem, that if some didn't the army, the navy, the pensioners, the police, work, all should starve, but we will take a re- the detectives, the judges, the placemen. the view of the relation that subsists between the Income Tax, the Window Tax, high rent. and labourer and all other classes. Colburn, the Kennington Common, with the innumerable aristocratic publisher, may say, in his grandeur et ceteras; then he opens the American bag. and mightiness, "What have I to do with the and sees a cheap President, cheap land, and vulgar labourer? he does not read my publi- light freight. Now, we would ask, in the cations; he is no customer for my wares; but name of common sense, how the producer of his disaffection, disloyalty, and discontent may the English bag of wheat can stand competition ieopardise my trade, and cause my poverty, with the produce of the American bag; and closed, as it had been opened, by the Queen therefore, tax me to keep him in subjection. let it be borne in mind that wheat establishes in person. A contemporary has taken the The wine merchant, the silk mercer, the paper the value of gold, and that the loss of five trouble to reckon up the number of sittings, maker, the aristocratic boot maker, the millions worth of English wheat, would cause the number of hours consumed by these sitclothier, the merchant, the banker, the broker, more serious disasters than the loss of twenty tings, and the hours per diem which each workthe peer, and the queen, may all hold those millions worth of manufactured goods. Thus ing legislator must have been occupied during opinions as to their independence of the labour- we show, and indisputably, that before conficlass; but let us show how links of the great dence can be restored, the Labour question The House of Commons met 168 times, and social chain, of which labour is the strongest, must be considered, and justice must be done to the House of Lords 136. The duration of

This letter contains the substance of the address and that from which alone all others extract the Labourer which Ernest Jones intended to deliver in the their strength, mutually depend upon each other. Colburn says, " No labouring man reads my books, and therefore I amindependent of labour;" the silk mercer says, "No labourer's wife comes to my counter, and what care I for labour;" the wine merchant says, "Talk not to me of the prosperity of the labourer, he quaffs no wine"-but see the link by which they are bound together. MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

> and the grocer deal more extensively with the their darling object. silk merchant, the wine merchant, and the better markets for the produce of their land. increased.

Talk not to us of the dark age of Toryism, of most violent persecutors of their persecuted the "bloody old Times," and the darker ages, race. when Pitt possessed the magician's wand, and, with their present condition, in the sixteenth oppression. year of the Reformed Parliament.

will accept their renewed confidence as the his muscle and his sweat. And he is begin- ment of such cripples, mercenaries, and polititenure of office. Mr O'Connor upon that ning to discover that there is something unna- cal apostates. occasion will review the acts of the past ses- tural in the policy which reconciles all above | Since Parliaments were established to the

family are in a state of starvation. population had become dwarfs, and so crippled Toryism, can thus hope to prey upon the of prostitutes. credulity of its dupes? We have now shown We argue the question thus, as the Irish-The Government, charmed with an exche- that Labour is the source of all wealth-that man who argued the converse, when he tasted quer filled by increased and unnatural dissipa- it is the main link, nay, the centre of the the quince in the apple pie, and upon asking tion; the capitalist, exulting in the new dis- social chain-that once snapped, society be- what it was, when he was told it was a covery of coining infant-sweat into gold; and comes convulsed—once weakened, society be- quince, exclaimed, "If one quince makes their practical value must be estimated very the reckless parents who abandoned their comes dispressioned. And however traders in an apple vie so good, what the devil would an lowly indeed. Even the Ministers, while the reckless parents, who abandoned their comes disorganised. And however traders in an apple pie so good, what the devil would an "cold, quiet home"—the country air, and fear may flatter themselves with a notion that, apple pie be if it was all quinces?" So we comparative contentment and peace, and sold rampant Chartism once suppressed, the rolling say, "If a hundred and five Irish Members make and little children at the flesh ship sights and little children at the flesh ship sights are the flesh ship sights and little children at the flesh ship sights are th themselves and little child en at the flesh ship rights herself, we would caution the over- a Parliament so bad, what the devil would a speak of it only as a "foundation for conmarket, were so overjoyed with the first flush sanguine not to entertain a notion that shil- Parliament be if it were all Irish Members?" of prosperity, that the Government, capitalists, lings, sovereigns, and five-nound notes grow in While a set of place-hunting beggars have traders, merchants, traffickers in blood, and the Exchequer; but to believe that their trans been roaring for a Repeal of the Union, and the duped people, all joined in one common fer from hand to hand, however manufactured, denouncing Chartism, we have witnessed the league to establish that political reform which wholly and entirely depends upon their first pass- profligacy of pledged Repealers; we have mitigated commendation of their handiwork. would give to the possessors of this new wealth ing through the hands of the honest labourer. witnessed the manner in which they are a control over every other class of society. While in passing, although not looked upon as bought and sold in the Saxon Parliament, and, And that change was to secure Peace, Re- an authority by profitmongers, we would call notwithstanding their degeneracy, we have

newspapers of the day. Upon the question of Repeal he said, "There a fair representation. on Tuesday evening, September 12th, at the same change has improved the social condition of is Irish vengeance pent up in America, and the place. The proceeds to be given to the Victim Fund. those by whose co-operation it was effected. Americans look upon England with a jealous

transport your felons; but touch not our most practical men now agree, that, under the

and the shilling, as the link which binds them taxes, and an inexpensive government. Let sophers to distant regions; she has preserved TO BE SOLD, a COTTAGE FARM, consisting to the system; while from the lowest to the us draw the picture; here are two bags of wheat her religion, her patriotism, and hospitality, of an excellent dwelling house, quite new, highest order of the middle classes, and the in Mark-lane Market-American and English against the might of the oppressor; and, alaristocracy, none have the brains to understand produce. The miller opens the English bag, though there has been a dark cloud o'er the that they are one and all directly dependent and straightway out hops the Crown and destinies of Ireland, in the distant horizon Sceptre, the Crozier and Mitre, the fund lord, we see the dim shadow of Liberty, and the We will not go into the solution of the the tax eater, poor rates, the parson, the curate, heart gladdens.

IRELAND.

The arguments used in our comment upon the Labour Question, will equally apply to fifteen members on each; 28 election commit-Ireland as to England. Ireland is a fertile tees, with five members on each; 14 railway country, and the energies of her people have committees, each with five members; 17 been wasted for more than a quarter of a cen-private bill Committees, with five members The Labourer at full employment, at remu- tury in the visionary pursuit of a handful of nerative wages, wears clothes, and shoes, and moonshine. They have been instructed to dis- which had five, and the rest three members a hat; and his tailor, his shoemaker, and his regard all measures save that one which was each. In all during the session, 215 Commithatter then deal more extensively with the calculated to restore their nationality-and. chandler, the butcher, and the baker; the as upon former occasions, it now becomes our chandler, the butcher, and the baker deal more duty—and a painful one it is—to review the extensively with the mercer, the haberdasher, mode adopted by the Irish people and their

We pass over every General Election, from more aristocratic tailors and shoemakers; the the period of Emancipation and Reform, when silk mercers, the wine merchants, the tailors, Catholics were admitted to the Legislature, and shoemakers, deal more extensively with and when the honest and unpurchaseable votes hours per day on the other days when no Com-This important body of evidence forms sixteen closely printed pages, and conclusively proves what closely printed pages, and conclusively proves what threats, and in defiance of the persecution of and greater security for their rents; the Go- their Protestant taskmasters. It is painful to vernment have a more extensive Exchequer, review those times which bring to our recolflowing through so many channels from La- lection the patriotic pledges of the candidate, bour, its spring and source; the Queen has a the heroic devotion of the electors, and the more secure seat upon the throne; the expen-sordid, the base, and contemptible prostitution diture of the country is less; the confidence of of their chosen members. The result of every all is greater, because the comforts of all are contested election since the Reform Bill, was capable of achieving the nationality of Ireland. Under these circumstances, will those who had not her representative power been basely float upon the tributary streams, all springing bartered for Saxon patronage, for pelf, for from the one great source, deny their depen- title, for place, emolument, and distinction. etitution of the Company, so as to comply with the dence upon Labour, or dare to assert that the And what is Ireland's reward? The flimsy stability of the throne, the security of Eng. boast of a few degenerate Catholic Judges, an land's Constitution and institutions, do not apostate Catholic Attorney-General, a set of mainly-nay, wholly-depend upon the pro- degraded Catholic officials, who would estafitable employment of the labouring classes? blish their claim to impartiality by being the

It was to be hoped that this wholesale confiswith talismanic influence, commanded money cation of Irish loyalty would have ended with to any amount-who, with a touch of the the demise of the National Salesman, and that magician's wand, said, "Open Sesame!" and Irish members, left free to act, unfettered by tim of the Whig Treason Act, are now in posses- the chest gave forth its abundance and super- the dread of denunciation, and linked together sion of our agents. The portrait will be shortly abundance. Those may be called the days of by the love of fatherland, would have risen abound in the metropolis, and a few of the ready for presentation. That of Smith O'Brien, monopoly, of reckless expenditure, and coer- superior to by-gone prejudices, and, confedeand those who are sharing his fate, are also in course | cion; but contrast the condition of the working | rated together, would have stood like a of preparation. None but subscribers will be en- classes in those days of England's degradation, cemented rock against the storm of Saxon If, in all previous parliaments, the Irish

The middle classes and aristocracy of this members were armed with the pretext that country were wont to look upon the Exche- they were but so many arrows in the great quer as the horn of Amalthea, from which archer's quiver, and that bowing before his unthe more you extracted the more remained be-controlled leadership was the surest mode of hind; but now they have discovered the value acquiring the confidence of their countrymen, of the policy that pauperises one class that the same reasoning does not hold good as to another class may live upon their destitution. Ireland's present representatives—God for-They have found out, that, if 20s. make a so give us—Ireland forgive us—Justice forgive vereign, and five sovereigns a five-pound note, us-for having used the term. If the present of the Charter, namely-Annual Parlia- that those coins and that "rag" receive their representation of the Irish people is a correct ments, and Universal Suffrage, by tendering value from the sweat of the working man; and and faithful miniature of the full-length porthe working man has discovered that there trait of Irish nationality, outlined in the Repeal must be something rotten in a system which of the Union, our humble but sincere prayer consigns him to degraded pauperism, while the would be, that the destinies of that country land of his birth is sterile and dry for want of should never be committed to a whole Parlia-

sion, and invites the Government reporters, him to the infliction of increased taxation, for present moment,—nay, since society was estapolicemen, spies, detectives, and informers, no other purpose than to secure passive obedi- blished, and since every class had its rabble. ence and non-resistance, even to the suppres- there never was such a rabble of any, the most sion of complaint or murmur, while he and his profligate class, as the Irish rabble of the House of Commons. As landlords, they surfeit us Do the rulers of this land hope to substitute with their fulsome jargon about the area of the falsehoods of the Press for the loyalty of taxation and the administration of the Poorthe subject? The Morning Chronicle assures law; as Protestants, they disgust you with its readers that her Majesty was received, on their antipathy to the Pope and the Popish Tuesday last, with the most rapturous ap- religion; as barristers, they are contemptible plause of her devoted and loyal subjects; and for their narrowness of conception, prejudice, although we can be as loyal and devoted to a and ignorance; and as liberal, (save the system—to a constitution—and institutions—| mark!) they are contemptible for their sycowhich do even-handed justice to all, as any phancy, their venality, and prostitution. The It is a fact which cannot be too often reite other person; yet we declare, from our own slaves return the ministerial nod as if it was rated, that "Labour is the source of all knowledge-our own senses-and our own condescension to be recognised; they accept a wealth." And it is also a fact, that ignorance, ears, that the progress of the Queen through ministerial invitation "to feed," as though it stolid and inveterate ignorance, of the Labour her devoted and loyal subjects, on Tuesday was an honour conferred upon their virtue, question, has become the dethroner of kings, last, was dumb show-a perfect pantomime their talent, or their integrity; they bluster the alarmist of monarchs, the hobgoblin of We walked part of the distance alongside the about Saxon oppression, but yield submissively capitalists, and the ghost of Governments. royal cavalcade, and we declare, upon the to the Saxon yoke. Upon the most important It is an irrefutable fact, that the operations "true faith of a Christian" that there was not questions, even connected with the lives of of machinery have stolen upon the watchmen one single cheer, with the exception of a faint millions, Ireland can furnish her jester; upon of England's constitution, and the English attempt by about a dozen ladies and gentlemen matters of religion, her fanatic; and upon system, like a thief in the dark; and that, so standing upon the steps of the Solicitor to the matters of policy, her buffoon. In short, allow profitable was the sudden change in its in- Treasury's office. Now, we ask with what us to pick the odd number of five from the fancy to the revenue, the capitalist, and the show of deceucy this apostate journal, that has scabby lot, and a more contemptible set could and we are sick of it. To waste many more fascinated labourer, that there are no laws turned from physical force Chartism to physi- not be selected from the rabble of all classes, upon the statute book to control the monster, | cal force reform, from physical force reform | Notwithstanding this glaring and irrefutable save the abortion of a Ten Hours Bill, passed to moral force Whiggery, and from moral fact, staring the Irish people in the face, they when infant labour was a drug, and the infant force Whiggery to vapid, puling, and imbecile seek for a national representation of such a set

trenchment, and Reform—that change was to the attention of our readers to the announce-enable Britain to defy the world in arms, and ments made by Mr Feargus O'Connor in his Suffrage, Equal Representation, No Property to rivet affection for the constitution, in the place in Parliament, and published in the Qualification, Payment of Members, and vigilant popular control as a means of securing

those by whose co-operation it was effected? Americans look upon England with a jealous Irish Charter, and for this plain and simple Charles Wood—the business ended by saddling the NEWGATLE-OPON-TYNE -The Land members of Who amongst them that undertook to supply eye, and will be prepared to take advantage of reason—because, instead of requiring the mask, country with two millions more debt, and the prospect this branch are requested to attend the general the deficiency of old times, has ever spoken a England's weakness." Again, "While you are which the brave Irish people would look upon of double that amount, perhaps, to be added next word, or written a word, in favour of the coercing Ireland at home, take care that as an insult, every Irish elector would glory year, should the country continue to be cursed with people's share of that change? but, upon the Canada may not seek to throw off your domin- in being enabled to boast of the independent Whig mismanagement so long. So completely was contrary, while Parliament is nightly engaged ion." Again, "If you pass this Gagging Bill manner he voted for the man of his choice. everybody worn out by the purposeless and futile in passing laws for the protection, not only of the suppression of public opinion, you may of the property and rights, but of the priviof the property and rights, but of the privirely upon it that secret clubs and societies the picture before our Irish brethren—and was performed in a house consisting of fewer memin the afternoon, to receive subscriptions and tranleges, of the monied classes, do not Hume will be established, against whose machinations although the pigmy Saxon Prime Minister is hers than the number required by the rules of now upon a spying tour—and although the constitute "a house." Sir Charles propounded his chester school, violently protest against the yourselves, as against 'open and advised right of Parliament to interfere in the Labour speaking.' Again, "If this weather centification in the Labour speaking.' Again, "If this weather centification is famishing must die without a moan, and the these we noticed several who were most comfortably question? They say, "Arm us with powers to nues for another fortnight, no matter what over population is to be thinned by trans. asleep. If it had not been out of courtesy, the curb the disaffected, and to enable us to make your harvest weather may be, your crop will portation—although the Saxon law is as de. thread of his discourse might have been cut short, merchandise of the destitution of the poor, and be miserably deficient, as the seed will have solating as the Saxon sword—and although and the House counted out. On Monday night the we will grant you the supplies to arm your police, perished in your clay lands, your cold lands, passive obedience and non-resistance are preached by the pastors of the people as the Christian doctrine, we are, nevertheless, not vital manner, was carried in the House of Lords by

ATHERSTORE —At a meeting of the Land Members a market for its free exercise, or we will hurl wheat crop will be miserably deficient. Eng. policemen, and commend their Judges, their to address as "My Lords and Gentlemen," save the ATHERSTONE —At a meeting of the Land members a market of power, and establish your land is not able to bear another famine, and officials, and their lickspittles, the day will Usher of the Black Rod and the paid officers of the unless England's rulers are prepared to work a yet arrive when the voice of Knowledge will two houses, for even the Ministry were seized with We have laboured hard and incessantly to miracle, they will not much longer be able to silence the cannon's noar—when Right will the desire to get away from it. Lord John Russell, The Farthing Journal. A pearl of small price. In sixty-six numbers, at One Farthing each; in Six High was considered impolitio.

Parts, at Threepence each; or in One Volume, neatly delivered by Mr Shackleton, of Queen's Head, in the injurstice done to the labouring rents measured by protection; the payment of will return to the fond embraces of his distance of the Administration of the Adminis Red Chapel, top of Heckmordwize, on Sunday even- classes. A five-pound note is a five-pound tithes, measured by indifference occasioned by consolate family—and when Ireland will be tration were equally eager to escape. Mest of them in the Paralle and their Rulers—their relations note, and can be exchanged for five sovereigns, prosperity; to have the produce of their dear herself again. Aforetime, when trade was had done so, leaving to the Queen the cask of and every sovereign can be exchanged for land, with rents, rates, taxes, and tithes, in its infancy, she carried on commerce with putting an extinguisher upon a Session which has twenty shillings; but there are intermediate measured by protection, placed in competition distant countries; when literature was a no-done more to bring popular legislation and popularly classes who look upon the note, the sovereign, with the produce of cheap land, low rates and velty in other countries, she sent her philo- constituted 1; islative bodies into contempt, than

"In our extacy we exclaim, ' Can it be ?' When a voice responds 'Union and Liberty !'"

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The session which seemed as though it would

never come to an end, has, at length, succumbed to the great conqueror-Time. After nearly ten months' duration, it was formally these ten months. The calculation is curious. each sitting of the House of Commons, cannot be reckoned at less than an average of seven hours; it has, therefore, since last November sat in full conclave about 1,176 hours. If, addition to this public business, there have met 44 public committees, with an average on each; and 112 other committees, 15 of tees, requiring 1301 members to constitute them. If the work had been equally divided, every member of the Housemust have served and the grocer; the mercer, the haberdasher, accredited leaders, for the accomplishment of half of the members have been really working on two committees, but scarcely more than onemen, so that upwards of 300 of them must on the 168 days on which nocturnal sittings took place, as well as committee meetings, have been labouring for twelve hours a day, and for seven mittees met. It is no wonder that human patience and

fortitude should have broken down under such fagging task work, more especially as no profitable or satisfactory results followed these interminable labours. It is no wonder that everybody, within and without Parliament, hailed with delight the close of a session whose barrenness was in the direct proportion to its length, and that the prorogation should have been one of the most pleasant and happy days of the whole season. It would almost appear as if the weather itself had participated in the general feeling at its termination. The chilly air and cloudy skies which have mocked the name of summer during the greater part of the season were in keeping with the wretched temperature of Parliamentary oratory, and the nature of Parliamentary business. The bright sun and clear sky of Tuesday admirably typified the national rejoicing at getting rid of a national nuisance, for a time at least. Of course the fineness of the weather, and

the usual exhibition of regal pomp, attracted a large number of the spectacle-hunters who exceedingly loyal and sentimental denizens took occasion to parade their attachment to the Throne and Constitution, in a somewhat conspicuous way, whereupon the veracious Times indited a flaming and most sentimental panegyric on the loyalty of the nation, and drew a contrast-in its own slashing stylebetween happy Britain, under such a Queen, and other countries that have had the misfortune to quarrel with their old rulers. Now nobody has called in question the personal conduct and bearing of the Sovereign of these realms. Whatever unpopularity may attach to her Ministers, we believe that a sentiment of loval respect and esteem for Queen Victoria pervades the country. But, at the same time, that feeling of personal respect is quite compatible with the existence of a general feeling of discontent among the population with the working of our institutions-a discontent which such sessions as that just closed will do little indeed to allay.

The cheers which greeted the royal cavalcade, on its way to the new Palace at Westminster, were no more indicative of the contentment of the people at large and of their attachment to our institutions than the applause which follows the brilliant close of the pyrotechnical spectacle at Vauxhall. People shout from mere excitement at the sight of a fine show. But the excitement is evanescent When the rockets which went up so splendidly have come down again as naked sticks; when the fiery serpents have whizzed into darkness, and blazing stars and revolving wheels have flashed and disappeared, the excitement vanishes too, and nothing but a smell of wasted gunpowder remains behind. Much the same with the gaudy close of a useless session, in which much breath was needlessly spent that would have been more profitably employed had it been even applied to the humble task of cooling the porridge of the speakers. We have so constantly and so regularly

tracked the proceedings of this do-nothing

session, that to enter at any length into a re-

view of its course now would be a work of su-

pererogation-another killing of the already thrice-slain. The subject is worn threadbare, words upon it would almost be repeating its own sin of making "much ado about nothing." Briefly, then, let us endeavour to sum up the results of this ten months "palaver." The Session has produced about 100 matter of form routine bills-five or six measures of general utility, such as the Encumbered Estates Bill and the Public Health Bill-but in such an emasculated and mutilated state, that taking credit, in a separate paragraph of the tinual advances in this beneficial work," showing that they were so fully aware of its defects. and felt that the public were so likewise, that they did not dare to go beyond that very To counterbalance this want of useful and remedial measures, there has been no lack of mischievous and coercive condition that she was in future to be governed by a remedial policy-no less than four editions of coercion, each more stringent than the other. In We do not include Vote by Ballot in the by that incomparable Solon in money matters—Sir Finance, after four different Budgets were propounded

third reading of the Commission of Sewers Bill, which affects the Metropolis in a very important and a majority of five to four, thus showing that in the transport your felons; but touch not our most practical men now agree, that, under the profits, by interfering with labour, by creating most favourable subsequent circumstances, the witnesses, decorate their soldiers, reward their layed a week longer, there would have been nobody any any body that ever sat in this country, not excepting the famous Rump Parliament. Unfortunately for us us we have no Cromwell now to kick them out, an and lock the door afterwards.

The speech which the Ministry had prepared for cle closing the session, was strikingly in accordance with th the character of the session itself. Apart altogether for from its vulgar, slovenly, slipshod, ungrammatical co composition, it was in all other respects a miserable production. The Encumbered (Irish) Estates Bill, the Scotch Entail Bill, and the Sanitary Bill, are tl the only measures enumerated as having been the Trues has addressed a series of articles to that passed into laws. In order to swell the list, the proscribed friend of the human race, for the professed Irish Poor Law, which was passed in the closing purpose of showing the folly and wickedness of revosession of the last Parliament, is pressed into the lutionary changes; and the wisdom of, and hap- the Moderate or sham Republic. He prides himservice, and by way of making some show, the distress in Ireland, the voluntary contributions for the relief of that distress, and other equally foreign topics are lugged into the speech head and shoulders; the ingenuity of its author must have been exceedingly hard taxed to spin such a yarn out of the meagre materials be had furnished for the purpose, and in paragraphs, much is said about foreign affairs, and paragraphs, much is said about foreign affairs, and something about "organised Confederacies, to excite the subject, and more advanced themselves on masse at the political freedom." Instead of this state of freedom having been established, the Times, in describing the organisation of labour, because after the solution of the political freedom. Instead of the subject, and more advanced themselves on masse at the folder themselves o my suffering subjects to rebellion in Ireland."

If the review of the past is barren and disheartening, the peep into the political future of Lord John Russell is equally so; there is no hope held out of any attempt, or even of the existence of a desire to any attempt, and the masses continue to suffer because of Lamas.

**Comparison of the total any attempt, and the masses continue to suffer because of Lamas.

**Comparison of the total any attempt, and the masses continue to suffer because of Lamas.

** make an attempt, to grapple with the great ques- ponsible control of a military officer, who suspends, ment, or, in other words, 656 gentlemen free to do of February. The Times thereupon argues that that what they like, are to be at liberty to make what speeches and motions they please. Lord John holds that it is no part of the constitutional duty of a Government to prepare public measures, or to super- lutionists. The responsibility of that catastrophe functions of the Executive Government, according to his new theory, consist in collecting the taxes,

The worst of it is, that we do not see in any other mean by that there are not better men in the country, but simply, that in the present state of but united is well-known to everybody. On the other hand, the continued division of the two sections of the former Conservative party, neutralises looked upon with general dissatisfaction and contempt by all parties in the country except its own immediate on-hangers.

Mr Disraeli, in his clever resume of the Session. tried to clear the House of Commons from the blame of being accessory to the lame, impotent conclusion of a ten months' Session, and to some extent successfully. We have frequently stated our own of public and personal freedom—the englavement of that committee was to accertain the means' which passed away. Hamplen and Sydney were no doubt conviction, that there was no lack of will to work the press—the misery, prescription, and massacre of aere to be applied by the government to put a stop very good patriots for their time. They were obosen were wasted and misdirected in consequence of the want of clear-headed and business men at the head of affairs to give them a right direction, to prevent hitherto been to true, as the Times says, that The Pages, the sworn friends of Lamartine, and the better long list of successful soldiers who have abused the tuscless debates, and to keep them properly em- poor monopolize as large a proportion of the miseries enemies of Louis Bland. But the second decree is power they acquired by arms. Considering the cirployed with matters of real and pressing importance. of a revolution as of the calamities of a famine.' But | till more forcibly expressed:—'The Republic gua- cumstances of his time, he played his part well in as If this statement. But "two blacks don't make a themselves, the treachery or incapacity of their guarantees work to every citizen' This decree also which sufficed to protect the liberties of his country. Ministers, but when he added, he had vindicated the have all been in active operation to produce the surer of the support of the bourgeoisie who were again a greater than Washington at the habits. character of the Commons, he went too far. The Parliament which submitted to become useless or mischievous in the hands of a useless and mischie
Gast and asnes, mare been properties of the 24th of February.

The commons, at the commons, at the commons, at the common properties and the common properties of the common properties and the common properties of the common properties and the common properties of the common properties and the common propert blame which attaches to such conduct.

We observe that some of the Ministerial papers and its beggarly performances on those Siamese twins, Messrs Anstey and Urquhart. Undoubtedly, these pragmatical and babbling fellows have wasted these pragmatical and babbling fellows have wasted a good deal of time, which might have been more anthor of 'Ten Fears' will extend his researches R. volution, he had the idea of abolishing the penalty the melancholy failure which every one admits the ness, and wee abounding in Clerkenwell, Southwark. that after the abolition of death was unanimously the melantholy lattice which every one admits the land the Tower-Hamlets; and existing more or less voted, the members of the previsional government spite of Lamartine's theory, it may be reproduced ceaseless flow of words,

"In one weak, washy, everlasting flood."

from such endless sponters, however, appears to have attracted attention in various quarters. A Committee of the House has reported several suggestions, based principally on the views of the Speaker; and next session of a limitation of the time of speaking, any ordinary subject in twenty minutes, or half-anmember, say-"ditto to Mr Burke." The evil of A member thinks he is nothing unless he can keep chandise in Regent-street, but not so blessed are course of his tirerome, prosy, and common-placebarangue, he will not state a single new fact, throw Even within sight of the 'glittering' heaps gathered Judas! the slightest new light upon the question, or lay together in this metropolis, famishing creatures exdown any great first principle by which it should be hibit their rags and misery, because denied 'the tested and decided. Lacking the possession of quality they endeavour to make it up by quantity. With a few closing remarks on the session next week, we shall be glad to bid it "good-by," and

To Keaders & Correspondents

To the Editor of the Northern Star.—Sir,- Would

Mr. J. TAYLOR, Salford .- The charge would be four shillings and sixpence. A LAND MEMBER, St Helens .- You should have sent four he decided otherwise, thousands would have been shillings with your communication. J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Defence Fund, viz.:—Mr Chipondale, 1s.; Mr

A. F. ELLAND, Lambeth.—We may some time find room J. S. B. B.-We cannot with certainty advise, but should recommend to let matters take their course, and when

brought before the court to state the case, as it has H. TAYLUR, Gloucester, and T. CARET, Greenwich .- N

raffle, are requested to bring them to 83, Dean-street, on Sunday evening, the leth inst. THE VICTIM FUND -Mr Maurice Whittingham, of Wolverhampton, states that a few friends sent 5s on the 22nd of August, to Mr Christopher Hayman, secretary, 152. High Ho'torn, which has not yet been acknowledged in the Northern Star, and inquires the reason,

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

und, will be acknowledged next week.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

A deputation from the Directory, consisting of Merers P. M Grath and T. Clark, will visit the following branches during the ensuing week :-- Monday 11th. Sheffield; Tuesday, 12th, Doncaster; Wednesday, 13.h, Barneley: Thursday, 14:h, Dewsbury, and district; F,iday, 15:h, Halifax, and district.

SOUTH SHILLDS .- A general meeting of Land members will be teld in Mr Dryden's School-room, Mill Dam, on Monday evening next, at half-past inevitable consequence of the triumph of the bour seven o'clech, to discuss the propositions laid down by geoisie. Mr O'Conner. It is hoped that all the members will

six o'cleck on Sunday evenings.—The Land mentions will meet at the same place on Monday evenings, at even o'clock. Members are requested to pay their local levies.

It expended itself in the river, near Mr Pretyman's, leading the character of these persons and their chillenge persons are p

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Words are things, and a small drop of ink Falling-like dew-upon a thought, produces That which makes thousands, perhaps millions

THE FRENCH 'REPUBLIC.'

BROTHER PROLETARIANS.

Exulting over the downfall of Louis Blanc, piness arising from, the anti-revolutionary career of self on having shown unyielding and successful opthe people of this country.

'The French Revolution,' says the Times, 'was ing classes 'the organisation of labour.' He says. concerted and executed upon the pretext of securing that in a speech he delivered to the Socialist work a greater liberty of the subject, and more advanced men when they presented themselves en masse at the something about "organised Confederacies, to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion in Ireland." If the courts of justice and the forms of law are supersuffering subjects to rebellion in Ireland." If the courts of justice and the forms of law are supersuffering subjects to rebellion in Ireland." If the courts of justice and the forms of law are supersuffering subjects to rebellion in Ireland." If seeded by courts-martial, at which individuals, arbifices years' study he had not been able confidence which he proves himself so well entrailly arrested, are summarily condemned to penalto understand it. Very honest, no doubt. But titled to!

To effect the phrase organisation of the pourgeoisie. Why ramification is the phrase organisation of the phrase organisation du travail, because after are they so ungrateful as to withdraw from him the principle. To effect to understand it. Very honest, no doubt. But tions of the age. Lord John and his colleagues have suppresses, or seizes any publications tending to emtions of the age. Lord John and his colleagues have carried the laissez faire principle of modern government to its highest state of perfection. Henceforth everything that most requires to be looked after, everything that most requires to be latelone Parlia. Suppressions, and disappointments are the native of the contained in the majority of his colleagues from power, to the cry of 'Get you gone, give place to better men!'

man. And nad the two nundred thousand working is an admission that, in spite of the lies contained in the proclamations of the Assembly, in Odillon that all these from power, to the cry of 'Get you gone, give place to better men!' amended, and regulated, is to be let alone. Parliament or in other words. 656 gentlemen free to do revolution was both a folly and a crime.

-that the Revolution was not the work of the Revo- lication of the following documents :intend their passage through the house. The whole whether a foliy or a crime, or both—rests with King Shirt and his Man Friday, Guizor. The Revolution whereas, the time has arrived for putting a stop to the generals, and making all military preparations for the Rebruary was the natural and inevitable conclusions and inequitous sufferings of the workmen; whereas, to his new theory, consist in collecting the taxes, sion of the corrupt and despotic system founded on spending them, and receiving their own salaries the barricades of July; just as the R. volution of of the greatest consideration of a republican government; that the execuregularly. It is just as well that the country '93 was the necessary result of the grinding despotism it therefore behoves France to deliberate carefully, and tion of thousands in the streets by bayonels and should know this, and be prevented from indulging of Louis XIV, the profig gay of Louis XV., and the to best wits earnest attention upon this problem which any expectations, which are certain to be disapimbeeling of Louis XVI.; and just as the present is now placed before the industrial nations of Europe, lotting of a few individuals. Nor does he appear to pointed, so long as the present men remain in damnable tyranny—the heartless rule of the work and to consult, without a moment's delay, upon the tuen-slaying bourgeoisie—issure to bring forth another means of guaranteeing to the people the legitimate fruits struggle. The Times speaks of Louis Blanc as 'the quarter better men to take their places. We do not representative of ideas destined to be effaced as soon 23 they were expressed.' 'Effaced!' Does the lines-writer imagine that the 'ideas' he speaks of were massacred in the Jone slaughter? or flung into parties no other administration but the present the Scine? or shot in the cellars of the Taileries? is practicable. The Whig Radical party are numerior by have been transported by the autocratic command cally too weak, even if they were united, to sustain a of Dictator Cavaignac? Effaced, indeed! The ministry of that party, and that they are anything deas of JUSTICE will, I believe, yet efface the false, plundering, and murdering system which—all the world over—is championised by the truculent Times. If not, if fate has decreed the perpetuation of the reign of triumphant crime—that the labourer the chance of either holding the reins of power. shall for ever be the prey of the spoiler-I can, at all The Whigs are strong only in the weakness and events, tell the Times-writer one thing-that the division of the other parties in the House. To that men who have imbibed the 'ideas' he scoffs at, are fact alone can be attributed the political puzzle of in no humour to succumb to their conquerors; but, a Ministry continuing to exist, and to have a chance even if vanquished in the future, as they have been of retaining office for some time to come, which is already, will, nevertheless, commit their cause to their descendants, in the fervent faith that

Body killing tyrants cannot kill The public soul, the hereditary will-Which downward, as from sire to son it goes, By shifting bosoms more intensely glows-Its heir-loom is the heart, and slaughter'd men Fight fiercer in their orphans o'er again.

The existing tyranny in France-the destruction

yous administration, must take its fair share of the contrasted with unfortunate revolutionised France, it appears to have suited him to declare himself causes which produce crime and misery in Paris and the Times bide Louis Blanc bend his steps 'frem against the organisation of labour. But he cannot London are in full operation in New York, producing Leicester-square to the Boulevard of London, and declare away the decrees above recited. They stand there like effects. It 'needs no ghost come from are trying to throw all the blame of the long session he will find that instead of four shops out of five in the records of the Revolution and are not to be the grave to enable any man who can think for being closed, the whole line of Regent-street is glit- effaced by any amount of poetical, egotistical rigma- himself, to predict that the day will come when untering with the merchandise of the world, and yet role, even though signed by the once 'magic name' animated with the expiring bustle of the season' usefully spent; but, admitting that their speeches beyond Regent street. Let him visit the purlicus of of death for political offences,' and he says, 'the as calculated by Mr Osborne, would be equivalent | Wes:minster, the rookeries of St Gi'es's, the dens of to a five weeks' debate, that will not account for sin, and shame, and sorrow, of want, and wretched. Heaven into the breasts of his colleagues.' He adds. in all parts of this Babel. If he will do so, I promise

Printing-House Square. ter, Liverpool, and Glasgow, will exhibit still more on kis legs for two or three hours, while, in the they that have their life-blood drained to glut the rapacity of aristocrats, capitalists and shopocrats. right to labour; and many a houseless wanderer is | gave nothing but 'soft words' to the Poles and the even refused the temporary shelter of the inhospitable and filthy casual ward of the workbouse. The Times talks of blocdshed and massacre in France, but week, we shall be glad to bid it "good-by," and let the Times remember the victims of the were, from the disappointment of hopes excited in the June insurrection, numbered not a tithe of by the Revolution of February, but which hopes let the Times remember the victims of the irish those who recently perished by famine, and faminecreated pestilence under the operation of the blessed anti-revolutionary system commended to the ad miration of Louis Blanc.

The Times of Monday last contained a note from To the Editor of the Northern Star.—Sir.— Would you inform me through the Northern Star, the best guide to the United States, North America? One that treats on the mining department would be preferable. Yours, &c., A Son of Toll.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29th of August. [Our correspondent must apply to the lirectors of the National Land Company, 144, High Helborn, for a solution of his second question.]

The Northern Star.—Sir.— Would you inform me through the Northern Star, the best number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, and expressed a desire to give him some public demonstration of their sympathies, which the writer intimated that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public demonstration of their sympathies, which the writer intimated that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined to give him some public determined to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired to give him some public determined that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, the desired that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, and the desired that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, and the desired that a number of Englishmen, partaking his opinions, and the desired that a num Louis Blasc, in which the writer intimated that a in public manifestations whilst a sojourner in this country. I consider the illustrious exile has taken a it is 'as notorious as the sun at noon-day' that wise course in coming to this decision; although had only toe happy to have paid their respects to this persecuted champion of the rights of labour.

The Times of this day (Thursday) contains a be at a loss to conceive who the parties can be who of secret service money at his disposal, for the purdesired to express their respect for Louis Blanc; and wonders what kind of sentiments or ideas can that he was ignorant of what was known to every have animated them. The rest of the article is an gamin in Paris? No one can doubt that he knew our pouring of venom against the exiled patriot, all about it, and connived at it, not for the purwritten for the purpose of making it appear that he

The Times asserts that Louis Blanc sought to the enrolment of the 'legion,' or at any rate have transfer property from the middle classes to those prevented the departure of the misguided men from below them; and that, therefore, the middle classes | Paris. He did neither. He allowed the poor felrebelled. At last, then, even the Tiuzs confesses lows to proceed openly by railway to the frontier, that the shopocracy were the real rebels. But it is where they were trapped and destroyed. It will be why it has not?

The Liberty Fund.—We learn that the ballot for the four freehold houses at Holt, in West Norfolk, will riced on wednesday September 2.th. All friends who intend taking spares, are therefore solicited to forward the amount of the same, on or before that day, forward the amount of the same, on or before that day, forward the amount of the same, on or before that Louis Blake sought to deprive the middle remembered that the first detachment was taken by prisoner appeared lonely, kindly introduced Mrs classes of their property. What he sought was to the train across the frontier, and set down in the Witham to her, and disorder.

This change in principle and practice, from the course of the afternoon the prisoner represented that the first detachment was taken by witham to her, and disorder.

The Liberty Fund.—We learn that the ballot for the four the first detachment was taken by witham to her, and disorder.

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The Liberty Fund.—We learn that the ballot for the first detachment was taken by with the first detachment was taken b false that Louis Blanc sought to deprive the middle remembered that the first detachment was taken by to the secretary, John Arnott, Bricklayers' Arms, Toubridge-street, New-road, I ondon, if by Post Office order, made payable to Mr Charles Dudderidge, at the Battle bridge. Post Office.

J. Smith, near Frome.—We cannot state the reason why style bookselfeshes neck compiled from with the Language. The comparable to the foundation of the Language. geoisie rebelled, and succeeded in forcing the work. were compelled by the persecution of the Pro The result of this was that the shop of Mr Foxwel

The Times wants to know if the English 'sympathisers 'include a single person who conscientiously men I know personally, and I am acquainted with believes that France would have been rendered less the names of others as pure and ardent democrats. All monies received on behalf of the Liberty miserable, or French prospects less gloomy, by the Judge then whether I have not got too good reason success of the 'advanced' Republicans. Although 1 to feel more than I shall allow my pen to express in am not included amongst the parties, who appear to the way of disgust and indignation towards this have been in communication with Louis Blanc since LAMARTINE, whom I shall regard as mainly responhave been in communication with Louis Blanc since state for the blood of my betrayed friends, if that required, and the money not being forthcoming, she blood be shed. But perhaps Louis Philippe's daughthat pure-hearted patriot; and, I may add express, too, the sympathies of multitudes of my countrymes, ter may remind LEOPOLD of the uncertainty of fortune, and the instability of thrones, and in that case I may say, that I have no hesitation in answering more than believe, I am confident, that had the ma. happier times, which must not yet be despaired of. jority of the Provisional Government belonged to the 'advanced Republic,' France would at this moment | the attempts at 'armed propagandiem;' and, in some advanced Republic, France would at this moment instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all instances, armed bodies of men were dissolved. But show that she is related to some highly respectable shall be immediately commenced to employ all other processories. high road to real and lasting prosperity and happiness. As it is, future revolutions will be the natural and bly committed themselves; and when they had only Berkeley was the clearest against her, she was create their own food and all other necessaries

The calumnies cast upon Louis Blanc by the Times.

LAMARTINE has just published a pamphlet, ad- I have no doubt they could prove his complicity, not dressed to the electors of the different departments with the 'propagandists,' but with themselves (the EIROPE locally without expense or trouble to the in power, and replying to the various attacks that have been made upon him. On one point, the malversations which have been by some parties imputed to the chief of the late Provisional government, LAMAR TINE's statement is perfectly satisfactory. On all other points his explanations condemn him, and must for ever put an end to any connexion he may have had with the ultra-demogratic party. LAMARTINE confesses that in the very hour which

saw the organisation of the Provisional government epoch; and denies that he ever promised the work-Government, he would have made way for a wiser be sent to work on railways, otherwise 'a battle

Here I must observe—paradoxical as it may seem had at least two weeks previously sanctioned the pub-

Whereas, the Revolution having been accomplished by the people, ought to be accomplished for the people; of their labour. The provisional government decreesthat a permanent committee be appointed to be en- promises they had given four months before to the titled the committee for the government of workmen, with the express and special mission to watch over their interest. In order to demonstrate the importance precious statement, is the following:which the provisional government attaches to the solution of this grand problem, it appoints as President of the committee, one of its memb rs, M. Louis Blanc, and another of its members, M. Albert (mechanic), to be Vice-President. Workmen will themselves be called upon to form a portion of the committee, which will sit at the palace of the Luxembourg.

(Signed) LOUIS BLANC. GARNIER PAGES, ARMAND MARBAST. That the Republic guarantees an existence to every one through labour; that it guarantees work to every citizan.

It recognises the right of works en to associate among themselves in order to enjoy the full benefit of It promises to give to the ouvriers the million cut off from the civil list.

LOUIS BLANC. 'The Provisional Government decrees.' Lamanfor the government of workmen.' The mission of on the part of Parliament, but that its energies the working classes, is not to be attributed—as the to the long and iniquitous sufferings of the workmen, men' to war against kingly described. Times falsely as-erts—to the Revolution of Feb- by 'guaranteeing to the people the legitimate fruits tyranny; but in these times 'we have other fish to ruary, but to the fact that the principles of that re- of their labour.' This decree was signed not merely fry.' Washington's name shines in history's page, volution have not been carried out. It is (and has by Louis Blanc, but also by MARRAST and GARNIER but principally becaule be was an exception to the in fact, Mr Disraeli's speech was but an elaboration why so? Because of the ignorance of the people rantees an existence to every one through labour; it sisting in the establishment of that political system Dead-Sea fruits' which, fair to the eye but within lifting their heads and already conspiring against remedies for those social evils which are fast neudust and ashes, have been brought forth by the the Democracy, as manifested by their demonstrative training the political institutions of the Commonof LAMARTINE.

same inspiration descended at the same time from but not the Republic he aimed at founding), was fell into the arms of each other, and gave each other if his nonsense is acted on. The Republic him such revelations of misery, ignorance, and crime, the kiss of life!' I think I see them now! Marbast | inspired by Washington' would find neither work as shall enable him to silence the Thunderer of hugging LEDRU ROLLIN, ARAGO passionately em. nor bread for the starving masses of Paris. The bracing Louis Blanc, Manie clasping Flocon to his Republic of Bargur has rever yet been. Bargur suggested by the Times, will not improve the picture | Albert, and, lastly, Lamartine giving the 'kies of who, like himself, were in advance of their time. of 'happy England.' Labourers driven from their life' all round. Such a sight would have made The Republic of Babœur is in the future! natural heritage, the land, may be seen-neither few even Launce's dog weep tears of sympathy, had he I have heard tell of a 'bag of wind,' a 'bushel of we observe that Mr O'Connor has given notice for nor far between-at the miserable, profitless toil of been present. It is true there is the other side of moonshine,' and similar anti-substantial matters stone-breaking, or pining like gaoled felons in Union the picture :- LAMARTINE, ARAGO MARIE and MAR. but, for the distinction of being 'full of emptiness, which, we believe, would be found most beneficial in Workhouses. If the 'fifty miles' are extended to practice. If a man cannot clearly state his ideas on one two, or four hundred miles, Norwich, Manches, of Investigation (query—Assassination), and doing only his political character) decidedly bears away the their best to destroy, both politically and morally, the palm. any ordinary subject in twenty minutes, or man-any appalling illustrations of the 'blessings' the Times men to whom they had given 'the kiss of life.' But vaunts of. Blessed may be the spider who sucks the of course all this is natural, for has not LAMARTINE life from its victim, and blessed may be the parasites said (see evidence before Odillen Barrot's comlong speeches has attained an intolerable height. of the aristocracy who exhibit their 'glittering mer- mittee) that 'facts are connected together in political order in the same manner as in moral No doubt the kiss of MARRAST is as order.

connected' with treachery, as was the kiss of LAMARTINE includes amongst the grounds of his claims to the confidence of the bourgeoisie, that he Irisb. armed assistance, or any real assistance, he never intended to give to either. And so, as 'soft words butter no parenips,' the 'oppressed nation-LAMARTINE took good care should not be realised. On the charge of having encouraged attempts of

armed propagandism against Belgium, Germany, and Savoy, Lamarine declares that formal orders were given and proclamations issued to prevent such attempts, and that when bodies of men were assembled to make them they were dissolved. He appeals to all governments, and says:- 'If there be one which accuses the Minister of Foreign Affairs of complicity, or even regligence, in the repression of those attempts, I declare myself convicted of felony. This is bold speaking, but is it truth-speaking? Why 'legions' of Belgians, Germans, Poles, and Italians. were openly and regularly enrolled and organised in the streets of Paris. The projected invasion of Belgium was universally talked of in Paris, and will this man, who acknowledges that as Minister for leader on this subject. The Times-writer affects to Foreign Affairs, he had the sum of 293,000 france pote of obtaining information, &c., will be pretend pose of revolutionising Belgium, but for the pur-Notice.—All parties holding tickets for Mrs Cuffay's is responsible for the blood of the workmen shed in pose of securing the destruction of the revolutionists.

Traffic, are requested to bring them to 83, Dean-street, June, and for all the miseries they are now suffering. Had heacted an honest part, he would have forbidden voured 'the invasion.' Some of these unfortunate

> I admit that proclamations were issued against or Belgian side of the frontier, or the certainty of committed to the sessions. death by starvation on the French side.

by which he was returned to the National Assembly, foreign governments) to destroy the Revolutionary giving an account of his conduct and motive whilst party. Eternal dishonour rests on the name of L us Philippe for having encouraged the risings in 1830-31 in Peland, Italy, Spain, &c., and then betrayed and persecuted the actors therein, Lamas. Tine has played a similar part. The results may have been less sanguinary but the policy of both was

LAMARTINE states that it was he who proposed the organisation of the Garde Mobile, which saved Paris and France on the 23rd of June, and asks if that were want of foresight? No! It was, on the conthere commenced 'the conflict between the two trary, proof of a far-seeing policy, though copied from Republics,'—that is the 'Red' or real Republic, and the policy of kings:—'Divide and conquer!' The Garde Mobile, taken from the most ignorant and reckless orders of the Parisian populace, were supposition to those whom he terms men of another plied with arms and uniforms, and attached to the time practicable, it is now necessary to meet government by pay fourfold the amount received by the real difficulty to be overcome before the the soldiers of the line. These were the tools which LAMARTINE had the 'foresight' to prepare against the day when the real workmen should descend into the

But I shall prove Lamartine guilty of something against society'—' war against property and family,' very like prevarioation. Granted that he did make the speech he says he did on the 17th of March, he stated in this journal, a war for labour, bread, and against society'-' war against property and family,' life. LAMARTINE next shows how zealously he laboured to fill Paris with troops; and that he was opinion in favour of the change. unceasingly occupied for a day or two previous to the outbreak on the 23rd of June, in contering with lotining of a few individuals. Nor does he appear to bave thought that the bloodshed he was preparing for could have been prevented, had the government of which he was a member, set about making good the deceived, disappointed, and despairing workmen.
The last paragraph I shall notice in LAMARTINE'S

> The Republic, inspired by Washington, shall triumph over the Republic of Bat cenf, Robi spierre, and Danton In other ages, other ideas, other thoughts, other men I his is the truth with regard to society. Fcols will awallow this as a piece of profound

political philosophy. If, as LAMARTINE says, the ideas, thoughts, and men of '93 would be out of place now, how comes it that the ideas, thoughts, and men of '76 would be in place? Granted that the Republicof ROBESPIERRE is of the past, the Republic of WASH-INGTON is of the older past. In fact, the Republic of Washington was but the English Republic of 1645 reproduced and brought to perfection on the American continent. Washington was a good and skilful man, and also a great man for his time. But he would not suit the present time, no more than would WAL-LACE, the hero of Scotland. WALLACE was a great man for the time, when it was necessary to lead a nation to the recovery of its outraged nationality rine dors not and cannot deny that he was a party But Wallace is not wanted now. The Radicals wealth. Republicanism sufficed for WASHINGTON'S time, but will not sufflee much longer. The social less the social system of America is thoroughly reformed, blood will flow in New York as lately it

flowed in Paris. The Republic of Roberterre (that is to say, the Republic which existed in the time of REBERPIERRE, inevitable for its time, but its reproduction would be an immeasurable calamity; nevertheless, and in

The earth hath bubbles as the water has, And he is of them.'

G. JULIAN HARNEY. September 7th, 1848.

A Female Swindler.—About two years since,

Selina Leslie, otherwise Gillard, otherwise Villiers, was tried at the Bristel sessions for having fraudulently obtained a piano from Mr Cochrane, which she shortly afterwards sold at half price. She was then acquitted, and some time afterwards went to Gloncester, where the same person, whose real name is Villiers, has just been brought by the police, before the city magistrates, charged with having obtained several articles of wearing apparel, under false pretences, from Mrs Margetson, staymaker, of Southgate-street, A great degree of interest appeared to be manifested by a large number of tradesmen, to hear the examination, many of them having been the dupes of the prisoner to a greater or less extent. It appeared that about a month since the prisoner went to the residence of Miss Mogey, who keeps the National School at Berkeley, and represented that she was in distress, but that she hoped in a few days to obtain a situation as a turnkey in the county gaol at Gloucester. Miss Mogey, who had been with the family of the prisoner for several years, immediately allowed her to reside at her house, and she remained there until Saturday week last, when she went out on an errand for her hostess, taking with her a little girl who lived with that lady. Instead of returning however, she went to the railway station, and asked Mr Ivey, the clerk, for a return ticket to Gloucester, saying that Miss Mogey would pay for it. Mr Ivey, happening to be well acquainted with Miss Mozey. gave the prisoner the ticket, and she left in the next train, after having sent the little girl back again to Berkeley. Miss Mogey's suspicions were aroused on hearing of this, and on examining her drawers, she found that nine or ten articles of wearing appare were missing. In the train the prisoner contrived to scrape up an acquaintance with a person who, on arriving in Gloucester, accompanied her to Dawes's coffee house, and requested Mr Dawes whom he was known, to pay the greatest attention to the lady. On the afternoon of the Sunday following, a Mrs Witham. an acquaintance of Mc Dawes, called at the house, and Mr Dawes, seeing that the expressing her determination to reside in Gloucester was recommended for dresses, and the next day the prisoner called upon Mr Foxwell in company with J. SMITH, near Frome.—We cannot state the reason why your bookseller has not supplied you with the Labourer. to 'strike terror' into the hearts of the our rests with him, as had he applied at thereby put a stop to their efforts to redeem them the Office, he might have had as many as he required. Selves from social slavery.

Where were show don't it taken parts and the parts of the our rests, and this day's STAR will be found the names of a number of men who have been condemned to death by the dresses. This was followed by an order to Mr Strate Belgian government for having taken part in or fa-ford, cabinet maker, Mr Watts, furnishing iron. monger, Mr Ladkin, perfumer, and several other persons; indeed, we believe orders to the extent of mere than one thousand pounds were given to the transition state for all Europe, for that which various tradesmen in Gloucescer. A house was is necessary and best for any one division of it taken by the prisoner in the Cartest and the control of taken by the prisoner in the Spa, to which the things ordered were to be sent, and the prisoner was to have its entire population. possession on Saturday; but, as a deposit of £40 was never had the keys. She referred to a gentleman in Dablin, but, on being written to, no such person could be found; and this, coupled with other circum the condemned democrats may be spared to witness stances, led to her apprehension. A pair of gloves injured, in mind, body, or estate. 3rd. That happier times, which must not yet be despaired of was found in her possession which Mr Foxwell alleges new arrangements, based on the knowledge were stolen from his shop; and also a quantity of that the character of each is formed for him, attend, papers which throw some light on her history, and chall be immediately commenced to employ all the choice of risking death in battle on the German handed over to the county magistrates, and by them

EUROPE.

PART II.

cause of these evils having been discovered; shall place him. the change being everywhere abundant; and made easy for all parties. it being the undoubted interest of all the parties that the change should be made in the shortest change can be accomplished. This difficulty is the change from the state of falsehood, and all constructed in all its parts, and throughout its vinced me that the great defect of society is a ramifications, in accordance with its fundamental want of charity for the different characters

forward operation that men experienced in the es- the cause which can alone produce real charity tablishment of large manufactories, in directing | and bring it into daily practice. extensive agricultural arrangements, or in the

be feared in the practice, which will be beyond fore, the interest of all that the spirit of chaall comparison more easy to understand, and rity should be made to prevail, and become far more simple to execute and permanently to general in every class, from the highest to the maintain in order and govern, than it is now to lowest. This first of all virtues has never yet conduct and control the present most divided, existed among any class, sect, or party, at any unjust, and disorganised state of society; the time, in any country; 't does not exist at this only difficulty is in the creation of a public day in any nation, or among any people. How, opinion in favour of the change. then, is it to be introduced? and whence the

what this change will be, but it is strongly and tue has not been previously attained?

falsehood in principle, and endless evils in hood on which the educated character of all is attempting to maintain it in practice; or it based—a falsehood made to pervade all their must now consent to have truth for its founda- | feelings, thoughts, and conduct? tion, with a practice that shall gradually elevate all of the human race to become fullmany unfed and obedient, well taught slaves gion in Ireland. and servants, as they may wish or desire.

to the decree for the appointment of the committee used to toast the memories of 'HAMPDEN who died on no one possessing reasonable claims to ration nue to paralyse every effort to make men cha-

sults comprehended. these in his own organisation.

thite." Mr Disraeli, in his witty and sparkling leaders, and the intrigues of their enemies. As I bears the signature of Garnier Pages. Will Lamar. men, and which has pretty well served the same country, or the class in which he shall be born, have shown in previous letters, these three causes and these decide his language, religion, and have all been in active operation to produce the surgeoffic who were again.

instructions, or the other circumstances by been through past ages. which he shall be surrounded through infancy, childhood, and youth. And these circumstances combined, compel the individual to acquire the character which they create for him, until the period of life when the superficial

reward or punishment.

around, to make amends for the errors of Na- all, from their birth. ture-if Nature can err-and the removable errors of society, of which so far he has been true formation of character, is also the sole

5th.—But facts demonstrate that, from this period of life also, the individual continues to be the creature of the inferior, mixed, or better him, for he cannot escape out of the circumas these are, he is yet compelled to feel, think, themselves by their own created will. and act, and thus is his character always formed for him, and by the combination of superior circumstances, with this knowledge of its power over individuals, society may always themselves beautiful in person and perfect in well form the character of every one, and surround them from birth with such a new com- their present ignorance has compelled them to bination of superior circumstances, now easily become. attainable, that all shall be made intelligent, with good and superior habits and manners, with kind dispositions, and a desire to promote, in all sincerity, the happiness of all others,

rate, orderly, and good members of society, not form himself, may be now easily and graand that it is easier to maintain and govern dually introduced into practice, not only them in idleness, with bad habits and under without injury to any, but in peace. with inferior circumstances.

8th.—That it is now impossible for society longer to continue blind to its present insane troduced, no permanent success can be anticondition, or to refrain from commencing the is necessary and best for any one division of it will be found to be necessary and the best for And that which is now required to effect this change is, 1st. A settled peace throughout

Europe. 2nd. An assurance that no one, without his free consent, shall be disturbed or new arrangements, based on the knowledge shall be immediately commenced to employ all wards to aid general purposes. Second,

locally without expense or trouble to the general government. Fifth, to effect these arrangements, by the creation of superior circumstances for each of these objects. The present state of Europe, the cause of its separately and combined, on the principle that anarchy, disunion, and confusion, and their man must ever be the creature of the inferior remedy, were explained in the first part. The or superior circumstances in which society

and the remedy in consequence, as previously Your space will not admit of more. I will stated, being obvious, plain, and easy of pursue the subject in your next publication, execution; and all the materials for effecting merely adding that the transition state may be

> ROBERT OWEN. London, September 7th.

THE SPIRIT OF CHARITY.

Long experience with the thoughts and habits of all sects, parties, and classes, has conwhich different circumstances force upon all, To effect this change in practice is a straight and which defect proceeds from ignorance of

Until this can be done anarchy, competition, command of combined armies, could readily be disunion, and violence will continue throughtaught to comprehend. The difficulty is not to out Europe and the world; it becomes, there-The public of Europe is not only ignorant of cause that this universally-recommended vir-

most blindly prejudiced, by the ignorance and It is because all society has been based on a falsehood of the old system, against any full falsehood directly destructive of charity, and and fair investigation of the subject. This of all the highest and finest qualities of hublindness to the almost illimitable good which | manity; and false religions, and absurd supermay be now secured for Europe, alone prevents stitions, opposed to all real charity, have been the immediate introduction of practical mea-substituted for that virtue, without which all sures to well employ its population, and put it other pretensions to goodness are but as sound. in a straight forward road to a beneficial pro- ing brass or tinkling cymbals. Witness the sperity that shall know no retrogressing, and present opposition of the various sects of sugradually place every class in a much more perstitions to each other, and solely legause desirable condition than any class is now or they know not what real charity is, or the only cause which can produce it. But this sirtue But nature has decreed that half measures can never be acquired, while the very garms now are impracticable, that society must have of it are destroyed by the fundamental false.

The necessary effect of this falsehood is to pervert and misdirect all the qualities of huformed, superior, rational men and women, manity. The baneful influence of this false dienjoying their natural rights as the first of rection of good natural qualities is now expeterrestrial beings, directing the sciences of me- rienced throughout Europe; but more espechanism and chemistry to create for them as cially among the three opposing sects of reli-

To relieve all nations and people from the And what is the real difficulty to be over- dire effects of this fatal falsehood, the cruth come to attain this new state of elevated ex must be faithfully declared without mystery, istence? Merely to overcome rank ignorance, mixture of error, or fear of man, or disunion by a plain and simple statement of facts which and want of charity, will, as heretofore, contifield, and Sydney on the scaffold, but this toast has passed away. Hampden and Sydney were no doubt

These facts may be thus stated in succession for the poverty, disunion, ignorance, and the poverty of the poverty o sive order, that their consequences may be crime in Ireland, arise from the want of more easily perceived, and their ultimate re- charity between the three sects of religion which have so long contended against each 1st.—No man made the general qualities other for mastery and power, and the mammon which constitute humanity; no man combined of power. These insane contentions are brought more into collision in Ireland than 2nd.—No man can decide upon the age of elsewhere, and the evils which they produce the world, the great circle of religion, the are more violent and prominent; but the same want of charity, and the same created opposition of feelings, and the same insane conduct. are everywhere more or less evident according 3rd.—No one can decide upon the character to local circumstances, between all the opposand condition of his parents, his playmates, his ing sects of religion this day, as they have

The only possible way to terminate these insane feelings, and their consequent conduct. is, not by finding fault with, or punishing the victims, whether Jew or Gentile, Mahommedan, Hindoo, Chinese, or Catholic, Episcopalian, o observers of humanity say, the individual may Dissenter, but by openly and honestly acknowthen form his own feelings, thoughts, and con-ledging the direful falsehood, from which these duct, by his own free will, when all his feel- fearfully-opposing and ever-contending errors ings, thoughts, and conduct are the unavoid- emanate, and are made universal. If, then, able result of the physical, mental, moral, and the want of charity produces disunion, hatred practical powers, given to him without his and crime, with their consequent misery-and knowledge or consent by all the previous cir- charity would create union, kindness, goodcumstances which have acted in their forma- ness, and their consequent happiness; it may tion, and for which no one possessing rational now be asked, why has it been so long withheld faculties could attribute to the individual from the knowledge and practice of the human The journey of 'fifty miles into the country,' as heart (?), Garnier Pages doing the amiable by never ruled, he but conspired with a few other men having these powers, either merit or demerit, race? One true reply only can be made to or suppose that they could be justly entitled to this all-important question, which is, that man is born more ignorant, helpless, and powerless As the individual has been so far the creathan all other animals; and his facuity of ture of the inferior, mixed, or comparatively imagination has been the blind pioneer of his superior circumstances, which, without his other mental powers. Through this faculty he knowledge, have formed him to be what he is, has been led to believe that, in opposition to to the period when the thoughtless have been every known fact, he makes himself individutaught to imagine that he had acquired power ally to be what he is, although he knows not to will, feel, think, and act, let us for a mo- how one human faculty is made, or the comment consider whence his capacity to feel, pound of his character is created. The suppothink, and act, has arisen. Has it not pro- sition that he forms himself to be what he is. ceeded direct from his original organisation, as and can, by a supposed free-will of his own given to him without his knowledge or consent creation, make himself, at his pleasure, wise by God or Nature, and by the inferior, mixed, or foolish, good or bad, is the cause, and the or better circumstances, in which he and his only cause, of a want of charity among the parents have been placed by society from his human race; and also of all the virtues of birth? Then these, so far, have formed his humanity which emanate from charity. The character for him, and whether this foundation present ignorance of all nations, respecting has been good or bad, Nature and society, and the true formation of the character of all not the individual, ought to be accountable for individuals, is not only the cause of the want it. If it has been made inferior or bad, the in- of charity over the world, but it is also the dividual justly requires and deserves more cause of the inferior, inconsistent, vicious, and sympathy, kindness, and attention by all insane character which has been forced upon

This false principle, and ignorance of the cause of anger, hatred, jealousy, revenge, illwill, and all their direful consequences.

If then Ireland, France, Italy, Germany, and the other nations of the world, are to be circumstances in which society shall place relieved from present and future anarchy and irrationality, such change can only be effected stances previously created by society. And, by abandoning the supposition that men form

Were men competent to create their own qualities, and make themselves good or badinferior or superior; if they did not make mind, they would be yet more insane than

Let the British Government, and the Governments on the continent of Europe, now openly and immediately abandon this fatal absurdity, and put themselves in the way of and thus to secure his full share of happiness acquiring a knowledge of the science of well forming the human character, and Europe will 6th.—That wealth is created by industry, rapidly become a terrestrial paradise, and its temperance, and order, and poverty by idle- inhabitants wise, rational, and happy, to enjoy

order, and with great permanent benefit to all; but until the spiritiof charity can be in-

ROBERT OWEN.

London, Sept. 6, 1848.

Monday, 11th September; Toddles near Byrr Green, Tuesday 12th; Coxhoe, Wednesday 13th; Kelloe, Thursday 14th; Cassop, Friday 15th. O'CONNORVILLE.—The allottees intend holding a larvest Home' party on Monday evening next, S.p. 11th; the proceedings to commence at five o'clock precisely. Several talented friends are expected to

SHIFFIELD -The Land members will meet next Monday evening, at seven o'clock, in the Democratic Reading-rooms, 38, Queen-street, when every member must be present, as business of pressing imporand comforts of life for themselves and after- tance will have to be considered. The committee beg to apprise the members, that the town is now Thursday week, passing from a long cloud along the to distribute this new-created wealth justly for divided into districts, in accordance with the resolu-DUDLEY —The Chartist members will meet for the paper. The exile has one consolation—that journal from Paris, because he apprehended that in their future at Mr William Rankin's, Campbell street, at is recognised, all the world over, as the unscrupulous ranks the clubs would find allies dangerous to the future at Mr William Rankin's, Campbell street, at is recognised, all the world over, as the unscrupulous ranks the clubs would find allies dangerous to the land towards. It expended itself in the river near Mr Preturan's the character of these persons and their chil-

Mr Byrne's route next week .- West Auckland.

Freland. (From the Morning Post)

EMIGRATION. Busin, August 30th.—Two hundred and twenty. four free emigrants sailed by the Shannon, Captain Kempaton, from the North Wall, yesterday for Plymouth, to be shipped therefrom for Australia; 119 of them were orphans from various of the Poor Law Unions in Ireland. They were well and comfortably clad, and attended to by the emigration

VISIT OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCE. Dublin, Priday, September 1st. - The Freeman's JOURNAL, on the authority of its Landen correspondent, announces that Lard George Bentinck comes to Ireland immediately after the recess.

MR P. T. MEAGHER. The CORE REPORTER is 'authorised' to state that Mr Mesgher has retained as counsel for his defence Mr Whiteside, Q. C., and Sir Colman O'Loghlen.

CLERICAL PRACE-WAKERS. It is not generally known, that during the progress of the arresting mania warrants were in the hands of the police for the apprehension of two Roman Catholic clergymen in the archdiocese of the Most Rav. Dr Murray; and who, owing to the intervention of the latter, narrowly escaped companionship, with the insurgent leaders now lying prisoners in her Majesty's gaols of Kilmainham and Newgate. The names of the reverend disaffected are the Rev. Mr Mechan, of St Michael and John's Chapel in this city, and Father Thaddens O'Malley, who having by their speeches and writings rendered themselves obnoxious to the authorities, orders were issued for their arrest. Before, however, they were put into execution, their friends strongly advised them to absent themselves until the storm blew over. Both gentlemen having resolutely declined taking this course, Mr O'Malley's capture was effected. In the

yard. In Mr Meehan's case the warrant, it is said. was absolutely suspended. Dublin, September 2.—The Premier of England arrived at Kingstown yesterday, at twenty minutes past four c'clock. The Prime Minister having landed there was a slight oheer. A special train was in waiting, and the party at once proceeded to Dublin. In Westland-row one of the Lord-Lieutenant's carriages was in waiting, and Lord John and suite proceeded at once to the vice-regal lodge, Phoenix

meantime their diocesan interposed in his behalf,

is unknown beyond the precincts of the lower Castle-

Park. Lord Lansdowne, was expected to arrive this evening.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS. A weekly paper (the MESCANTILE ADVERTISER) supplies the following information with respect to the approaching political trials :-

There will be a special commission for the county of Limerick as well as Tipperary. The commission for the latter county is to open at Nenagh, the assize town of the North, Riding, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, before the two Chief Justices, Blackburne and Deherty. On that day the grand jury will be sworn in, and after an address from Chief Justice: Blackburne, bills of indict. ment for high treasen will be sent before them against Messra Smith O'Brien, Mesgher, and the other persons in castedy charged with being implicated in the insurrectionary proceedings in Tipperary. As soon as the bills are found, copies of the indictment, with the names of the witnesses for the crown, will be given to the agents of the prisoners, and the sittings of the court will be adjourned, in order to afford time to the accused parties to plead, as prescribed by law. We believe the time fixed by the Irish Treason Act, between the delivery of the indictment and the arraignment of the prisoners, is five clear days, at the least; and thus the arraign. ment could not take place before Tuesday, the 26th on Monday, for the purpose of entering into his own

The WARDER of to-day says :-

It is not, we believe, finally settled what priseners are number. Nothing has as yet been determined with the sum of £20 each. Mr Martin was then liberated. regard to Mr Doffy. It is not as yet finally known by what counsel the prisoners are to be defended. Hr Henn, Mr Whiteside, Mr Batt, and Mr Holmes, have been all retained, we understand, for the defence both of Mr O'Brien and Mr Mesgher; but all the retainers have been given for a trial at Dablin. It is, of course, in the power of each prisoner to select separate counsel to The following additional arrests are reported from

Kilkenny :-

La Wednesday night Reginald Greene, E.q. sub. inspector, acting on private information which he had received, proceeded from his district to Castlecomer, and who ransacked his own room previously. In order to name must be for ever odious to Irishmen. His procuring the assistance of the Johnstown police, prevent the renewal of a proceeding, however neces | Lordship was accompanied by his lady, and I believe, marched to Fenner, in the county of Tipperary, where eary, attended with danger to the patient's life, the he succeeded in arresting one of the rebel leaders at the Rev. Mr Ryan called on Captain Gunn, and enbattle of Farrenrory, named Patrick O'Donnell, who had treated of him to desist from any further search, been since harboured and concealed at the house of a which was intended to be made. Captain Guan man samed Dann, there situate. O'Donnell is said to promised, on account of the state of the physician, have been alightly wounded in the shoulder by the fire not to pay another visit to the hospital. of the police from widow M'Cormack's house. Dann is his brother-in-law, and was also arrested by Mr Greene for baving harboured a proclaimed felen, an offence Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M., and committed to our of the mills was burned down.

Yesterday, Patrick Doogem, one of the prisoners charged with having been concerned in the affray at Ballingarry, and who had been confined in Newgate, was removed under a warrant from that prison to Richmond Bridewell. The cause of this man's removal is not known.

The following mysterious and dreadful occurrence is reported from the county of Monaghan :-

A most appalling accident happened on Sunday the 27th ult., near the town of Monaghan. B. Lamertine Grason, Esq., and his lady, to whom he was married on the 22nd of May, were taking a drive in a pony phaeton about four e'clock, p.m., in the direction of Resmore Park, when, lamentable to relate, the two ponies took fright, and bounded over a bridge that crosses the Uister Canal, and fell into the canal, about 120 feet deep, killing Mr and Mrs Grason, and Miss A. Graham, sister-in-law quest held on Monday morning before B. D. Turtle, Esq., the evidence of the two doctors, Mitchel and Jas. Smith. that the gentleman, his lady, and his sister-in-law, died of contusion on the brain, caused by the fall; the doctor (Mitchel) also stated that Mrs Grason was pregnant. Mr Grason's butler stated before the Coroner, on oath, the: Mr Grason and the two ladies were under the infin-noe of liquor on leaving the house, and would not allow the coachman to drive. Mr Grason has left no relative to inherit his large property, about £18,000 per annum. Mr Grason is greatly lamented in this town boodingoddaion has

The papers announce the death of the Rev. Charles Beresford, Rector of Ballieborough, in the diocese of alleged purpose of improving their lands and afford-Kamore, of malignant typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his ministerial duties. MR M'HANUS.

The Core Examiner, of Sept. 1st, says:-It is said that there is evidence to prove that Mr M'Manus was present not only at Ballingarry, but also ministered the Poor Law with such efficiency as was at the previous erection of the barricade in the town of desirable; and under the system which in many K.L. naule, and that he was intrusted to convey a sum | cases prevailed the most flagitious abuses had sprung of £5,000, contributed by the English Chartists, for the up. Thus, for instance, within the last few days the purpose of siding the insurgents. Pursuent to instruc. government had ascertained that in one district tions from the magistrates, head constable Crowley procended to Cove yesterday for the purpose of arresting the | for out-door relief than the whole numerical popula-Captain; but it appeared that this individual did not | tion of the district. Lord Clarendon's condemnation desmit convenient to delay any unnecessary length of of the conduct of landlords who obtained money time, for he had weighed anchor and taken his departure | under the Land Improvement Act, and then set their early in the morning. The mission of the constable, therefore, was not attended with success.

HORRIBLE AND INHUMAN SCENE IN THE COUNTY OF LEITBIM. The following letter appears in the FREEMAN's JOURNAL of Sept. 4th :-TO THE IDITOR OF THE PREIMAN.

Gortlittera, August 30, 1848. Drag Sig, -You will exceedingly oblige the under signed Roman Catholic curate of Gortlittera by pub: ishing the following facts in your valuable journal :-- I was called on the 30th to administer the last excraments to a dving man, and hardly had I performed my duty when it was announced to me that I should make heate rish on the dung-hill, as I have been credibly informed. The following are the names of the persons dispossessed :

Owen Reynolds, and wife, and eight children. John Ginty, and wife, and six children, Par Corrigan, and wife, and five children. John Reynolds, and wife, and four children. Pet Reynolds, and wife, and four children. Edward Fign, and wife, and three children. John Fox, and wife, and three children. Pat Reynolds, and wife, and two children. Michael Gilroy, and wife, and one child. Total-Fifty-four souls.

This eccurrence took place in the townland of Anskert, become of Mobill, county of Litrim.
To the truth of which I sign myself yours, &c. PATRICK M'GIVNEY, R.C.C., Gortlittera,

(From the Morning Chronicle.) DUBLIN MONDAY.—The LIMERICK EXAMINER has the following account of deplorable destitution and suffering in Clare:-

MISSET AND NAMEDNESS .- A few days ago, as Capt. Kesnedy, Poor-law Inspector, was proceeding on an official tour through the western division of the Kilrush Union, he meta woman literally maked and unable to move from utter exhaustion. From the gestures and when he had conversed with her, and learned her it is due to the corporation and to myself most length and breadth of the European continent is applied to have them remanded until Wednesday, Hamilton-streets, lumber yards, flour stores—in short,

winter.

The Milltown Malbay Atlantic Hotel is in the course of being purchased by the Poor law Commissioners, to convert it into a temporary workhouse for the use ofth parpers of the Malitown Malbay district of the Engle: mon Union. Nothing more requisite for the good of the district could be done. Depredations on the potato gardens are constantly taking place owing to the utter destitution of the poor. I could not describe to you the misery and poverty of this locality. Thousands crawling from door to door, craving alms from many who are nesrly as destitute as the cravers. Though the Ennistymon workhouse is full, yet there is no absence of crav. ing creatures from one's door.

The sentence of Danoghue, who was to be hanged on the 7th inst., at Galway, for murder, has been c mmuted. The culprit is to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe. Dr White, inspector-general, deputed by the Lord-Lieutenant, held an inquiry into the alleged sanity of Donoghue, and it clearly appearing he was a dangerous idiot, an order was forwarded from the Castle commuting the sentence to confinement in an asylum.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM. The LIMBRICK EXAMINER contains further and most officting accounts of the clearance system in Clare. That journal says :-

Three hundred houses more, besides the one thousand already torn down in the union of Kilrush, have been levelled since our correspondent's last excursion. Will any limit be put to these ravages?

Last week twenty-three families, comprising over one hundred human beings, were evicted from their homes, the property of the late Mr E. Scully. The posseswhich were levelled with the ground, in Scariff. The sion of this farm was in dispute, and a care-taker, Sub Sheriff superintended the operations. In the name who held it for the other claimant, attempted to of the God of marcy! will any stop be put to these and after being two hours in custody, the rev. gendeeds ?

tleman was set at liberty, but upon what conditions we can place the fullest reliance, has just sent us the It is said that, but for the presence of the police, following:- Over one hundred human beings have been more lives would have been lost. Mr Scully, it is cast out on the world's bleak commen, from L'scannor. The houses are tumbled: the unfortunate people are sion to Mr E. Scully, J.P., deceased. squatted by the road-side in huts. They were undert-nants to a middle man, named Sheahan, who was ej cted for non-payment of rent,"

BEHOVAL OF M'MANUS. DUBLIN, Tue-day Morning. - Yesterday Mi M'Mauus was put on board a war steamer at Cork which sailed for this city. There were upwards of

200 convious for transportation on board. THE HUNT FOR MR DOHENT IN A CONVENT. The CORE EXAMINER of yesterday has the follow-

ing:-The plous community of the Mill street Convent wa flung into the utmost consternation, on Thursday last, by the appearance of a detective, backed by the available police force of the district, who insisted on searching the building for Mr Doheay, who was supposed to be concealed within its peaceful walls, probably from the fact that a sister of that gentleman happens to be a member of the community. It was fortunate that the Right Rev. Dr Egan, the respected Bis sep of Kerry, was in the convent at the time, administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of female children. We understand his lordship's presence had a salutary influence upon the zeal of the detective, who yet insisted on search, ing every portion of the building, including the cells, or see ping apartments of the nuns. The search however

DISCHARGE OF MR JAMES MARTIN FROM CUSTODY. Mr James Martin, who was committed to prison by the judges presiding at the late commission for having been guilty of contempt of court, was brought up before Mr Tyndal, at College-street Pelice-office. recognisances to keep the peace, previous to his being discharged. Mr Martin entered into his own recognisances in £40 to keep the peace towards Mr have the impudence to prate about the bad times periodical visits from every state quack and im- and occupied in part by Tweddle and Darlington. All and Maxwell Sampson became security for him in Ireland's annals in this year of 1848 have a few SEARCH FOR AFMS IN WATERPORD.

On Friday evening a search for arms was made by Captain Gunn and a party of constabulary, on the result proved the correctness of the information which led to such a place being examined, as the police discovered, in the yard, two rifles, two pikes, and a sword. The medical officer of the establishweapons. He was at the time suffering himself from fever, which was greatly aggravated by the excitement consequent upon the proceedings of the police,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIMBRICK. On Saturday night a fire broke out in Blackwater Mills, near this city. the property of Mr Bannatyne, sition to ridicule his mean appearance and unprepospunishable by transportation for life. Both the pri- and destroyed the whole mill. The concerns and soners were on Thursday morning brought before stock are insured. It is not five years since another In fact, the persons assembled seemed more surprised

> DISEASE IN CATTLE. The ATHLONE SENTINEL says that a disease in lost their cattle by it.

(From the correspondent of the Times.)

THE PREMIER'S VIPIT. Dublin, Sept. 6 .- Lord John Russell remains at proceeds to Belfast.

The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of this morning gives an account of a deputation which waited upon his lordship yesterday for the purpose of laying before him a plan for converting poor-rate into capital.

Mr Beazley, of the county of Tipperary, a gentleman who some time since published a pamphlet, suggesting a plan for the purpose above expressed, had to the unfortunate young gentleman. There was an in- an interview with Lord Clarendon,—the Premier being occupied with other public business. Mr Coroner, and a respectable jury, when it appeared by Bearley presented a written abstract of his plan, which the Lord-Lieutenant said he would read attentively. His Excellency did not hold out any hope of a loan or advance being made for the purpose referred to. He said the state of the public revenue precluded that mode of proceeding, and commented in strong and indeed severe terms on the waste, plunder, jobbing, and misapplication of public funds recently in Ireland when advanced from the coffers of the state. Public liberality and private benevoence were alike in most cases grossly abused or wholly perverted in their application. Landlerds had applied for and obtained immense sums for the ing employment, neither of which they did; and thus the intention of the Legislature was not carried into effect nor the condition of the agricultural population in any degree improved. Then, with respect to boards of guardians, they had not in most cases adthere were some hundreds more persons chargeable wretched tenantry to work in discharge of arrears of rent without giving them a farthing of what was

intended for them, is described to us as having been emphatic and unreserved, as it was, in justice and mercy to the poor, most deservedly called for. Neither was he at all sparing in his strictures on the vile abuses which prevailed, and still prevail, in many districts connected with the se-called relief of distress. The deputation, having thanked his Excellency for the great courtesy and patient attention dered the sceptre of Burgh Quay; the begging-box violence of a violous horse. with which he had favoured them, then withdrew. A letter from Ballingarry, dated Monday, says :-All this neighbourhood continues quiet, and the at last. The furniture, splendid library, and other only fact that reminds a person of the late rebellions proceedings is the absence of nearly all the male popuor the bease would be thrown on me. On leaving the lation in the district. Every person who had anyhouse, I found the place crowded to excess, and, in fact, thing whatever to do with these proceedings, on the the air rent assuader with the shricks of women and reappearance of the police, fied; the principal portion of ever again coming into pulling of the labouring class have, it is said, gone to the ground six houses; he harried on to the seventh, dragged forth the expiring victim. John Beynolds to per labour to the seventh of the purpose of the children, a little dog jumped and purpose of the children, a little dog jumped the seventh of the severant of the seve dragged forth the expiring victim, John Reynolds, to pemaking and harvest. Several, it is true, have been apply himself entirely to the management of his through a pane of glass into the room, and on their through a pane of glass into the room, and the room a pane of glass into the room, and the room a pane of glass into the room and the room a pane of glass into the room a pane of glass into the room, and the room a pane of glass into the room a pane of glass int arrested, but though the exertions of the local magistrates have been incessant, not one eighth of Bere, at least, we take the 'consate' out of those saw the faithful animal tearing away the deceased's

> a body of constabulary, and on the arrival of the steamer in the harbour, the convicts were put on of his natural life! A precious bargain they will steamer in the harbour, the convicts were put on this natural new wish them joy of him! At all events, night last, about twelve o'clock, a quarrel took place THE PLEET.

Early on Saturday morning, the Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, unexpectedly returned into Cork harbour after a cruise of nearly a fortnight towards Cape Clear. In the course of the cruite they were augmented by a large number of steam frigates and other vessels. THE CORPORATION.

of justice, fearing that his situation may be filled during his absence, has written a letter to that body sensibly alive to the borrors of her situation, and the guilty of any moral or political crime unbecoming Ireland so long, but two impatiently, watched for ter Paper.

pange of hunger. He immediately relieved the poor | their office or inconsistent with the rights and duties | seems very near us. England certainly will soon be woman's wants, and most humanely presented her, on of a free citizen. I have determined, so soon as I more actively employed than at present. She cannot the instant, with the cevering of his horse, which served can ascertain the particulars of any alleged charge, to well avoid it. Had Irishmen been prudent and SEVERAL LIVES LOST,—SIX HUNDRED BUILD. the poor woman as a blanket, Captain Kennedy will have meet it boldly before a jury of my countrymen; but ocurageous, and faithful, what a giorious time was to encounter many similar spectacles, should his lot be in the meantime, I am unwilling to leave my par- coming! Without the loss of a squib of gunpowder, cast in the Kilcush Enion during the approaching sensi liberty at the disposal of official caprice or de- or one drop of human blood, they could have attained tective invention.

(From the Daily News.)

CONFEDERATE CLUBS. Dublin, September 6th. - It is stated, on good grounds, that the arrests of parties connected with late Dublin clubs will not be pursued any further, unless new circumstances should seem to demand it. There are, however, yet in suspense several scores of warrants.

MORE ARRESTS. A Mr Keane has been arrested at Monktown Cork, on suspicion of being one of those whose names appear in the HUE AND CRY. Mr Keane (so he gives nis name) says he is from Kilrush. A person named Nolan, who had come over from

New Orleans to visit Ireland, has been arrested in Tipperary. The camp at Turtalla, near Thurles, will be struck to day, and the 'flying column' will be broken up. Most probably this step is taken in order to enable

now every reason to conclude that the special commission will open at Clonmel.

landlorde' side. On the 30th inst. Captain Scully, a relative of the M.P. for Tipperary, and brother, I Scully, his son, and a person named Carroli, a servant, drove twenty-five head of cattle into a farm. prevent the entrance of the cattle. He was fired at, wounded, and his life is despaired of. Informations FURTHER EVICTIONS .- A correspondent, upon whom have been taken against all the above-named parties. said, claims as administrator and receiver in succes-

> SEIZURE FOR POOR RATE. DUBLIN, Tuesday .- The TIPPERARY VINDICATOR Of this day says :- 'The most extraordinary and sweep. ing seigure for rate ever perhaps attempted took place in Nenagh yesterday. The newly appointed rate collector, Mr Richard Falkiner, repaired, without giving the usual six days notice, to Pound-street, in the morning, and entered every house, demanding the new rate struck on the 24th of last month. In many of the houses the mest abject misery was visible; yet pots, kettles, pans, even the most trifling implements of household farniture, were pounced on and carried in loads to the pound. Old shoes, cloaks, and grid irons were among the article seized; and, what is still more extraordinary, an eccentric though poor old man named Wolfe had four or five cages of canaries taken from him. While making this foray he was surrounded by an immense crowd of women and boys, screaming, booting, and yelling in the most uprogrious manner. This is a new way to make the rate popular.'

LORD JOHR'S VISIT AND RECEPTION—JOHN O'CONNELL AND CONCILIATION HALL-PROSPECTS OF A CONTI-NENTAL WAR-PHYSICAL FORCE CHARTISTS AND RE-PEALERS-ROTATORY PARLIAMENTS-URGANISATION OF THE ORANGE PARTY-LORD GEORGE BENTINCE'S PROPOSED VISIT-THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS,

(From our own Correspondent.) DUBLIS, 5th September.

Who could have believed it! The waters of the Liffey have really reflected the features of Lord John Russell,—and the British Premier is, of a verity, a denizan, pro tem, of our highly-favoured and lucky city of Dublin! After all, there is something in store for us! Providence blighted our potato fields, and England has sent us her Premier! Who will now and make her rough places level as a plate, and her on that occasion was not only ungenerous and ungrapremises of the Fever Hospital, in Waterford. The crooked paths as straight as a bulrush? But no more clous, but it was highly unnecessary and impertment.

On last Friday evening Lord John landed in Dublin. A considerable number of persons, prinawaiting his arrival at Kingstown pier. There was no excitement, no bustle; but there was three children, one of whom he led by the hand, con versing gaily with it from the beach down to the Railway Station. A slight murmur of disapprobation was all the hostile manifestation discernible, but as for the cheers of welcome they were 'nowhere.' The greater part of the people followed his lordship and suite down to the special train which was waiting to convey them into town. There was more disposessing features than either to applaud or insult him. at the ridiculous style in which he approached our shores, than enraged at the presence of one whom they regard as their deadliest and most impracconsiderable crowd was collected here also, and his which awaited him in Kingstown. Here, however, there being numbers of the lazzaroni of the city, there was a consequent accumulation of ill-manners, and the Viceregal Lodge, and Saturday is said to be the the Dublin mob, always proverbial for their ready last day of his visit to the metropolis, whence he wit and powers of repartee, made poor Lord John the target of their badinage and vituperation. Not brought to bear on his unfortunate head, but his con-

temptible exterior, his very mean-looking countenance-and even the plainness and simplicity of his dress. Lord John constituted a 'regular windfall' (as themselves expressed it) to the merciless Jackeens' of Dublin; and if anything could expiate multitude of sina.

On entering the private carriage from the Castle, which awaited at the terminus, his lordship was driven to Cerk hill. No grean, no shout, no curse was heard as he passed along, neither did one cheerkindly—nobody cried 'God bless him.'

His lordehip and suite remain at the Lord-Lieute every day through town, in one of the vice regal carvice-regal family. No insult is offered him, but his common place person and vulgar appearance make him the butt of ridicule in every street. On this night (Tuesday), a large party is invited to meet him at the vice regal lodge. The clite of the city and its neighbourhood are to be there, and, of course 'great doings' are expected on the important occasion. On Sunday, he attended divine service at the Castle chapel, and in another day or two, it is said, he will take leave of Dublin and its gaieties, to visit Killarney, and other interesting scenes in the south of Ireland. Nobody can know the intentions or objects of Lord John in coming to Ireland. If it was on matters connected with state business, it is hardly to be supposed he would bring his 'rib,' and a trio f the young Russells—if it was merely a pleasure trip he meditated, he has chesen a very singular era

for his fun-seeking peregrinations. But the good things in store for us do not stop here. Lord John Russell's visit is not the only blessing we enjoy just now. There is another, and bas 'cut' us, and Conciliation hall is shut up as of humbug is terminated—the O'Connell dynasty is and died in a raving state on the following Thursscattered to the winds. 'My son John' has surren is flung aside as useless trumpery; and the race of delusion, cheatery, and 'moral force' fudge is over and other 'good things' they periodically bestow upon bestow them John O'Connell (we hop:) for the term lies at anchor off the east pier. The vessel will sail in a few days for New South Wales.

young gentleman!'

the redemption of their country. But we are ever unfortunate. Nothing could do for us but 'war to the pike.' Rebellion instanter! separation from England! and an independent Irish Republic! All on the 17th ult. We are indebted to Captain Gorham, of these were maniac schemes, and even if effected to- the steam-boat Hendrik Hudson, for Albany papers, demorrow would destroy instead of save the country. livered at an early hour on Friday afternoon. The It is to with the 'physical force' Chartists of Eng. ALBANY EXPRESS gives the following account of the land. See what ruin these men have entailed on disaster :themselves, whilst strengthening the enemy and weakening the cause which they pretend to advocate. Their rashness-their foolishness-their illegal pro- quate description-beyond at the time we write, intelli- corner of Hudson and Liberty-streets, but with little ceedings-have effected more mischief to themselves gible detail. Soon after a fire was checked that broke effect. and their interests, than all the coercion, and 'gag- out in Quackenbush-street, just before noon, the alarm ging,' and tyranny of the Whigs could bring about in was again sounded, and fire broke out in a small stable rainously. a century.

The accounts from 'the south' represent that portion of Ireland in a state of profound tranquillity. its origin we know nothing ; but it burst forth at a most | dols. ; Fireman's, Albany, 75,800 dols. ; Mutual Albany, The rising is orushed, not a single rebel abroad on unlucky moment. The fire department was weary, Slievenamon; not a pike glitters on the Ballingarry scattered, and diserganised. Some of the machines North American, New York, 25,000 dols.: National heights; not a single carbine rings in the glen of Most probably this step is taken in order to enable the authorifies to concentrate troops at Clonmel or Nenagh, if such a step should be desirable. There is now every reason to conclude that the special com.

In the such a step should be desirable. There is now every reason to conclude that the special com.

In the such a step should be desirable. There is now every reason to conclude that the special com.

In the such a step should be desirable. There is now every reason to conclude that the special com. (the 80th light infantry), going to Waterford. The shade, the city dry as tinder, in consequence of the dole. : Lexington, Kentucky, 8,000 dole. ; Columbus, 75th encamped at Piltown, are for Kilkenny, and drought, and a gale of wind blowing from the south. rary—the initiative this time having been at the several detachments from various regiments quartered in the rural localities of the south, are ordered element immediately getting the upper hand, raged to join head-quarters. The war in Ireland is over awfully and unchecked for hours, sweeping away full for the present, but the war with Ire and will never six hundred buildings, many of them new, and of great peneve, or uncle, of the Mr Scully who was shot some end until the happiness and social amelioration of the value, destroying about 2,000,000 of dollars worth of pro-Irish people are attained. Dublin is very stupid at present: Only for Lord

John Russell's arrival and the Italian Opera, the surface of the Dead Sea would not be duller than our Irish metropolis. The old agitation is crippled, and with the exception of Lord William Fitzgerald's plan for a rotatory or Anglo-Celtic parlia- devouring element advanced from block to block and ment and court in this city, there is nothing at all from street to street; buildings were taking fire in sedeing in the way of politics. Nor is this scheme weral parts of the city—all was terror, confusion, and making that progress which might be expected amongstapeople so fend of novelty and experimental At this fearful moment the wind lulled, heavy clouds change as the Irish. The Duke of Leinster (Lord rose in the north-west, and a deluge of rain-grateful, William Fitzgerald's brother), condemns the plan needed. God-sent rain—poured from the surcharged in toto, and many of those who were 'for it' a clouds, and checked the progress of the configration. month age, are now 'getting out of it.' The project, however, is not abandoned. The committee holds storm, glared the red flames, and rolled the vast columns its sittings on each Monday, and the leaders are talk- of smoke; while occasionally the shock of a building ing of starting a daily and a weekly newspaper to blown up with gunpowder, added to the terror and subadvocate the measure. Many of the most Tory limity of the indescribable scene. The fury and spread papers in Ireland applaud, whilst the great majority of the flames exceeded anything over seen. The fire ranof the Old Repeal brawlers keep silent on the business altogether. It is hard to form a correct opinion of the hurricane that bore it on its course of destruction, she jarked it from her head, and threw it, she knew not

trampled in the dust, the Orange is getting aloft, and if the organisation now so rapidly extending be not every Protestant in this city is getting into the Liberty-street.

Orange Confederacy, and several new lodges have

Albany hasn within a fortnight been epened in different quarters of fered so dreadful a local calamity as this. town. The spirit of bigotry and division is raising itself quickly amongst us, and if it be not kicked down again as 'A VAGABOND,' we shall have hot work before long amongst the people of Dublin. The Roman Catholics are not noticing this, but though the Protestant party seem to think them prostrate, I beg to say the reverse is quite the fact. The Catholic party Church-streets, down to Lydius-street, to Union-street, are not dismayed by the discomfiture of 'Young Ire- and up the east side of Union-street to Hudson-street land, and if the Orangemen should provoke re- Park. Over this large district every building is contaliation, they will find themselves far from being

able to cope with their opponents. Lord George Bentinck is said to be coming over here in the wake of the Premier-with what object it is difficult to tell. Now that the great monopolist O'Connell is in Glasnevin, and the great bugaboo, Smith O'Brien, in Kilmainham, we may expect extra black and bloody blatches, wont the record of about coming amongst us, he bedeviled himself by Lord John's visit be that 'green spot,' which, to us; his busy-body-thankless' solicitude about John Mitthe language of Curran - will bloom over the desert, chel in parliament the other evening. His conduct of this. That shabby shokeen, Russell, is not worth a It will not be forgotten, should be intrude himself upon the people of Ireland.

The weather during the last week was as beautiful and propitious as we could desire. The harvest ment alleged he was ignorant of the existence of the cipally of the midding and humbler classes, were affairs look cheeringly, and it is said that the short comings in any crop will not be so extensive as was first anticipated. I fear, however, that as we are considerable curiosity to catch a giimpse of one, whose slways disposed to be premature in our opinions, that the national hopes have been too much influenced by the warm sunshine of the last ten days. Last night the air was gloomy and sultry; there were incessant bursts of vivid lightning, and frequent peals of distant thunder. To-day about twelve o'clock it began to rain, and has continued pouring without intermission up to the present hour-half-past three. The sky looks lowering, and a heavy fall of rain is

THE CHARTISTS AND ISISH CONFEDERATES .- On Sunday, notwithstanding the recent wholesale arrests, and the precautionary measures adopted by the government to prevent the illegal assemblages of these bodies, who have, for some time past, made themselves so conspicuous, several meetings, both public cattle of a virulent kind has made its appearance in ticable enemy. I was at Westland row Railway and private, were held in various parts of the metrothe neighbourhood, and many poor persons have terminus when the special train arrived in town. A polis, the gatherings of the former being at the usual places of assembly-viz., Cartwright's coffee house lordship's reception was pretty much akin to that in Cripplegate; John-street, Tottenham Court-road and the South London Chartist Hall, Webber street Blackfriars-road, &c., &c.; whilst secret meetings were held in private houses belonging to different individual members of the Chartist body, in accordance with a resolution passed a few weeks since, in order to keep out 'government spies' and 'paid detec only was his bungling imbecility, as a statesman, tives.' At the meeting which took place at the South Lordon Chartist Hall, in the morning, the subject that has been under discussion for the last three weeks was brought forward-namely, the establishment of a school, libraries, &c., for the propagation of Chartist principles, as well as for the general improvement of those already connected with the the crimes of his political career, the drubbing he body. After several speeches of the usual character got at Westland-row, last Friday, should 'cover a upon the subject, the meeting dispersed quietly, and in the afternoon another meeting was held at the same place, convened by the 'South London Victim Committee,' to consider measures in aid of the 'Chartist victims,' and their wives and famlies. Owing to the remarkable paucity of attendance, little or no ful smile greet his progress-nobody saluted him | business was transacted, with the exception of a few pence gathered on behalf of the victims.' This meeting separated, like the other, peaceably, though nant's villa in Phonix Park. He takes an airing the police were in ambush in the event of their services being required. At Cartwright's coffee-house. riages, and is generally accompanied by some of the the muster of Chartists and Confederates was of a somewhat more formidable character; but had the slightest attempt been made to disturb the peace of her Majesty's subjects, it would have been instantly repelled, as upon all former occasions, such were the arrangements of the authorities -- Morning Post.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH BY A VICIOUS HORBE -An inquest was held on Saturday last by Mr Bedford, the Westminster Coroner, at St George's Hospital, on the body of Edward Weaver, aged fifty-one. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that the deceased was coachman to Colonel Sykes, and on the previous Saturday evening deceased was going to the stables in Hyde Park-mews West, when one of the coach horses flow at him as he was passing the stall, and caught him by the arm; the animal dragged him to the ground, where he continued to bite and trample on the unfortunate deceased until he became insensible, in which state he was found some time after by his wife, and covered with blood. Assistance having been procured, deceased was extricated and conveyed to the above institution, where it was found he had received a compound fracture still a better item in my note book. John O'Connell of the skull, laceration of the brain, fracture of both legs, fracture of the righ' arm, and nearly all his ribs firmly as bars and padlocks can bind it. The reign broken. He never showed the least signs of recovery, day. Verdict, Died from injuries received by the

SAGACITY OF A SPANIEL .- On Monday an inquest was taken by Mr Baker at the London Hospital, on view of the body of Eliza Sergeant, aged six years. movables of the 'hall deserted,' are consigned to James Doffy, the publisher, of Wellington quay, appeared that the deceased was left last Thursday appeared that the ground floor at No. 1. Ashtonwho is to bring them, one of these days, to the hamweek in a room on the ground floor at No. 1, Ashtonweek in a room on the ground floor at No. 1, Ashtonby their mer, to liquidate the debt due to himself and others place, Poplar, with two younger children, by their by the detunat establishment. John O'Coppell has affairs as Director of the National Bank! Brayo! mother's return, which was in a few minutes, she gistrates have been incessant, not one eighth of the number charged have been made amenable to for all the Indian meal, Soyer's soup, coercive laws, instice. ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS AT KING-TOWS.

Yesterday morning, the Birkenhead war steamer arrived in Kingstown harbent from Cork with 179

The primage were guarded by lend us over Lord John Russell for a month or so; we relief to fine towards the conid. She succeeded us! Now, at least, we can give them the lie to in extinguishing the fire, and the deceased was removed in Kingstown harbent from Cork with 179

lend us over Lord John Russell for a month or so; we Friday last from the effect of the injuries. Verdict, gown to draw her towards the child. She succeeded moved to the London Hospital, where she died on Friday last from the effect of the injuries. Verdict. Accidental Death.

AN IRISH ROW AT MACCLESFIELD .- On Sunday will pay us, may be, when they are clearing off all the old scores! But with regard to the O'Connell the severely with weapons of the most dangerous them severely with weapons of the most dangerous them severely with weapons of the most dangerous them. transaction, we would much rather remain for ever description, such as reaping-hooks, pokers, walking out of pocket than that they should pay us with sticks, &c. The police were driven from the street, our own coin!' We wish them much joy of the fat but they immediately mustered again with strong reinforcements, and in a short time succeeded in cap-The rumonrs which, on yesterday and to-day turing eighteen of the most active. Two policemen reached us from the continent, are of the most exoiting and important nature. It appears that France not in a dangerous manner. Mr Harpy, the police Mr Francis Morgan, one of the law agents of the is sending out her legions against Austria, and some superintendent, received a contusion on the back of

AWFUL FIRE IN ALBANY, U.S. INGS BURNT. - THREE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

(From the New York Weekly Herald, August 19. The Albany papers are filled with accounts of the disastrous confligration which took place in that city

that has befallen our doomed city. It is beyond adeadjeining the Albion House, between Broadway and the Pier, on Herkimer-street, and occupied by J. G. Wnite. Of far as can be learned, is as follows :- Albany, 175,000 were disabled, and in consequence of a shameful fight ditto, 15,000 dels. ; Equitable ditto, 14,000 dels. ; City, perty, and rendering hundreds of families houseless and homeless ! Truly, this calamity is an awful one-but God b

praised that it is no worse. At one time it seemed as if the destruction of our fair city was intyliable. The wind blew flercely, the flames spread on all sides, the tible material, and for eighteen days no rain had fallen Amid the roar, darkness, lightning, and thunder of the

of the flames exceeded anything over seen. The fire ran. leaped, flew, from building to building, with the speed fire to her sun bonnet. Without a moment's thought And as it advanced, and grew mere and more threaten-The Orange party, however, are not sleeping during ing, the bells resounded the slarm, and the people Johnson, which in a moment almost was enveloped in these days in Dublin. Now that the 'Green' is looked on with terror and almost with despair. There fixmes, A great portion of the goods, furniture, and were many narrow escapes from death, and some property saved from the fire, was afterwards washed serious personal injuries austained; among the latter, juto the river by the terrents that the rain poured dewn crushed by government, we may soon expect a return of William Johnson, and his wife and daughter, were all our more lengthy streets. the old days of ascendancy and 'No Popery.' Almost badly burnt, while escaping from their dwelling, 53, Albany has never before, in her 200 years' history, suf

The first block burnt was bounded by Herkimer street, Broad may, Bleeker-street, and the dock, The fire then went up the dock and the east side of Broadway, nearly to Hudson-street, and up the west side of Broadway quite to Hudson street. It passed up Hudson street to the Park, burnt both sides of Liberty and sumed, except Hagaman and Cowell's four story brick corner of Broadway and the new steam-boat landing : Bortle's new three story brick grocery store, west side of Broadway, and adjoining the district burnt in June: J. K. Wing's four story brick store, corner of Dock and new steam.boat landing; Cagger's new, three story brick buildings, running from the Dock to Broadway, German bearding house, the Townsend House, the Odeen, many small boarding houses &c., and as immense number of stores. The fire crossed and burnt the Hamilton-street Bridge, and set on fire Dow's Western Hotel, the first building on the Pier. From this point, and thence to the cut at the foor of Maiden-lane, was deline offices, and all the floating craft in the Basin, including from fifty to sixty canal and lake beats, from fifteen to twenty large tow-boats, some sail vessels, and the steam-boat William Symour.

Burning vessels floated against the Columbia street bridge and set it on fire. Thence the fire was communicated to the Columbia-street market, which was burned. together with a number of dwellings in the violnity. The exact bounds of the district burnt in this quarter we have not been able to obtain.

Vessels of all kinds on the outside of the pier fleated out of harm's way, The less of household goods of all kinds is immense. Great quantities that were strewed in the streets were ruined by the rain.

Carts, waggons, drays-everything on wheels-were in constant requisition, but could not accomplish a tenth part of the work required. Five, ten, and twenty dellars were offered for carrying a single load. There was nothing like organisation of effort.

authorities, the fice department, and the citizens were scattered, isolated, and acted too much without concert. Still, much was done, Almost superhuman personal efforts were put forth, and thousands of oltizens worked with all their might. Our firemen, under the circumstances, did all they

could. We received timely and inveluable aid from Troy, Greenbush, and Schenectady. Numbers of persons were rendered powerless by heat, fatigue, and cold water. Buildings, sheds, do. took fire repeatedly as far north as Wilson and Lumber streets. The whole city was in danger.

Mr J Smith's FREE Soil BANNER office, and James Duffy's job printing office, were burnt.

At one time the offices of the ATLAS, KNICKERBOCKER and Expanse, as well as Van Beythusen's and Munsell's extensive printing establishments, were threatened with destruction.

Thousands of citizens packed up their goods, furniture, &c. and the stores were everywhere closed. A number of buildings were blown up under the direction of the authorities, in the vicinity of Hudson-

It is impossible at the time we write to get at any correct estimate of the loss sustained, or the condition of the insurance companies. Our Albany companies have suffered territly. Individual losses must be very great and there will be much dissress and suffering. It will be a long time before Albany will recover from this awful calamity.

Seventeen whole blocks, the pier, the Columbia-strest market, two bridges, and near one hundred boats are destroyed. Most of the boats were heavily laden. We regret to learn that several lives have been lost, Two men were drowned in the Basin, near the foot of Maiden-lane. They were floating on a raft, and in the midst of the conflagration fell off and sunk. The owner of the steam-boat William Seymour, Banjamin Wakeman, is missing. A man named Hardely, an Irishman, died frem over exertion. A man named Johnson and several others are missing.

Some eight or ten thousand barrels of flour wer burnt on the pier. The loss of property in the Basin was immense. The loss is roughly estimated at two millions of dollars. We fear our local insurance companies are everwhelmed. The property on the pier was insured abroad. The Swiftsure and Eckford Towboat lines lose tremendously. Hundreds of our business men are utterly ruined. Four buildings were blown ap with

At midnight the fire was burning in forty places, but it is completely under control. There is no wind, and the rain has ceased. The ARgus says :- ' No estimate of the value of pro-

perty is yet attainable. We hear of two forwarding lines that estimate preparty under their charge to the amount of 90,000 dollars, all consumed. Another line suffers to an amount of from 60,000 dollars to 80.000 dollars. The loss of flour affoat and in store is not less than 10 000 barrels. The area of the fire comprises many acres, perhaps

fifty or sixty, of the most compact and valuable part of the city. It includes at least twenty squares. Broadway, from the intersection of Herkimer to the

south corner of Hadson-street, on the west side and to an Schnack's variety store, on the east side, nearly half a mile, is, with all its structures and stores, includ. ing the Eagle Tavern, the Townshend House, and the United States Hotel, level with the earth, From Broadway to the river, including the ranges of

lofty stores on Quay-street, throughout nearly the entire space above mentioned, all is a heap of ruins. All the cross streets entering Broadway, Herkimer, Bleecker, Lydius, Hamilton Division, and Hudson, wost as far as Usion and Dallius-street, are swept away. Amazing effort preserved Goold's great carriage and coach establishment, everything on the surrounding streets being demolished,

North, the flying cinders with which the air was filled. were saved by the prompt efforts of the two Schenectady Corporation, but at present a fugitive from the hands say that hostilities have already commenced. Italy the head, but of a less serious character than the utterly consumed, including the wharfs, warehouses. in that great mort yesterday merning,

The scene in State-street beggars all description Thousands, flying from the confiagration, pressed every conceivable vehicle into their service, depositing goods, furniture, families, children, everything animate and inunimate. Every point in that wide street-at the Exchange, at the City Bank, at the corners of all the intersecting streets, in front of St Peter's Church, all along the parks, and finally at the State Hall and City Hall-were crowded with bales, boxes, furniture, goods, of every description, &c. No point was deemed too remote from the devouring element. The stores were everywhere closed, or were only opened to the flying

citizens and eff.cis. Two buildings were blown up, in the hope of arresting the progress of the fire-one belenging to MrJ. I. We scarcely know how to describe the fearful calamity Boyd, in Broadway, and the other to Mr John Knower.

> All the insurance companies suffer largely, if not The loss by the different fire insurance companies, as

60.000 dols. : New York Mutual Safety, 60,000 dols. ; Ohio, 2,000 dols.; Protection, New Jersey, 9,600 dols .-

(From the Albany Atlas, August 19.) In viewing the scene of devastation, one is struck with

the power of the destroying element. How it was possible for such a mass of solid brick buildings to be swept away in a few brief hours, and which will require the constant labour of hundreds of men for years to replace, is a matter of astonishment. But at the time the fire broke out the wind was blowing a gale from the south, the buildings in which it took were of the most combusin the city, and the roofs were like tinder. The coals and cinders were wafted from block to block, and the moment they struck the wooden roof of a building it was ignited by the action of the wind. We were witness to several instances of this kind. On the northern part of the city, more than half a mile from the immediate vicinity of the fire, no less than four buildings were on fire at the same time by that means. The moment a cinder lighted upon the roof a bless was produced, as if a match had been ignited.

(Prom the Albany Knickerboker.)

The fire originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set where; unfortunately it alighted in the stable of Wm.

The latest accounts estimate the value of property destroyed at three million dollars.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

THREE THOUSAND BUILDINGS CONSUMED .-FROM THREE TO FIVE MILLIONS POUNDS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED. - NU. MEROUS LIVES LOST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 19 -OR Wednesday last,

towards seven o'clock in the evening, a most lamentable fire broke out in Yemish Iskelessi (dried fruit bazasr). situated between the two bridges. The intensity of the conflagration acquired such force, on account of the surrounding inflummable matter, that in a short quarter of an hour it had extended itself in a fearful manner. In the immediate neighbourhood of the fruit bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or cit depot, the magazines and warehouses being well stocked with that inflammable matter; on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense It is not, we believe, finally settled what priseners are to be put upon their trial at the special commission. Mr to be put upon their trial at the special commission. Mr of the visitations which bring misery on our people. I land, to this unfortunate country. Lord George is a Cowell's eating be among the or the visitations which bring misery on our people. I land, to this unfortunate country? If land, to the entire country? If land, to the entire country and occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. And occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. In on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense the rest are down included in the city, a quarter of a mile of the visitations which bring misery on our people. I land, to this unfortunate country? If land, to this unfortunate country? If land, to the entire country? If land, to the entire country and bearing the rest are down included. And occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. In on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense the rest are down included. And occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. In on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense the rest are down included. And occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. In on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense the rest are down included. And occupied in part by I wedde and Darington. In on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense to return the city of the visitations which bring misery on our people. It is not the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense to return the city of the visitations which bring misery on our people. It is not of the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense to the city of the visitations which bring misery on our people. It is not of the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense to the city of the visitations which bring misery on our people. It is not of the other side, to the oth the United States House, the Eagle Tavern, a in breadth. By eight o'clock both these places were invaded by the flames. When the whole line of sphere on which the timber was piled was one blazing sheet of fiame, the appearance was that of one burning mass of liquefied gold. What was still more grievous was, that a compact mass of shipping was moored opposite this every building on the Pier, up to and across State street, spot, and the masting of several Turkish vessels, laden with oil, wheat, and timber, soon took fire, and rendered stroyed, including the emigrant hotels, forwarding the scene on the placid and tranquil water still more houses, groceries, steam-boat, canal-boat, and freighting sublime than on land. The strill cries of the respective commanders of the menaced vessels, the long, continuous, and savage howls of the mariners and sailors, in their endeavours to draw their crafts from the theatre of the conflagration, all tended to impress the spectator with the grandeur of the dreadful calamity that had befallen the city of Constantinople. Towards nine o'clock the fire had spread out in an awful manner. In one direction it was travelling at a rapid rate towards the Calmoumillar, in another towards the Uzun Charaki, whilst on the other it was raging at the Odun Kapoussi. Notwithstanding great efforts were made to prevent its spreading towards the hill, which gradually rises until it reaches the crest, on which stands the Mosque of Suley. mani h, and close to that the palaces of several vizirs. the She'k ul-Islam Kappoussi (Porte of the Ulemas), and other extensive public and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks, it was all of no avail. The houses were destroyed, one after the other. The flames rushed up the walls, and stood like pyramids of fire in the air. At length, at about eleven o'cleck, the pinnaole of one of the minarets of Suleymanieh, on the ertreme height, and fully one mile from the scene of destruction, caught fire. A singular spectacle indeed it was, to see this airy meteor burning and blazing away, whilst the flames in a vast body kept beating like waves against the angle of the Sheik-ul-Islam's palace, after baving destroyed in rapid succession, all the intervening buildings. At about midnight it had reached Baink Bazaar, in the ammediate neighbourhood of the new bridge, and great anxiety was entertained respecting the Drug Bazaar, which is a splendid building, well known to tourists, who visit this city. In the opposite direction it had reached the Skemnegelar, and was proceeding at a rapid rate towards the Oun Kapan. The efforts made by the Turks to extinguish the fire were useless; they everywhere ceased, and were mostly employed in pulling down buildings. With the poor inhabitants it was a general sauve qui peut; indeed many were so surrounded by the flames as to be unable to escape, and were burned to death. Near Oun Kapan a dreadful destruction of life occurred, and it is said that upwards of twenty persons have perished. At two o'clock in the morning the fire had sensibly abated in its violence for the want of fuel to aliment it, and at about half-past three no more danger was auticipated. The fire has consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about 2,590 shops and 500 houses; about forty of the latter were splendid palaces belonging to the Sheik-ul-Islam, Moustapha Pacha, Said Pasha, Irret Pasha, Hassan Pasha, and others. The general loss is calculated at averaging from £2,000,600 to £4,000,000 sterling, but some have carried it to £5 090,000. We should state it at, approximately, about £2,500,000. To account for this great loss, it must be carefully understood that vast depositories of merchandise were kept there, besides whole bazzars of oil, fruit, wax, rice, spices, tailow, coffee, sponges, &c., as well as the establishments of the knife grinders, wholesale grocers, nut sellers, &c. In addition to these must be noted nineteen khans, seven mosques, four baths, two public granaries, 15,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, a government steam mill and seventeen vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and Russian vessel, &c. This fire exceeds that of Pera two months back, not only in the extent, but in the value of the objects destroyed. Here people are mositively ruined, as their all was there. A fearful night of havon indeed it was. The Sultan went incognito to the scene of destruction, and subsequently took up his position in a steamer in the arsenal. The slarm guns have just been fired, and it is said

that a serious conflagration has broken out at Karagumruk, towards the Seven Stars.

MURDER OF A CHILD ON CLAPHAM COMMON.-On Saturday Mr W. Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, held an adjourned inquest at the Falcon, Wands worth-road upon the body of an infant female child, about a month old, which had been found drowned in the spring well on Clapham-common. From the evidence adduced at the two investigations which took place, it appeared that the spring well is a bucket well, about twelve feet in circumference, Amidst the rules which every where meet the eye, it is fourteen feet deep, and is situated a little out of the direct road across the common from Clapham to Wandsworth. There is a very abundant suppl of a peculiarly soft water, and a number of men obtain a living by carting and selling it to numerous families in the neighbourhood. On Thursday morning, about half-past six o'clock, the body of the deceased child was found floating in the well. It was naked. Its hands were clenched and its body drawn un giving undeubted proof of its having been east into the water alive, and its subsequent struggle for existence. The body was taken possession of by Sergeant Lanton, 19, and policeman Dindy, 93, V division, and shown to Mr J. C. Parrott, jun., of Clapham, surgeon, who stated it was that of a child at least three weeks old, and that he had no doubt it had met its death by drowning. These were the whole of the facts. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.

A VERDICT OF WILPUL MURDER has been returned caught the Columbia street Market, and of that large against Hannah Southgate, charged at Thorpe with structure nothing remains. The adjacent buildings poisoning her first husband, Thomas Ham. It will be remembered that the accused was the intimate Fire Companies. But the scene of the most striking friend of Mary May, recently executed for murder, and absolute desolation is the pier. Scarcely a vestige and the suspicion is that the two women were enof it remains. Throughout its entire length, from Ha- gaged in more than one of the poisonings. When the milton-street to the cut opposite the Boston depet, it is verdich was delivered the prisoner exclaimed, 'I am innocent, gentleman, of the crime,' and exhibited will not be trampled on without the interference of wounds received by the two officers acting under his nearly all the shipping in the basin and outside the pier, great composure. She was immediately removed, gallant France in her favour, and England, as the orders. The whole of the men captured were brought tow-boars, barges, canal-boats, Euge floating warehouse and conveyed by the train to Chelmsford county other signs exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:—'In asking for a reasonable meafriend of both countries, cannot keep out of the up to the flown Hall or Monday last; but the evisigns exhibited by the wretched being. Captain in which he says:

A bloody and products, the three bridges at Columbia, State and Sir (f. Groy, the Secretary of State).

The wretched being exhibited by the wretched being exhibited by the wretched by the wretched by t frightful condition, that he found she was a being but too solemnly to assure the town council that I am not apparently inevitable, and that comportunity which when the whole affair will be investigated.—Manches. everything that fleated or teemed with life and value to have been poisoned, in the neighbourhoods of Dovercourt, Bradfield, Tendring, and Ramiey.

Sengers.

fractory Indians.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. THE VENGELNCE OF THE BOURGEOISIE. A fourth departure of insurgents, 410 in number, left Paris on Monday night week for Havre. They were to have left on Friday night, but the precaution required to prevent the possibility of any disturbance in consequence of the discussion on the report of the committee on the enquete, having necessitated the presence of the troops in various points, the departure was postponed. On Monday night, all the measures being taken, about ten o'clock 300 insurgents were removed from the Fort de l'E.t, bound together sent replies that twelve hours would perfectly suit three by three, and were directed towards Asnieres. They appeared greatly exasperated, but not to the acquiesce in the amendment alluded to. same extent as the men of the preceding departure. They arrived at Asnieres about half-past eleven, and being at once placed in the railway carriages under a proper guard, were carried away by the train. The other portion of the insurgents arrived in about an hour after, from various points, and were carried away by a train which left at half-past one. The JOURNAL DU HAVRE, of Tuesday, says:- A new detachment of 410 insurgents arrived this morning at

Havre by two railway trains. They were immediately transferred, under the escort of the National Guard, on boa d the Darien. One of the prisoners appeared to feel great grief, and his face was bathed in tears. When he was about to be embarked, he, being relieved for a moment from the bands which had bound him to his two companions in misfortune, endeavoured to throw himself into the basin, but a port he should propose to send back to the Commit-Gandarme and a National Guard were fortunately to on Labour whatever amendments had been proable to prevent the attempt. The departure of the posed, in order that the committee might examine Darien is not yet fixed. A new detachment of 200 them maturely and make them the object of a new insurgents is expected to-morrow.'

Another convoy of insurgents was sent on Saturday The Parsinger read the several amendments, and night to Havre. The Monitaur, of Monday, confithey were all referred as proposed. tains another long, long list of poor insurgents who were smuggled away in the dead of Sunday night. THE CONSTITUTION.

In the National Assembly, on the 29th ult., M. church, to family ties, and property; rejects all existence by foresight and labour. The Republic adjourned. owes to all instruction suited to their tation, and owes assistance to such as may require it .- [It will be remarked that the right of labour is not guaranteed in the present draft]-The greater number of the articles one hundred and twenty in all-are the same as those in the original draft; but still there are some changes, most of which have been already made known according as the bureaux and committee deoided on them. Thus there are to be only 750 representatives in the National Assembly; one half, plus one, must vote, to pass a bill. The President, who is to be elected by ballot and universal suffrage, is to present an annual message, giving an account of the situation of the Republic; his period for remaining in office is to be four years; and after his time of serving has concluded, he cannot be again elected before four years have elapsed; he is to have a residence provided for him at the expense of the State, and his salary is to be 600,000f. [A loud burst of exclamations took place here, but it was impossible to say whether it was at the sum being too large or too small. No foreign forces are to be introduced into the territory of the Republic without the permission of the National Assembly; substitutes in the army are interdicted [this provision, which was found in the former draft, was received with loud marks of length into the mode of distributing justice, descending even to very minute particulars; the press is declared tree, and a censorship cannot under any pretext be permitted. Immediately after the vote of the Constitution, the election of a President is to be proceeded to, without any delay being permitted to take place. And then again, without delay, the Assembly is to proceed to the discussion of the orgazic laws required to complete the Constitution.

PROGRESS OF THE CHUNTER-REVOLUTION. Paris was adopted after some discussion. The Assemby next proceeded to discuss a proposition of in great force, it was found that not more than 300 M. Wolowski, tending to abrorate the decree of the men mustered for each battalion, in one battalion the 2nd of March last, which had fixed the duration of number was under 250. This rebuke, proceeding from labour at ten hours per day.

M. PIERKE LEROUX road a long address, expressive of his admiration of the decree in question. He de | nerally understood that several causes of dissatisfacclared that he should oppose the bill now brought for- tion have led to this species of negative demonsward, as putting an end to a boon loudly called for by tration; the first and principal is the offensive ex the vicious organization of the present social coadi- pressions used by General Cavaignac against the tion of the people. In the course of his address, he legitimist party, and particularly against some referred to the services of Louis Blanc, who, he said, legions of the National Guard, which he affirmed had been driven from the Assembly by a coup de majorite. (Loud disapprobation) The honourable member was going on, declaring that Louis Blanchad been the victim of his enemies, when The President called him to order, dec'aring that

he could not permit the honourable representative to state, without contradiction, that any act of the Assembly was the effect of a coup de mojorite. (Hear,

M. PIERRE LEBOUX still continued his eulogium of Louis Blanc, declaring that that eminent citizen then shone by his absence from the tribune. (Oh! ch!) Ther, alluding to the condition of the working classes, he maintained that they were ill-treated in France, in England, and in Belgium; that the neglest eviceed relative to them sometimes amounted to bratality, and that even massacres had been perpetrated against them. He then argued that to work more than ten hours per day was most deleterious to health, and ought not to be permitted. He then branched out into an inquiry as to the position of the of things, to the working clauses, for their moral and intellectual improvement. The Provisional Government had, he said, premised a number of messures for the amelioration of the position of the working population. The present was one of them; and yet here was the present government consenting to have the short hours accorded to them now revoked, and the old system of servitude re-established. It was by association only, he said, that the immortal motto of their to e athers-liberty, equality, and fraternitycould be realised. The State was now the protector of all social order, which was threatened to be changed | night. by the individual efforts of each of its members. The State should act the part of an intelligent gendarme. more civilised and the more enlightened as it esta- LAMPION. blished degrees and distinctions of homicide. (Oh! oh!) The opponents of the decree attacked, asked what homicide could be found in the proposed measure? To that question the honourable deputy replied by drawing a vivid picture of all the misfertunes which had been caused during the last fifty years by the frightful massacre of what was called industry-(laughter)-and then proceeded to point out the excessive misery and corruption of the work ing classes. (A voice: That is calumny); corruption and misery, which were, he said, the result of the excess of labour. The homicide being, he said. proved, where, he would ask, were the delinquents? They were to be found everywhere where there were by the excess of labour. The honourable gentleman proceeded to further develops that idea, his ar guments being repeated y met with loud murmurs by the Assembly. After treating the question in a political and philosophical point of view, he declared his

script, more volumisous than the first, that satis-

intention of next corn dering it in an economical one.

and thence to that of capital, which he designated as

talists drew from his money was that which was the

most revolting to every notion of morality and of

The PRESIDENT aunounced that the honourable deputy, iceling fatigued, had demanded that the remainder of his speech should be deferred till the

faction was changed into a general murmur of im-

following day.

The observation of the President was received with a general exclamation of 'No, no,' and the Chamber being consulted, decided that the speech should be terminated before the Assembly rose.

The speaker attempted to proceed but failed to do so from exhaustion, and the Assembly persevering in Gricons.

refusing to adjourn the discussion, he was compelled to withdraw. A. M. Duffer then spoke against the Ten Hours

The debate was then adjourned.

M. SENARD, Minister of the Interior, said that M. Alcan had brought forward an amendment which he had previously submitted to the government, to limit working hours to twelve hours a day as a maximum. Out of fifty-eight prefects consulted, fifty-two had the case. In consequence, the government would M. LEON FAUCHER (a friend of Cobden's.) ex-

pressed his surprise to see the Minister of the Interior following in the steps of M. P. Leroux. (Great noise.) Yes, he repeated it, in the steps of that honourable gentleman: for if M. P. Leroux supported a system of restriction in favour of the classes, M. Senard did the same, though in a less degree. (Agitation) M. GAMBON entered into a defence of the doctrines

of M. Louis Blanc. The debate was brought to a close at the sitting on

Thursday. M. PARCAL DUPRAY, the reporter, having summed up the arguments brought forward on both sides during the discussion, concluded by declaring that though he fully maintained the conclusions of his re-

On Friday the Assembly discussed the project of decree for the re-establishment of arrest for debt abilished by a decree of the ex-Provisional government on the 9th of March last. M. Wolowski com-Voiries accended the tribune, and read the bated the measure, as opposed to morality and the amended draught of the Constitution. The first interest of trade itself. M. Cremieux demanded the eight articles constitute a sort of preamble to the maintenance of the decree of the late government. whole; they declare that France has constituted M. Senard, the Minister of the Interior, supported herself as a Republic, with a view to advance always | the project of its revisal, contending that the mainto a higher degree of morality and civilisation ; the tenacoe of imprisonment for debt was indiapensable Republic is one and undivisible; acknowledges the in commercial matters, although it might in other existence of, and declares that obedience is due to respects be abolished. In conclusion, he proposed laws duly voted; it recognises the respect due to the | that the Assembly should admit the principle, reject | likewise driven the Hungarian troops from the town the abrogation of the dreese of the 9:h of March, and of Weisskirchen, but the latter, being reinforced by views of conquest, and undertakes no war unless for refer for examination to the Committee of Legislation legitimate desence, or to obtain satisfaction for injust the numerous amendments to the decree. A divisal the Reizish inhabitants of which were butchered ries done; declares that every citizen ought to be sion having been called for, the abrogation of the by the Hungarians. In spite of all these cruelties, actuated by love for his country and by love for his decree of the 9th of March, 1848, was decreed by a the insurgents have obtained signal advantages, and fellows—ought to procure for himself the means of majority of 456 to 237 votes. The Assembly then are daily gaining ground.

> The discussion of the Constitution was continued on Tuesday. Amongst the speakers was Pierre Leroux, who at the close of a long speech, said he rejected the constitution because it contained no principle, no truths, capable of disarming parties, and because it maintained monarchy under the name and because it maintained monarchy under the name cut to pieces by the Chieftain Schamyl. This is not last-named city, 'It is impossible,' says the Naw of the only disaster of the Russian army. It is also York Herald, to describe the intense feelings of the former for more than two hours in spite stightion should be redicable and the contribution should be redicable and the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to describe the intense feelings of the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be redicable as a specific to the contribution should be reduced by the contribution of the contribution should be reduced by the contribution of the contribution should be reduced by the contribution of the contribution should be reduced by the contribution of the contribution should be reduced by the contribution of the cont stitution should be radically amended in its essential pre or ptions, lest it should experience the fate of corps which entered Walachia, 1,800 have died of as he handed in his money, preceding constitutions, and like them remain a sheet | cholera. of waste paper.

THE STATE OF SIEGE. M. Loichtenherger had proposed to have the state of siege taken off before discussion on the constitution; the committee on legislation recommended to put the proposition aside. On Saturday this question was discussed, when Ledru Rollin delivered an excellent speech. General Cavaignac replied, and defended the state of siege as necessary. On a division. M. Leichtenberger's proposition was rejected by 529 votes against 140.

MILITARY REVIEW. Paris, Sunday Evening - The review of troops and National Guards in the Champ de Mars is the event of the day. The number of troops appeared of enthusiasm, or of any particular feeling one way or

The Daily Naws of Wednesday contained the fol-

lowing :-Morday. 6 30 P x. — Considerable agitation has prevailed to day in the government, in consequence of a proceeding on the part of the National Guard On Wednesday the project of decree for the re-es. tended as a protestation, by a large majority of that tablishment of the duty on meat at the gates of the National Guard was invited to attend the review the National Guard was invited to attend the review uch a body, has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the government. It is gewere conspiring against the government. The second cause was that the government abstaired from contradicting a report, which was generally circulated, of the arrest of two bigh military functionaries, understood to be Gen. Lamoriciere, Minister of War, and Gen. Chargarnier, Commander of the National Guard. The third cause assigned, was the dissatis faction produced by the distribution of the crosses of the Lagion of Honour among the legions of the National Guard. To whatever extent any or all of these causes may have been operative, it is cartain that nothing so serious has occurred to disturb the serenity of the executive power since the insurrection

THE WAR AGAINST THE PRESS. Paris, Monday.—The Presse this morning continues its silence, but, in the front of the paper, in gigantic type, such as Grandgousier would have gives an extract from one of Armand Marrast's articles in the NATIONAL, written in 1831. The working classes—(cries of 'question, question,' marks of impatience)—and he came to the conclusion that his duty because he cannot perform it without his duty because he cannot perform it without and the conclusion that his duty because he cannot perform it without his duty because he cannot perfo danger.' Signed 'Armand Marrast.' And another extract follows from one of Armand Carrel' articles, 'Such a regime shall never be called. with our consent, the liberty of the press-Armand

> The editors of the REFORME and the PEUPLE Con-STITUANT have been summoned to appear before the Court of Assizes of the Seine on the 12th inst.

M. Colfavru, editor of the Pere Duchesne, was among the insurgents sentenced to transportation who were conveyed from Paris to Havre on Saturday

The indomitable Proudnon has brought out a new journal entitled the Pruple; on Monday it was (General laughter.) The decree which had been the seized at all the news venders. A hody of police subject of opposition could defend itself; the laws went along the bonlevards to the Palais Royal, ought to prevent any attack against the dignity of a man as against his existence. The State was instituted possession of every number. At the same time tuted to interdict hemicide, and what people could they seized on the Bouche D'Acien, which has retolerate such a crime? A nation was so much the placed the Bouche De Fer, the successor of the

There have been legitimist movemen's at Mont-

pellier and Arles, which, however, were soon put

On Menday the Assembly decided, by 586 to 154, that it would not separate until it had voted the organic laws. The general discussion on the Conetitution, properly so called, then commenced, and was far from presenting anything of interest. The arguments brought forward on several of the principal points, such as the utility of one or two chambers, the election of the President by universal suffrage, &o., were mere repetitions of what had been already men who encouraged this species of homicide, caused said in the discussions before the committee and in BELGIUM.

PILITICAL OFFENDERS - OINDEMNATIONS TO DEATH.

Thirty-two persons have been brought to trial before the Court of Assizes at Antwerp, on the charge of having been concerned in the invasion of but, before doing so, begand to be allowed to rest for Belgium by bands from France and having taken the limbs of your brothers, armed by its exemple; and a few minutes. On again resuming, he went back part in the combat at Riequons Tout. The trial octo the state of society under the Roman empire, and cupied not fewer than eighteen sittings, and has just gent than yourselves, arises to reconquer its rights and came gradually up to the present time, and repro- terminated in the acquittal of fifteen of the accused, and pointed out the very low average wages of the Mathieu, Derudder, Ballin, Tedesco, Carnel Guelton, workmen in France, and the expense of their living. Jouannim, Calonne, Beaten, Nonkel, Coopmans, He afterwards passed on to the definition of property, Bourgeois, and Declorey. Delestree and some of the others, on hearing the sentence passed, cried, 'Vive the abuse of property. The interest which the capi- la Republique.

ITALY. THE CALL OF VENICE.

equity. (Loud murmurs.) Christianity was, he said, on this point, in accordance with the old laws tion to the Italians on the 19th ult:— The Italy of of France, which applied the penalty of death for the 22 id March, it says, is on the brink of the usury. He maintained that, if the existing laws perabyss, but is not yet lost. A nation of twenty-four sheet, it was the signal of a burnt of satisfaction from which the rage of the barbarians shall prove unavailthe Assembly; but when, on his concluding it, he able. Tuscans! the citizens of Curtaione and Mondrew from beneath the tribune another manu- tanara call for the blood of the enemy, and not for 0:0 man ! DISSOLUTION OF THE ITALIAN FORCES.

The Ticino Gazstre of the 28th ult, announces hat the column of General Garibaldi, after having had several encounters with the enemy, and being reduced to a state of complete destitution, had discipled itself and retired into Ticino. Garibaldi instinct of their race. You have refused the right arrived at Anne by the lake. Another Italian which ought to have guided them; all the crimes, there-

horn has been declared in a stage of siege.

TJ ARMS! In the Chamber of Deputies of Rome, on the 24th ult., the Minister of War, in reply to a press- the duty of protesting. P. land has amply protested On Thursday Baron C. Durin spoke at great ing interpellation of M. Herboni, declared that the with her blood. length is opposition to Pierre Leronx. His speech safety of the country depended upon a universal consisted of the usual string of fallacies and falso-hoeds so often delivered by the rascally political economists of England.

Salety of the country depended upon a management of the population of Italy. There was no thing to hope from negociations. The people should arm and rush to the field of battle, and exterminate the barbarous oppressor of Italy.

GERMANY. Berlin is in a very disturbed state. In addition to upwards of sixty-five persons already arrested for joining in the outrages of the 21st, several popular leaders were captured on the 28th ult. Among these are Dowist, Ottensoser, May, who proposed the oath at the Tents, and who is a literator writer, and formerly president of the Breslau Provisional Government : Muller, president of the Sovereign Linden Club; Edgar Bauer, also a literat; Karbe, an old man with silver grey hair, whose speeches of families are ruined and houseless. We have are always intermingled with biblical phrases; and details of this dreadful fire in another column. a man named Karbesio. It is said that the passing of the 'Meetings Bill' will be the signal for another

Ferdinand Freiligrath, the celebrated German poet, has been arrested at Dasseldorf for a poem, entitled 'The Dead to the Living;' said to be of a most revolutionary character.

ARMISTICE SIGNED BETWEEN DENMARK AND GERMANY.

HANBURGH, Aug. 29 .- At last the armistice beween Denmark and Germany has been signed. On Saturday, the 26th, the signatures of the Envoys were affixed to it. The duration of this cessation of arms is fixed for seven months, and in the interim we may hope that a peace will be arranged according to the just claims of the belligerents. HUNGARY.

Letters from Posth of the 25th ult., in the Bres-LAUER ZEITUNG, bear witness to the sad condition of the Hungarian affairs at Pesth and on the scene of war. Treason, anarchy, and cowardice seem to be the order of the day among the Hungarian troops. They were twice beaten near Lagerdorf by a body of insurgents of nearly half their number, and fled in a parcxysm of fright and anarchy. The commander of a Hungarian force in the vicinity refused to protect or to rally the fugitives. The insurgents have some regiments, returned and reconquered the town,

> THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS. BUSSIAN BEVERSES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says—'I telligence, an additional impetus should have been ance of luggage, and a small box in the centre in which have been informed, on what I consider the best au- given to the agitation. thority, that the Russian army in the Caucasue. commanded by Count Woronzow, has been literally Boston, and New York. At one meeting, held in the said, that of 14,000 men who formed the Russian hatred which each donor breathed against England,

ADDRESS OF THE POLISH EMIGRATION. (The Central Committee of the Pelish Democratic Society, in France, having learned the decision of the Society, in France, naving learned the decision of the German Assembly at Frankfort on the Maine, in consequence of which decision the Grand Duchy of different places since the previous meeting, amounting to 4,027 dollars. Nearly 6,000 dollars were raised at the close of the meeting.

People of G.rmany! 'Justice for Poland !' was the cry your representatives pronounce the sentence of another with their meetings at Buffalo, Oswego, Syrapartition of this vast country! Will you suffer it?

For you would shrink frem becoming an executioner disapprobation]. The new draft enters at great of disapprobation o ther was magnificent. There was no manifestation | even though to be the victim of their rapacity and ambiyourselves, and throw the other part for prey to the

Is it because your colonists have settled themselves on the Polish soil, protected by the hospitality of its indigenous inhabitants, whom they afterwards repulsed, and took possession of a part of their territory; is it because yesterday, which, it is now understood, was in- Garman legions came to oppress the Poles with a foreign tended as a protestation, by a large majority of that yoke: because German journeymen flocked together from remote countries to erect fortresses against the Polish patriots: is it because thousands of the bailiffs of an odious government, with their families, fell upon the fields delivered to their rapacity, and satisted themselves with the blood and the labour of the native race; is it because they, themselves counting the votes which were to decide upon the maintenance of their injustice, falsified their amount, compelled people to vote according to their purpose, violating thus their consciences; is it on account of such deeds that a province, acknowledged as Polish, that is to say, constituting an integral part of a rast empire basely torn to pieces, and which, according to your own acknowledgment, has an indisputable right of reconstructing its independence!-is it on that account that it is no longer to belong to Poland? And if, in virtue of your premises, Poland were to rise to-morrow, must she include you among her plunderers and amongs her most implacable enemies?

you through the mouths of your unfaithful deputies. sanctify and take upon yourselves the responsibility of deeds which the whole of liberal Europe, which your own hall, and thousands of voices called for 'Mitchel! historians, your learned men, your heroes of the barricades of Vienna and Berlin, have owned as the greatest crime of modern diplomacy !

Would you consent that the guilt of the blood shed on congealed, should, in consequence of that last and most hideous partition of Poland, fall upon the heads of your sons, your wives, and your children?

People's will promised us when, penetrated by the spirit others, had fled, and the police were after them, for of reverution, they assembled and first pronounced on the reward which had been offered for their arrest. the new mount Tabor those words of peace, of justice, of But that is not so, for they were organising clubs. brotherhood, and of progress, with which regenerated That a man could lie in ambush for twenty four Germany saluted the new youth of the world!

Honour and gratitude to them! Honour also be to those among your sons, who, at the next assembly, an assembly had been sent to Ireland to suppress the incurrection suilled by a too close partnership with the royal deputies, but if the people could be subdued by Inspector Trant. knew how to remain pure of stain, and who by their it was a useless proceeding. Nothing is said by the votes, by their speeches, and by the still more eloquent | English papers about the whereabouts of Dillon and fact oftoeir withdrawal from the debates, protested against

Honour be to you too, if, true to your past principles, you lose no time in repulsing by your universal conyou lose no time in repulsing by your universal con-demnation this shameful abuse of your confidence. But it might be less than there stated. I hope no one if, forgetful of your promises, you allow your conscience will discredit that matter, for it was truth; while to sleep, and by an ignominious silence-for such it the statements in the English papers are a tissue of doubtless would be-sanction this injustice, then you falsehoods.' Mr M. took his seat amid the vociferous shall see what the chastiser of crimes committed, whether by kings or Peoples, what the God of nations prepares for a bastardised race, for a nation unfaithful to the mission which providence had confided to her.

Aiready has the avenger made his appearance, calling

to the millions of Slavonians awakened amidst you by the appeal for independence. If Poland were alive, she would have remained deaf to his call; she would have exposed her breast to the blows destined for you: she would have turned her brethren of German Slavonia from the walls of Vienna and Berlin, and would have led them under the flag of mutual freedom against the Czarian despotism, and thus she would have served as a link of that fraternal chain which sought to unite the East with the West of Europe in a common progress. You helped the Czar to crusk her, and you now, you Peoples of Germany, divided amongst yourselves, are given up to reactionary intrigues of kings, your enemies, surrounded by populations amongs' whom the agents of Nicholas find easy admission, assistance, and help, and thue, exposed to his blows, obliged to choose between the incendiarism of those barbarian hordes, and the relapse into the old despotism, which after all is nothing but a passive submission to the Czar's commands, either given by princes who are his vassals, or by ministers who are his paid

Vainly has the aurora of the liberty of February warmed you with its rays. By order of the Czar you st fle amongst yourselves its slightest breath ; you fetter calls upon you for assistance, you give chase to it as you you have already responded by a new partition of Poland the messenger of peace and fraternity, was indeed a Brunswick,

Such is the page of humiliation and shame. Now look

on that of fear and blood. To the war of empires will succeed that of races. man; but he has understood the greenings of the sister. have confidence, to wait patiently the appointed country—Poland, and he also has listened to the com. period; but they are losing the most favourable momands of the Czer, the Czer, the fiend who tempts him. sword, Poland rises. Will it be for your sake, ch, people

Tuscany. - Owing to popular disturbances, Leg | by their decrees sanctioned beforehand, will fall upon your conscience.

This is what we have to tell you, whilst yet there is time. We neither menace nor protest; to you remains Receive our fraternal salute,

FRANCIS SZNAJDB. STANISLAS WORGELL, Paris, Aug. 9th, 1818, ALBERT DALASZ. THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have two arrivals from America. The Her masn, which sailed from New York on the 21st has arrived at Southampton : and the Acadia, which left Boston on the 23:d ult., has arrived at Liverpool.

The American papers are principally occupied

with an account of a conflagration in Albany, which destroyed one eighth part of the city—viz, 600 houses and other property, we thin the aggregate at least 3.000,000 dols. Several lives were lost, and numbers of families are ruined and houseless, We have given A collision between two trains of cars occurred or

the Long Island Railroad a few dayssince, when two persons were killed, and several wounded. The number of lives lost by the explosion of the steamer Edward Bates, near St Louis, is on all hands stated to exceed fifty, most of whom were deck pas-

The intelligence received from Mex co advises us that Congress had resumed its sitting in the capital From New Orleans we learn that the revolution had been suppressed, the Indians disarmed, and all pri soners discharged upon pledging themselves to support the government. Paredes was still concealed Some of his partizans had been captured; Another revolution had taken place at Mazatlan. Most of the Americans who remained in Mexico have gone to Yucatan, to aid in subduing the re-

THE IRISH MERTINGS-IMMENSE EXCITEMENT. The meetings in connexion with the Irish move ment in America were going on with more intensity than ever, and the most exaggerated reports were in circulation respecting the successes of the Irish. As a proof of this, the correspondent of the TRIBUNE has it that, at the affair of Slievenamon, the people had a great victory. General Macdonald was killed, and 6,000 of the British troops were killed and wounded. Three miles of the road were said to have been covered with dead. Kilkenny and Limerick were taken by the people. The citizens of Dublin went in thousands to assist the patriots! Dillon and Meagher were wounded, and it was expected that Dublin would rise and attack the gools on Sunday, August 6th.' Not only this, but the TRIBUNE's correspondent adds:—' The 3rd Buffs turned and fought with the people; all the people on the railroad were cautioned and commanded not to tell the news, and the police drove away those who asked questions.' It is no cause of wonder that, with such stirring in-

Large meetings have been held in Philadelphia,

Mr Greeley, editor of the TRIBUNE, is reported by the Herald to have said :- 'The humbler classes in particular are bound to contribute, as this was a struggle carried on for the poor against the rich, not only in Ireland, but in Scotland, England, and every-

Mr E. Robinson described his tour with Mr Mitwhich resounded from your barricades; and, behold, ohel's brother through Western New York, together

cuse, Utica, Albany, Canandaigua, &c., and then east to Hartford, &c. The collections raised at all those meetings having been about 5,000 dollars. An immense meeting was held on Monday, August 21st, in Vauxhall Gardens, New York. Long

before the hour of meeting, which was fixed at eight tion-that in so doing you might appropriate a part to o'clock, the various atreets leading to the place of meeting were thronged with people, who were hastening to give expression to their feelings on the late events which have taken place in Ireland. On the motion of General Walbridge, Mr Bartho lomew O'Connor was called to the chair.

The speeches, which take up more than three closely printed columns of the TRIBUNE, may be condensed as follows :- The language was violent as language could be; every word against England was received with uproarious cheering, as also anything relating to the proposed invasion of Canada.

Mr O'Connor announced that the following sums

had been received: - Verplanck, 111 dols. 50 cents; Mill River, Mass., 26 dols.; Banger, Me., 320 dols. Hartford, Conn. 412 dols.; an American lady, from Providence, 5 dols.; (this amount was hailed with three cheers)—Newburg, 76 dols.: Emmett Ciub, New Orleans, 350 dols.; Auburn, N.Y., 255 dels.; Rochester, 767 dols. 12 cents; Hallidaysburgh, 250 dols.; Charleston, S.C., 1,400 dols.; the Portuguese

clergymen at St Mary's Church, N.Y., 10 dols. Each of these announcements, particularly that from Charleston, was rapturously applauded; and secretaries immediately afterwards received the subscriptions of the meeting, which were handed up with the same liberality and enthusiasm as at the former

At this stage of the meeting, William H. Mitchel, brother of John Mitchel, appeared, when the deafening shouts of the people rang through the spacious Mitchel! He said— My friends, we have two very impertant accounts since the sailing of the last steamer. We are told by the English papers that the revolution had been subdued by a few police, while the fie'ds of Keionj, Miloslav, and Vrjeshnia, scarcely yet there is a censorship exercised over the Irish press. We are told that Smith O'Brien has flad; but that isa lie, from the fact that he is represented to have fled in three different directions. By the news of the It was not this that the real interpreters of the last steamer it was stated that Meagher, Riley, and hours is impossible, if there was nothing more to be done than to find him. We are told that 40 000 men Meagher. With regard to the letter received last, the ignominy which the majority intended to stamp upon I can tell you it was not written with a view to deceive, for the young man who wrote that letter would not be guilty of such a thing, though, in the excite-

Mr Milen then appeared, and presented 100 dollars from the Mitchel Club.

The Irish Felon Club here entered with drum and fife, bearing a banner with the following inscription; the signals be immediately replaced by others of a bench of bishops. There were also several other IRISH FRION CLURS.

'Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blov and presented 200 dollars. A contribution of 100 dollars from the Tailore (Mitchel) Association. 7,000 dollars were collected before the meeting

correspondent, writing from the Cross-roads near New York, Aug 20, Six P.M -The past week has been one of considerable excitement in political circles, and it has not been without its effect upon financial affairs. A few days previous to the arrival for the purpose of searching the sand for a kind of had been told that both gentlemen were out of town, and of the steamer, the public mind became very much fish called sand cels, with which to appeare the consequently they had been unable to make personal excited in relation to the anticipated revolution in pangs of ravenous hunger. A small channel lay Ireland, and business operations were, in a great between these creatures and the sand bank in which measure, suspended. Quotations for stocks of all they expected to get the fish. One of the hands of kinds receded, and there was a very general disposition exhibited to wait the receipt of further intelligence a craft that lay at the Pierhead took the ship's from the other side. At an early hour yesterday boat to ferry them over. It was blowing a heavy ordered to attend at the bar of their lordship's house on the steamer was telegraphed, and immediately after gale at the time. The boat being small, was not the first Monday after the commencement of the next the receipt of papers, an Extra Herald spread the able to resist its violence. It sank, and the women news into every section of the city. Politically, the accounts were considered by a portion of our population rather unfavourable, and many were evidently kind-hearted sailor who volunteered his boat to kind-hearted sailor who volunteered his boat to disappointed. It was expected that the revolution duced 11st theory of net revenue. (Murmurs) II- and the condemnation to death of the seventeen would to a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would to a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would to a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would to a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would to a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for the dense of seventeen would be a pirate, because its heart has palpitated for made quotavions from the writings of modern economists—Ricardo, Malthus, Necker, and C. Dapin—
death are—Spilthoorn, Dalestree, Perin, Mellinet,
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thus. to France. Who had tendere thus, to France, who had tendered you her fraternal small fight with a few constables was all that had women were the wives of poor men who had gone a flourish of trumpets and the re-hooming of artillery hand, exclaiming at the same time—'Long live Poland!' the notice of things in Indian to labour at the harvest.—Freeman's told the anxious assembly that she had arrived at her the actual state of things in Ireland at the last dates, Journal. you nave streamy responded by a new partition of a sour sources of information are principally English. and, of course, much projudiced. It would appear, the messenger of peace and traterinty, was indeed a by those accounts, that the revolution was going fair revenge for a royal head, which the French Repub. fair revenge for a royal head, which the French Reput backwards; that the prospect of a general rising of the people was becoming less every day, and that the arrest of the leaders would put an end to the whole movement; but such is not our opinion, as we can: by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting, by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm tress of the robes) and a lady in waiting tress of the robes of the r From the forehead of the man disappears the sacred tant, and, so far as we can judge, on the part of the sound, though scarcely a breath of wind was stirring was berne. She was attired in a dress of white brecade

From the forehead of the man disappears the masses, such a determined movement can be crushed at the time. In appearance it resembled a white satin, and wore on her head a tiara of diamonds. Her millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the form money, it was a millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the form money, it was a millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the form money, it was a millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the form money, it was a millions of souls carnot perish unlers it be by its own mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the mark of humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the humanity, effaced by the hostile names of the humanity and h Tenton and Slavonian. De not look for the common proting tings under which the people laboured. The honourable deputy having now arrived at his last

sheet, it was the circus in the people are the circus of all the sheet, it was the circus of a transport of a right of all manking; do not speak about them. There is evidently some controlling influence at work upon the masses; whether for 100 do r for races, has been lessened; a hurrah against foreigners has resounded in the camps of tribes gots wild. Ziska has resounded in the camps of tribes gots wild. Ziska has resounded in the camps of tribes gots wild. Ziska successfully at Ballingarry and we never no country at in contact was considerably disturbed. Fortunately has resounded in the camps of tribes gone who. Aless auccessfully at Ballingarry, and we have no doubt, at has arisen from his grave, and armed, etanding with a fiery torch on the burning ruins of Prague, threatesn dered time set for the name of Come is the stacks and shocks escaped without injury. After Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House of Come is the stacks and shocks escaped without injury. of your brethren, whem King Ferdinand has pro-claimed rebels. People of the Peninsula, rise like not implore his mercy, for he does not understand Ger. passed over the South Foreland seaward, and like a ment, and giving the government time to prepare for the worst. We then the worst was the sort of the s of course, then, France will move, Italy seizes the longer We shall not be kept in suspense much disappeared. Contemporaneously with this phe. jesty: longer. spout, and a tremendous shower of rain fell imme

> AND THIS - They, who seek nothing but their The Marriage and Registration (Scotland) Bill own just liberty, have always a right to win it, and chief. Colenel Apice, had entered the cantin of fore, of which Kalonj was an example, and which your to keep it, wherever they have the power, be the having been withdrawn for this session, Gretna which, by your Majesty's commands, were laid before us, s. parliamentary commissions, diets, and assemblies had, voices never so numerous that oppose them. - Milton. | marriages will therefore be legal for another year. | we have made every practicable reduction in the public le

diately after .- Maidstone Gazette.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH Amperial Parisament,

contents strewed about the railway. At the same He withdrew his opposition to the bill.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

injury to several persons and in an immense destruc-

tion of property, took place at an early hour on Tues-

day morning near the Leighton Buzzard station on

a Midland Company's break or parcel van, which con-

the guard site. This break, as well as the parcels

though suffering great pain, his strength was kept up

by administering stimulants until his extrication was

at length accomplished. The first compartment of the second class carriage which followed the parcels

two children, who were riding in it, were miraculously

preserved. The passengers on the train of course all

uffered more or less, but no injuries beyond a few

light cuts and bruises appear to have been sustained

by any of them; a fact which, when all the circum-

stances of the accident are taken into censideration,

York train, has suffered some internal injury.

the direction as full of butter. The company have a

as ever, and likely to remain so. They were then

bound over by the coroner, in the sum of £10 each,

to appear when called upon at the next assizes. It

is said that five were for returning a verdict of 'Ac-

far as possible, greater punctuality in the times of

THREE MEN AND FOUR WOMEN DROWNED OFF

starting from the Preston station.

may be fairly considered miraculous.

completely out off by the collision.

this line of railway.

Another very severe accident, resulting in severe

SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Their lordships met at twelve o'clock. COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES BILL .- Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill.

The circumstances may be briefly described as The Earl of DESART opposed the measure, as being a follows:-The Leighton station is distant from part of the policy which, having first attacked the London 401 miles; within about five hundred yards agricultural interest, and the shipping interest, now north of the station, the Linslade tunnel, a quarter of assailed the mining interest, without their having had a mile in length, in entered, and about three hundred that satisfactor; and full experience of the results of yards north of this tunnel is the Linslade ballast pit, that policy which would justify them in extending the whence a large portion of the gravel used in keeping circle of its eperation. He also strongly condemned up the southern division of the line is obtained, the hast forward, Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday morning a train the basto with which the measure had been pressed

of ballast carriages, belonging to Mr Madigan, the The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presumed that the noble contractor for the permanent way, left Wolverton, and proceeded up the line as far as Leighton station. lord was not present on the preceding day, when, it having been asked if it were intended to renew the op-Having taken water here, the driver, Martin Cole, position to the bill, no answer was given, and that crossed from the up to the down line, and returned silence led to the inference that further opposition was through the tunnel to the ballast pit for the purpose waived.

of taking in a load of gravel for conveyance to The Earl of FALMOUTH thought that the hasty course Berkhampstead. There are two sidings running into taken by the government with respect to the measure this pit, and in consequence of neither one of them was sufficient to justify his noble friend in his oppobeing sufficiently long to contain the whole train, Cole sidon, detached some portions of the waggons, and placed

Earl GREY stated that the understanding last evening them in the siding, and then returned for the ether was, that the further progress of the bill was not to be portion of the train, left meantime upon the main down line. He had just got back on to the main opposed, and after such an understanding it was not a very dignified course to renew the opposition. As to line, and was about to couple his engine to the rethe late period of its introduction into their lordships? maining waggons, when the 12 30 a.m. luggage train. house, that arose from the lengthened opposition the from Camden-station, came through the Linedale measure had met in the lower house. tunnel at a great speed, and the next instant ran into Lord WINFORD had been no party to the understand

his train of empty waggons, crushing the break van ing referred to by the noble earl. into a thousand pieces, and strewing the waggons Earl Granville confirmed the statement of the roble about the line in every direction. The engine and carl (Earl Grey) relative to the understanding as to tender of the goods train were thrown off the rails the discussion being taken on the former stage of the bill. and driven nearly on to the up line, while several of The Earl of DESABT would have been the last person, the goods waggons were entirely destroyed, and their had he been aware of the understanding, to violate it.

moment, scarcely allowing time for those few parties The bill was then read a second time, and the compresent to recover themselves from the shock occa- mittee having been negatived, the third reading was fixed sioned by the accident, the York mail came up at its for Monday. usual speed, and no signal of the obstruction being CITY OF LONDON SEWERS BILL. The Duke of LEINdisplayed, the driver, Daniel Ross, ran headlong into ster brought up the report of the select committee on

the debris occasioned by the previous collision. The this bill. The house then adjourned to Monday, at half-past effect of this second collision was to throw the engine and tender of the mail train completely across the twelve o'clock. down line, and crush, more or less, several of the MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. succeeding carriages. The escape of the driver and HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Royal Assent was given

stoker was perfectly miraculous. The former was, by conhowever, severely injured, and is now lying at bills. by commission to a great number of public and private On the third reading of the City of London Sewers

Leighton, but the stoker appears to have been thrown by the force of the concussion completely over the Bill, The Earl of Radnon proposed a clause, limiting the ruins of the broken carriages and waggons-described

operation of the bill to two years. by an eye witness to have been between twenty and After a short discussion the clause was negatived on thirty feet high—on to the embankment on the down a division by a majority of five to four, line, where he alighted comparatively unhurt. The The bill was then read a third time and passed. first carriage behind the tender in the York train was

sists of a compartment at either end for the convey-The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL said he should obstruct the bill by every means in his power, as a measure invan succeeding it, was crushed to pieces, and Tucker, jurious to the national industry of Bagianu and of the under guard, remained buried in the ruins Ireland.

The Earl of Falmouth moved as an amendment of every effort made to extricate him. His head and that the bill be read a third time that day six chest were fortunately at liberty, and therefore, al months. Their lordships divided, and the amendment was

On the third reading of the Copper and Lead Duties

negatived by a majority of 25 to 11. The bill was then read a third time and passed, On the motion for the third reading of the Excheques van was entirely destroyed. A man and woman, with | Bills Bill,

Lord Monteagle said, the bill gave great powers to

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which it behaved Parliament to watch with great jealousy. He could, at the will and pleasure of the government, throw either Exchequer Bills or Stock into the Money Market, which would be thus most disadvantageously interfered The Marquis of LANSDOWNE admitted the bill to be

Fears are entertained that Ross, the driver of the one of great importance, but he believed that, under Tucker, the under guard, is better than could have existing circumstances, no one could object to it. They been expected, considering the awful position in had been compelled to adopt the present course by the which he was so long placed. A valuable pointer great indisposition manifested, both within and with-dog, balonging to a gentleman in the train, which was out the walls of Parliament, to submit to increased taxa-

inder Tucker's care in the break, had its hind leg The bill was then read a third time and passed, The Margale of LANSDOWNE then informed their lord-Among the ruins of the luggage there was discoships that her Majesty would prorogue Parliament at one vered, shortly after the accident, a barrel of gunpowder, the top of the cask having given way and (instead of two) o'clock, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Sir W. CLAY moved .dssolored its dangerous contents. It was described by That the evidence taken before the Cheltenham election committee be printed, and took that opportunity of de-fending the committee from the aspersions cast upon clue to the party by whom it was sent, and it is to be hoped they will visit him with the severest penalty the law allows. The bare contemplation of what it by Mr Craven Berkeley. In consequence of that speech he had placed himself in the hands of friends, but might have been the consequence of this breach of the on mature consideration, and reflecting that he had been REFUSAL OF THE JURY TO FIND A VERDICE.-Yes. eitting as chairman of the committee in a judicial caps. terday the jury in this case reassembled at the city, it was thought that he would not be justified in Town-hall, Lancaster, when the foreman said they taking notice of those aspersions otherwise than in that had considered the case duly and truly over, and bouse, and in his character as a member of that house, could not come to a decision. It rested with the co. He thought, however, that the house by some resolution roner, therefore, to exercise his prerogative of or- should express its disapprobation of the course taken by dering their discharge, or directing them to be locked Mr Berkeley, or at all events, give the committee the up without meat or drink till they agreed, which consolation of believing that in the opinion of the house they hoped he would not think of doing, as there was | they had conscientiously discharged the duties which had

not the slightest probability of their coming to a been confided to them, verdict, however long they might be detained. The Lord J. HAY said he had been consulted by the hon coroner said he was sorry he had no power to order baronet, and had no hesitation in deciding that his hen, their discharge. The jury were then given in charge friend would not be justified in seeking private redress for to the bailiff of the court, with the usual caution, an indignity offered to him when in the discharge of sent to say that they were as much divided in opinion

After being incarcerated an hour and a half, they public duty. Lord PALMERSTON believed the house would be of opinion that the conduct of his hon. friend required no ex-

planation to prove that the attack made upon him by Mr Berkeley was wholly undeserved. The motion was then agreed to.

In reply to a question from Mr HENLEY,

cidental death,' and seven for finding Morris, the driver of the express train, 'Guilty of manslaugh Mr Wilson said he was unable to say whether the ter,' on the ground that he had not used sufficient securities of Sir T. Turton, as Receiver of Intestate caution in approaching the station where the acci-Estates in India were in a condition to make good the dent occurred. The decision, or rather no decision, sum of £10,000, for which they were responsible, but he rather believed that some of them were not. The sum of the jury has excited a general feeling of dissatisfor which they were liable, however, would not be sufficient to cover the defaications of Sir T. Turton, As the The report of Captain Laffan, the government inspector, as to the causes of the accident (after a law stood neither the government nor anybody else was liable for the defalcations, and the claimants must lengthy statement of the case), thus concludes:— By this collision one third-class passenger, a women, be left to their distretion as to the course they would was killed on the spot, and several persons were in- pursue.

jured, some so severely that it is feared they may not Some routine business was then disposed of, and the recover. So many causes combined to produce this house adjourned. catastrophe that it is not easy to determine to

HOUSE OF LORDS,-TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,-This which to give precedence. I should say that having been the day fixed on for the prorogation of parthose causes were - 1. The lateness of the ex- liament by the Queen in person, great anxiety was mapress train and its starting so soon after the slow nifested by the fortunate possessors of orders from the local train. 2. The inefficiency of the signals on Lord Chamberlain to obtain early admission to the the line. 3 The local train not keeping its time splendid edifice in which the grand coremenial was to be and taking no precaution when they knew they were performed. In consequence of her Mejesty's intended delate, and that the express was behind them. 4. parture, in the after part of the day, on her voyage to The uncertainty as to who is the rightful possessor | Scotland, the proceedings were appointed to take place of the line. 5. The want of a proper understanding an hour earlier than usual, and their lordships accordbetween the Lancaster and Carlisle, and the lessees ingly assembled at twelve o'clock. Long before that of the Lancaster and Preston Railway. 6. The rule time, however, the galleries and seats in the body of the which allows an express train, which often runs at house were filled by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, forty five miles an hour, to pass a station only five minutes after a slow train. 7. The want of sufficient station accommodation at Preston, causing all the d'oit of aurpassing megalicence. The day was remarktrains to the north to start late. I would suggest aby fine, and the splendid sunlight streaming through that the two companies should come to a good under- the painted glass lighted up the scene with additional standing, and that every effort should be made to grandeur. A considerable number of the corps diplodetermine the right ownership of this railway; that matigue were present, and occupied seats reserved for

ceding train, and that means be taken to ensure, as observed M. Guizot, NORTH WALES RAILWAY .- Lord Monteagle moved that the messengers who had been directed to summon Mr W. Chadwick, the Chairman, and Mr John Mariner, the Secretary of the North Wales Railway Company, to

to pass till ten minutes after the starting of a pre- foreigners of distinction present, amongst whom we

attend their Lordships, should be called to the bar. THE DONEGAL COAST.—A fatal accident (says a The messengers having been called to the bar, stated in answer to questions frem the Lord CHANGELLER, Lord Denfanaghy) took place at Ballinass Pierhead, CAMPBELL, the Earl of MINTO, and Lord MONTEAGLE, within a mile of this, on Tuesday week last. A that they had called last night at the respective resinumber of poor starving creatures went to the strand dences of Mr W. Chadwick and of Mr J. Mariner, and service of the summonses,

Lord Montes ale believed that as no personal service had been effected, it would not be legal to order that these persons be taken into custody. He would therefore move that William Chadwick and John Mariner be session, and he intended to follow that up by moving for was agreed to.

Palace of Westminster. Five minutes afterwards the DOVER .- WHIRLWIND .- One of these violent Queen entered the house, preceded by heralds and offiand mysterious movements of the atmosphere cers of state, the Duke of Wellington bearing the sword, I occurred at the top of the Castlehill here, about the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance, and of eleven o'clock, a. m., on Thursday last. Its appear. the Marquis of Lausdowne carrying the crown upon a a ance and effects were more immediately observed by some men who were stacking wheat on a farm remaining vacant. Several minutes elapsed whilst the is

> mons to attend. On the arrival of the Commons, the SPEAKER, holding the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill and the Ex-

'Most Gracious Sovereign, — We, your Majesty's faith to ful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in and Ireland, attend your Majesty after a protracted and id laborious session with our last bills of supply. After a mest patient and careful examination of the estimates es

expenditure; at the same time that we have had regard LOUIS BLANC AND THE ENGLISH PRESS. | whatever is taken from their sufferings, is necessarily to the Suancial state of prosperity of this country, as affect dby the commercial embarrassments of the past to overrate the importance of a subject so deeply affectwe confidently hope that if the bilis which have been was the hourly interrogative of every passer by. passed are carried out in the same spirit in which they passed are carried out in the same spirit in which they law clear, that so universal an excitement would have been framed they will greatly tend to lessen the end in the sacrifice of a few brave and honest men. lence alone is to be dreaded where discussion is rebusiness of the Land Company formed no part of the land in the sacrifice of a few brave and honest men. smeant of human suffering, and to promote the moral in the hour of triumph and of success, fraternity beimprovement, as well as contentment, of the labouring came spiritual equality, and all ideas of convenThanks to heaven! the people understand now that classes in dense and populous districts. Not unmindful tionality and class-interest gave way to the unifer of the condition of Ireland, or of the distressed state of the poor in that country, ewing to the lumited demand of national mind, however, could not lang continue.

Thanks to neaven: the people understand now that I had to make as delegate for the semblies. During the two evenings required for the duor good; that a blind and florce impatience would the people understand now that I had to make as delegate for the semblies. During the two evenings required for the duor good; that a blind and florce impatience would the people understand now that I had to make as delegate for the semblies. During the two evenings required for the duor good; that a blind and florce impatience would the people understand now that I had to make as delegate for the semblies. During the two evenings required for the duor good; that a blind and florce impatience would the people understand now that I had to make as delegate for the sembling and for the sembling in the two evenings required for the duor good; that a blind and florce impatience would delivery of my reports. I did not make any charge of national mind, however, could not language. for labour, we h ve provided additional funds, ario'ng from The next great question asked was, what was to be justice and love might be buried. The question is Indeed, I repeatedly stated that I had no charge to the repayment of additional loans, to be expended in done? England paused seriously. That question not how to displace wealth, it is how to universalise make against anybody; but I made the meeting public works; and we have removed the imp diments always causes consternation and excitement. A na. and render it fertile. The question is, how to elevate acquainted with the facts, and proved them by evito the sale of encumbered estates, in order to encourage tion of arithmeticians and economists were not for the happiness of all, without exception, the stanto the sale of encountered estates, in order to encourage as much as possible the application of capital to the improvement of land. The spirit of insubordination which has prevailed in various parts of the country, especially in Ireland, has forced upon our consideration topics of in Ireland, has forced upon our consideration topics of the country. We have considerations that the provider of the country is spirit to answer that plain query. It was dard of humanity.'

Such, sir, are the sentiments of that man whom the English press have laboured so industriously to destroy. Such dectrines, I own, are not fitted for some other members of the Land Company. Mr misguided men, who, taking advantage of a season of tied with a sneer. The Economist, edited by a pure as ever, yours faithfully. temporary distress, have endeavoured to excite discor- follower of the economists, next comes out with the tent and insurrection. We have witnessed with grati- solution. An array of facts is always unansweratude and proud satisfaction the unrquivocal expression, ble to those who know little beyond the maxim of on the part of the great mass of the people, of marks of buy cheap and sell dear. The rule of three was all attachment to their sovereign and respect for the law; powerful; it was proved that work done in the naand we, as their representatives, participating to the tional workshops cost more than if it had been done

jesty il-s sincers expressions of our devetion and loyalty. Chambers named Louis Blanc a Lilliputian philo-Majesty, for the royal assent, the Consolidated Fund enthusiant, have since been the favourite phrases of Appropriation Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill. Slave Trade Treaty, Preliminary Lequiries Act Amend-

Sewers Bull. The LORD CHARCELLOR then advanced to the foot of the throne, and handed her Majesty a copy of the speech, which the read in a clear and audible tone :-

MT LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I am happy to be able to release you from the du-

ties of a laborious and protracted session. The act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the com- to the poor-and one of the earliest attempts on the mencement of the session, was attended by the most part of our author is to lift the mask of religion off beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for crimi al purposes was checked, the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

tions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, organized confederacies took

fering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plusder and present; and our material relations unchanging, no ground for opposition, it is easily overcome. confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the aminitious. In this conjunction I applied to your levalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, mawarmest approtation. In the midst of these difficulties you have conti-

nued rour labours for the improvement of the laws. magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

ples which have long been found to operate benefici- reader an idea of England sixteen years ago:- Mr ally in this part of the United Kingdom.

which have in view the improvement of the public | factory from six in the morning till eight at nighthealth, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this GENTLEMEN OF THE-HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe,

efforts may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of

the value of peace encourages the hope that the Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfac-

of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, The LORD CHANCELLOR then advanced to the foot of

pleasure that this parliament be prerogued to Thursday, the 2nd of Nevember next, to be there holden, and this parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 2nd day of Her Majesty then left the house in the order in which she had entered it, and the peers and commoners imme-

diately retired; thus terminating a session of unproce-HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The Speaker took the chair at half-past twelve o'clock.

Mr H. Bass took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Derby.

Short conversations arese on the subjects of Convict iscipline, Fire Insurance, West India Sugar, Attendance of Judges in Chambers, the Combined Court of Demerara, and other matters, by way of filling up the time.

Mr Auster gave notice that next session he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the further encouragement of fisheries and inland navigation in Ireland.

Lord Duncan gave notice of his intention to move early next session for the re-appointment of the committees appointed to inquire into the management of the Woods and Forests D. partment, the Land Revenues Department, and the Board of Works.

. THE PROROGATION. At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, advanced to the table,

were in his immediate vicinity.

The house then (at five minutes to two o'cleck) se-

parated for the last time this session.

of this branch of the Charter Association, are in-formed that the Council have engaged a steam-boat by no man of sane mind, and on its accomplishment Brechin for an excursion to Sunderland, on Sunday, Septeminests the security of all classes. The question of ber 19—the proceeds to go to the lecturers fand.—A this day is not whether this or that king or queen camp meeting will be held on Sanderland Town Moor shall rule, this or that devager or lady shall have a the same day, at two o'clock. Mr John West, of place or pension. No! it is a question of deeper im-Maxleefield, and other friends, will address the meet-port, it is whether the people of all lands shall con-

Sunday next. Bradford —The Land members are requested to vigils to the calm and pacific solution of social pro-

r the election of officers, in their room, Butter- A celestial bond unites you to their poverty place.

The buildings.

Windy Nook.—A meeting of the Land members to their future deliverance. Their enfrance of the company of the com werth-buildings.

windy Nook.—A meeting of the Land members to their future deliverance. Their enfranof this branch will be held in the usual place, next chisement alone can open to you the bitherto
shown that there were in May last in her Majesty's
the other prisoners was concluded. James Abraham
Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to transunknown realm of tranquil enjoyment; and
service 237 congular officers; the lowest splary being
by Sub-Inspector Neaves of the detective police

Such is the virtue of the principle of fraternity, that

Local Chief
the other prisoners was concluded. James Abraham
Justice Wilde, Mr John Shaw was admitted to
such is the virtue of the principle of fraternity, that

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Local Chief
the other prisoners was concluded. Ja

The French Revolution of these later days burst of the war between those who have and those who year, and by the interruption of trade consequent upon on the ear of mankind like an earthquake, and the have not. Were this impious war, indeed, to be the late political events in Europe, we have taken every tremor was felt over Europe. The journalists of feared, what must we think, Great God! of the precaution to secure the efficiency of all departments of England who know so little of revolutions, became at social order that carries it in its entraile? Wretched the public service. In obscious to your M. jesty's meet once chroniclers and historians. The leading journalists but their correspondents in Paris, and the upstance of the session, curattention has been specially directed to measures relating to the public health. It is impossible measures relating to the public health. It is impossible to health a special property of the session of a spirit seed on the public health. It is impossible to health a special property of the session of a spirit seed on the public health. It is impossible to health a special property of the session of a spirit seed on the public health. It is impossible to health a special property of the public health and company of the public health and company on a social order that carries it in its entrails? Wretched not be seen that the system of which yer serious nature are cast upon my character. I spoplists! they do not see that the system of which yer serious nature are cast upon my character. I see the strains of the system of which yer serious nature are cast upon my character. I they shareholders of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I such defence, would be condemned without and character it is they shareholders of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I such defence, would be condemned without and character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I such defence, would be condemned without and character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I such defence, would be condemned without and character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I such defence, would be condemned without and character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I shareholder of the serious nature are cast upon my character. I shareholder of the serious natur the shop, every attendant of the coffee-house, became in the depths of society so impetuous a desire for O'Connor and the directors by the shareholders of ing the comfort and happiness of the poorer classes, and at once a politician, and what news from France? revolt, that but to pronounce the word fraternity-

fulles! extent in their feelings, now tender to your May by private contractors in Paris. The Edinburgh The right henourable gentleman then presented to her sopher, and the cant terms of visionary, theorist, and our ready writers. it is almost needless to re-Her Majesty gave her royal assent to these bills. mark that the icountry editors, who live on the and also to the Copper and Load Daties Bill, and Muscat crumbs that fall from the table of their metropolitan pioneers, gave full effect to the sentiments of the London Press. Since then, subsequent events have ment Bill. British West India Colonies and Mauritius Bill, Savings Bank (Ireland) Bill, and City of London transpired—suspicion has been thrown freely on the motives and character of Louis Blanc-and madman and enthusiast are now too mild terms to be used. In the midst of this vast Babylon of tumult I humbly crave a hearing, and select your journal as the most extensively circulated trades journal in England as my medium of communication.

Louis Blanc has attempted an organisation of labour-he makes a demand on the rich to do justice those who use it for their country's ruin. He boldly asserts that man is a material as well as a spiritual being, and that to look to man's material interests is the duty and interest of all men. How necessary and great is this teaching. In England as well as in The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitruth. It is in vain that we every sabbath day hear our spiritual life—we have no love, we cannot love. Blessed are those who suffer, may be true in the future, but 'Cursed are these who want' is true in the spiritualism will bring us bread. When we travel by omnibus or railway, the goard or conductor asks his fare; when we go to a baker's shop and ask for bread the shopwoman asks the penny. Experience has taught us the truth of this material interest. Spiritualism conceives man to have mind alone: it chinations which had been prepared during many admits in theory man's dual nature, but its religious months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord | administrators nourish only the spiritual, and that Lieu:e: ant of Ireland in this emergency deserve my not even in its highest acceptation; intellect and imagination are seldom appealed to, they content themselves with teaching the doctrine of self denial, and salf-suff The act for facilitating the sale of e cumb red ex favourite theme. To bear, forgive, and be forgiven, tates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great is their teaching to the poor; but such doctrines alone, have not, and cannot govern man. The rich The system of perpetual entails of land established in Sectiand produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended, upon principles of entails and to the community is and in the section of the sect Wood, a large and highly respectable manufacturer I have given my cordial assent to the measures at Bradford, says, children have been confined in the fourteen hours centinually—without any time being allowed for meals, reat, or recreation; the meals to be taken while attending the machines; and this is

the practice of years. This is the practice of Bradford. The children there occasionally work twenty-four hours every other day, out of which they are allowed three hours only for meals &c. When trade is particularly brisk, the elder children work from six in the morning till seven in the evening, two hours being allowed for meals &c. and every other night all night, which is a still more severe case. For this additional night labour they receive fivepence.

There is another lamentable circumstance attending the employment of these poor children, which is. that they are left the whole night alone, the sexes both in the north and in the south. These events indiscriminately mixed together; consequently you poor. have led to hostilities between neighbouring may imagine that the depravity of our work people is indeed very great.'

I am employing my good offices, in concert with the friendly powers, to bring to an amicable in behalf of these oppressed children, what numbers settlement those differences, and I trust that our of them are still at their toil—confined in heated ' Even at this moment, while I am thus speaking in behalf of these oppressed children, what numbers rooms, bathed in perspiration—stunned with the roar of the revolving wheels, poisoned with the noxious effluvia of gresse and gas—till at last they tern out, nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of weary and exhausted, almost naked, plunge into the relay of their young workfellows have just risen; and who would be active and industrious tion of being able to preserve peace for my own and such is the fate of many of them, at the best, dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquil- while in numberless instances, they are diseased, lity. The strength of our institutions has been stunted, crippled, deprayed, and destroyed.'-March tried, and has not been found wanting. I have 16th, 1832. At this hour there are not fewer than studied to preserve the people committed to my one million and a half able-bodied labourers depencharge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom dant on parish and eleemosynary relief. Every trade which they so justly value. My people, on their is crowded with surplus labourers. This in England, side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security te allow the promoters of pillage and confusions and demand philosophers; the first teaching sion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

I acknowledge, with grateful feelings, the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have rethat we began to consider the material interests of ceived from all classes of my people. It is my earnest all men, and introduce some new practices for the hope that, by cultivating respect to the law, and development of man's material and mental nature. obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, lers and regulators of the material world—whose genius unfolds the secrets of nature—whose skill spans these islands with an iron belt and makes the seas a the throne and said, it is her Msjesty's royal will and highway—whose power causes a hundred spindles to move with mathematical correctness, and measure time in moments; to continue a degraded, a worthless race of slaves and slave owners? Are we never of know a higher and nebler destiny than rich gaolers and poor prisoners? Methinks we may. And I write all honour to you Louis Blanc, a child of genius and the people,—and if English economists insulty on when living, and dishonour you when dead. race of slaves and slave owners? Are we never o insult you when living, and dishonour you when dead, mortgaging their estate; and every member having English workmen will one day esteem and honour

continued perseveringly to teach his fellow countrymen what to him seemed valuable and useful for
their welfare. But, sir, there is nothing dreadful
or herrifying in this doctrine. I would think it a
thising with Mr O'Connor on account of the dastardly
from custody.—Manchester Guardian. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYME. - The members and friends | waste of time to argue for the right of the poor to be opposition he has to contend with, in his God-like maxissue id, and other friends, will address the meeting—This branch of the National Co-operative tinue to be robbed by centralised capitalists, and confident Society will hold their future meetings every federated governments, or become one bond of civilating. The stay, september 12th, at eight o'clock in the aning.

Bury.—The Rev. H. Sykes will deliver a lecture in the Christian's Association room. Steples at a state of the rich and monied classes, but it must be solved, or anarchy wisely and well did the much abused and in the Christian's Association room. Burr.—The Rev. H. Sykes will deliver a lecture in the Christian's Association room, Stanley-street, little understood Louis Blanc write the following on Chartism and Religion, at six o'clock, p.m., on paragraph:—'O! ye rich they dessive you, who would excite you against those who consecrate their meet on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 10, at two o'clock, blems. Yes, this holy cause of the poor is your own! fer the election of officers, in their room, Butter. A celestial bond unites you to their poverty

added to your enjoyments. Beware, they say, beware revolt, that but to pronounce the word fraternity— the Aberdeen branch. Now, sir, justice demands the word of Christ, is a terrible imprudence, and the that I should be heard. Every one knows that the

far more grave and auxious character. We have cor- not solve the problem; but one course was clear, and those who think that one portion of mankind should Frazer endeavoured by a number of cross questions dially concurred in those measures which have been how well the leaders of the Press received the cue. be the slaves of a few. They have no association in to fix me, and in reply to one of these, and in the thought necessary to secure obedience to the laws, and Louis Blanc must be written down. The Times— common with the murdering of infant children, or to repress and to prevent outrage and rekellion Deeply the great gun of the Mammon fortress, was the first the casting out of poor wretches from the estates of sensible of the value of those institutions under which we to lead. Louis Blanc's book was reviewed, and formed the landowners—but they have much that is common sensible of the value of those institutions under which we to lead. Louis Blanc's book was reviewed, and formed the landowners—but they have much that is common Land lottery, would live to see their felly. Now I have the happiness to live, no effort on our part has the subject of a series of leaders which breathed a to humanity and true civilisation. With your leave confess I had no business to make such a statement, been wenting to preserve them from the evil designs of spirit of contempt, and the Labour question was set- I will resume this subject on an early day, and remain

A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF A August 20. SHORMAKER'S GARRET.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LAND COMPANY.

TO THE BDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, -It appears that Mr O'Connor's propositions in connexion with the Land Scheme, are not likely to meet with general approval; still I hope they will meet with calm consideration, and the candid investigation which anything emanating from that gentleman so justly merits. It seems to be a general opinion that some of them will require modification to any thing emanate modification to be a general opinion that some of them will require modification to any thing the management of the Company's affairs—and that this was further confirmed by a statement of Mr Cuffay, one of the auditors, made by adapt them to the wants and poverty of a large number of the shareholders; but this may easily be done, and him in the National Convention. I need not re-The proposed addition to the shares, although no higher than they should have been at first, is by far too highfor a great number of the present members, O'Connor wrote a letter in the STAR in reply to their out of the reach of the poor man, would be to de. statements. But what were these statements? They stroy the best feature of the plan, and thereby defeat | were made to the Dean-street secretary, by whom? the very intentions of its philanthropic founder, as it is and must continue to be, the poor man's Land

But it is possible to make an addition to the crease would give a large sum of money; even to their charges, or take to themselves the character raise the shares to 30s. instead of 26s., would make they would endeavour to impute to me. a great improvement on the sum total, and would I am fully convinced that squabbles, disputings, neither could be make the want of means an excuse for such a trifling sum : and when there is no just

The Aid Fund is the next proposition the poor man has to complain of, and will require modification, as a great number of poor men have taken sufficient to support their families. A penny a week | would have passed for what it is worth. per share, being for four shares 17s. 4d. a-year, and with no certainty when the payment is to cease, will make the poor sick at heart, as they cannot see the possibility of paying so much, and the consequence is they will [cease paying altogether : they will rather lose what they have paid than pay more, as they know not when some unforeseen circumstance might compel them to lose the whole, by leaving them unable to pay so large an amount of aid money. But were it reduced to one halfpenny per week, I believe few would object to it, and as it would be permanent, so long as required, it would, Company,

I am of opinion, that to establish a Bonus Fund on | moon. This, I hope, will be a sufficient apolegy. the same principle as the Aid Fund, would be very convenient for a large number of poor members, in | Giggleswick, John Hestor giving them an opportunity of paying in small weekly instalments, that which they never could pay in Old Shildon, John Parker one sum; so that it would be beneficial for every Bliston, Joshua Lennie branch to establish a Bonus Fund—the money to be Nottingham, John Skerritt placed in the Land Bank, to the credit of the indi- | Belper, Edward G (name tern by seal) vidual parties, and interest to be payable on sums only at and above one pound—those who could afford larger sums, could pay in at once or twice Belper, Richard Wheatley whatever amount they thought proper, as the bonus South Shields, W. Brown would then take the place of the ballot at location. Tenter Banks, John Barratt ... When an estate was ready to be allecated, the allot-Roughles, T. Parkinson and others tees to be selected would be those who have paid the Kentish Town, Francis Fisher ... greatest amount of bonus. By this means, the Leicester, W. Palmer and others rich would be first selected, but would have to pay Northampton, John Johnson ... at a higher rate for the preference, and the large Doncaster, B. Armfield bonus of the rich would hasten the success of the St Helens, John Pemberton

The reducing the rent to four per cent. would also Bridgewater, John Ashton encourage the paying of a higher bonus, as the allot- Alnwick, John Young ment would be the difference in rent the more valu | Middleborough, Henry Tenant .. able to the holder, and would also give increased security as a money investment, and afford additional Rochdale, William Helliwell inducements for capitalists and those having loose Wellenborough, William Westley

money to invest. It is likewise necessary that the Company should be purged of a mass of useless and annoying members for that purpose I would give every facility to spen air, and creep, shivering, to beds from which a, those inclined to sell to others anxious to join members. After giving this liberty to the in- I hope it is unnecessary for me to remind the dolent and dissatisfied, I would then make it Chartiets of Britain that Dr M'Douall is now imwithin a given time, with the regular amount of aid and his wife is near her confinement again. For money, expulsion to be the penalty of non-compli-God's sake, do not neglect the victims of Whiggery. although I can see no valid objection to the admitting ing in a dungeon, deserve eternal slavery. of new shareholders for some years to come, for with plenty of money it would be as easy to allocate half a million, as one tenth of that number, and the money of course would always be in proportion to the number; the only sufferers would be those who have taken shares for the purpose of speculation, without any

intention of ever taking possession.

The paying back of Aid Money would be another source of income to the Company, and great numbers, I am convinced, would not only pay aid money, but also the whole purchase money. I believe any person, with the most common-place management. money to invest, however small the sum, should invest it in the Land Bank, as he can invest nowhere It is ten years since Louis Blanc wrote his book to such advantage to himself; besides, it will give on labour; he foresaw the coming revolution, and increased facilities to the operations of the Company, wrote in the follows of his heart. He wished the and I trust will be one of the means to save the Revolution to have a destiny, and used his powers Company from selling, outright, the estates after to give it a character; and was it not necessary that location, as I am convinced all enterprising members France above all other nations, should learn not to will purchase their allotments in a few years. But waste human blood for mere political struggles? It should it be necessary to sell the estates after loca. a mere change of dynasty was all that was necessary, tion, a clause should be inserted in the articles of history would have proved the benefit by a change sale to allow every member to redeem his allotment of the crown from the head of Charles X. to Louis within a given number of years, at the same price as Philippe. Nations need something more radical sold by the Company, to be accertained by the prothan mere political change of rulers. A change of portion his rent bears to the rent of the whole estate; masters does not imply a change of burthens. for members may rest assured that they will purchase A nation might even pass from an oligarchy to a reon easier terms from the Company than from any of
public, and the people continue enslaved; and the
the Company's purchasers. And although I am confoundry-street, Oak-street; Francis Kelly, 15, Oakfoundry-street, Oak-street; Francis Kelly, 15, Oakfoundry-street, Oak-street; Francis Kelly, 16, Oakfoundry-street, Oa whole value of political power rests in the results vinced there is not a member in the Company who manifested in the relations of property, the wiser and more equitable distributions of wealth, and in effect-Cliffred, Usher of the Black Rod, advanced to the table, and, addressing the Speaker, apprised him that 'the Que'u commanded the immediate attention of that honor are contained at the poor man 'the certainty of having work, facility and a surface of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the poor man 'the certainty of having work, facility and the power to love faction with which he received the gratifying announced that he ment, immediately left the chair, and, followed by all the members present, about one hundred in number, proceeded to the House of Lerds.

The speaker, whose connectance denoted the satisfaction with which he received the gratifying announced into the ment, immediately left the chair, and, followed by all the members present, about one hundred in number, proceeded to the House of Lerds.

The right honorable house in the House of Lerds.

The right honorable position of the state demand and necestities and necestities and necestities and necestities and necestities and necestities and provisions in the House of Robert Ramaden, certain bail had been offered, which had been in part refleated by the police, The following for the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the secure of the state of the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the secure of the state of the state of the poor man 'the certainty of the state demand. Louis Blanc laboured to secure for the secure of the state of th copy of her Majesty's speech from the throne. He then important, for it proves the practical tendency of the every exertion in his power to facilitate the opera-

mission. I am, Brechin, Sept. 1, 1848. A'SHAREHOLDER.

BRADFORD CHARTISTS .- The ten men apprehended at Bradford, in the West Riding of York- at Ashton, with such success that it is said 28 None of them were admitted to bail.

THE ABERDEEN LAND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

National Land Company, where imputations of a Assembly; neither did it form any part in the report I had to make as delegate for this city in those asdence of an irresistible nature. These facts spoke for excitement of the moment, I did say that the dupes who had invested their hard earned means in the it was altogether out of order, and being reminded of this, I at once dropped the subject, but it was a lucky slip for the Land members. A deputation was appointed to wait upon me, and invited (not 'summoned') me to attend a meeting of their committee, to explain what I meant by caling them dupes. The deputation was very civil, and I agreed to attend the meeting. I explained that I had no proofs that either Mr O'Connor or the directors had misapplied the Company's funds, but that it was my impression that the plan would never fulfil the members' hopes. and also that from some discussions that had taken

statement of Mr Cuffay, one of the auditors, made by yet, in my opinion, leave them a good deal improved. state the subject discussed in the Dean-street Society—but it is a fact known to all your readers that dissatisfaction did exist there, and that Mr so much so, as to deprive them of all benefit from the complaints. It is stated, however, that the secretary Company, by reason of their poverty; and to put it of the locality has written officially, contradicting my And in what manner?

I have reason to believe the whole matter represented to the Dean-street secretary to be pure inventions—that he has been imposed upon, in order to shares, so as not to be oppressive to any, and yet be. procure a letter from him, to found a slanderous neficial to the whole; one fifth of the preposed in- charge against me, and I call upon them te prove

tigated by the application of the law for the relief of the page, and by the amount of charitable contribuprinciples; but I cannot, even at the risk of disunion, suffer the resolutions referred to be published, without vindicating myself from the imputations therein contained.

The Chartists of Aberdeen are fully aware of the causes which led to the passing of such a resolution, four shares, from acconviction that less would not be | and had its publicity been confined to this locality, it I am, Sir, yours, truly,

> Aberdeen, September 4th. BALANCE SHEET OF THE M'DOUALL DEFENCE FUND.

JAMES SHIRRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHBEN STAR. DEAR SIR,-My reason for not sending last week

racy I am as much identified as the man in the

Bolton, Arthur Breck Manchester, George Sturgess Sutton-in-Asbfield, Charles Meakin Fallsworth, John Ogden

In answer to Mr Coltman, of Swindon, I did not receive his 2s. 6d. worth of postage-stamps. imperative that all shares should be paid up in full prisoned for two years—that he has three children, ance. This would remove the discontented, and the same as was done in '39. A penny a week each leave the Company open to persons anxious to join, will raise plenty for all; and those who will not pay without increasing the number; of shareholders; that to support the friends of freedom, while suffer-

W. AITKEN. Ashton-under-Lyne, August 30, 1848 Manefield Stockport Winchester

If any person's movey has not been acknowledged in the STAR, I wish them to drop me a note, as my arrest on a charge of conspiracy, has made things very unpleasant.—W. AITKEN.

LIBERATION OF CHARTISTS ON BAIL.

On Saturday last, at the Borough Court, bail was accepted for the following Chartists, included in the Manchester indictment for conspiracy :- For Thomas Roberts, Thomas Williams, undertaker, Travisstreet, and Jonathan Saxon, provision dealer. Heyrod street, Ancoats; for Daniel Donovan, James Cutier, 69, Osbourne-street, Oldham-read, and Wm. Willis, bookseller, Old Churchyard; for James Hoyle, Richard Greenwood, provision dealer, Davis street, and Samuel Sussey, chimney sweep, 2, Albion-street, Windsor; for Thomas Webb, Samuel Clarke, Shaw's Heath, Stockport; and James Ragg, Heaton-lane, Heaton-Boris, for Thomas Pankin, John Straham Heaton Horris; for Thomas Rankin. John Strahan, provision dealer. Cumberland-street, Deansgate, and John Joynson, 80 and 82, Deansgate. The bail in each of the above cases was two sureties in £50 each. street: Peter Colbert, 80, Hunover-street; and Benjamin Waters, 8, Piazza, Smithfield Market. For last, John Strahan, one of the sureties for Rankin. also gave bail for Whitaker, who was then discharged

MORE CHARTIST ARRESTS. (From the Daily News.)

On Wednesday arrests were made by the police

shire, charged with sedition and conspiracy, were on were taken into custody at that town, besides two Friday last taken on their adjourned examination in Manchester. The two taken in Manchester, before the magistrates acting for that borough, John Lattimer and William Winterbottom, are After a brief examination, along with two other men, charged with having been present at the murder of both woolcombers, who had been apprehended on a the policeman Bright, at Ashton, and Lattimer, similar charge, they were all remanded for a week. When taken, had marks of blood on his clothes, but on being told the charge, said, 'I see my folly Two swallows have built their nest under one of now; I did not shoot the man; I pointed my gun the paddle-boxes of a steamer which plies between in another direction.' On being asked where the Tuesday evening last for Aberdeen. For further

ASSAULT ON TWO POLICEMEN.

Worship STREET POLICE-COURT -On Wednesday, Sir.—In your journal of last week, there is a report of a meeting of the Aberdeen branch of the charged with having been concerned, with five others, in a murderous attack upon two constables of the H division.—Skelton Rowley, H 159, who presented public-house, in Pelham-street, Spitalfields, and stedfastly at him for a moment, hastily left the morrow (Sunday). room. He returned, however, in a few minutes, acmade some observation to attract his attention, and multaneous attack was made upon him by the whole hall is not engaged for lectures. A discussion class party, who flung him heavily upon the fleor, is also opened. and the prisoner knelt upon his chest, and CARLISLE.—At the weekly meeting of the council held him down whilst he and the others of the National Charter Association a few days ago. face, to which they were incited by the prisoner, and on following them as soon as he had sufficiently recovered himself he found that they had all effected their escape except the prisoner, whom he secured. The witness added that the neighbourhood contained great numbers of Chartists, and he had lately been several times put upon his guard that it was their the Mansion House upon a charge of sedition .-Police-constable Moseley, 117 H, positively identified the prisoner as having taken an active part in the attack, and said that he had also been severely beaten in his efforts to rescue his comrade from the prisoner and his party, who had evidently entered it was intimated by a young man standing near him that the prisoner was formerly deaf and dumb, and had only imperfectly recovered the faculties of speech and hearing. The policeman, however, stated that he appeared in perfect possession of the power of articulation on the previous night, and on being questioned by the magistrate as to whether he comprehended the evidence adduced against him he distinotly answered in the negative; his sister thereupon stepped forward, to whom Mr Vine, the chief clerk, read over the depositions, when she explained in broken sentences and gesticulations to the prisoner. and in reply to them he again clearly answered that he had taken no part in the assault. The sister then stated that two or three witnesses were in attendance, to prove that the prisoner had not been actively concerned in the attack, though he was certainly present; but Mr Arnold said that their evidence had better be reserved, as the case was of far too serious a character to be summarily disposed of, and he should therefore at once order him to be com-

THE SANITARY STATE OF WHITECHAPEL .- On Wednesday an inquest was held before Mr Baker, at the London Hospital, on view of the body of J. Barber, contemplated interview of the Directors with the aged thirteen, who was living with his parents at No. 17. Peter-street, Whitechapel. On the 24th July, Mr Brown, Inspector of Nuisances of the parish of Whitechapel, received a communication from the mether of the deceased that the back kitchen was full of foul water. He informed the church-wardens, who directed Mr Liddle, medical officer of the union, to examine the place. He certified to the house being unfit for habitation in consequence an account of the monies I received, on account of of the drain from the adjoining house passing its the Doctor's defence, was, that I, our Land secretary, contents into the kitchen. He (Brown) took out even at the halfpenny, bring in a large sum yearly, bis son, and many others, were arrested, and held to summonses against the proprietor of the house in and make a handsome addition to the capital of the bail on a charge of conspiracy, with which conspisons were suffering from lew tyrhus fever. Last Monday, the 28:h—Bury, Tuesday, the 29:h—Tuesday week. Mr Ball, surgeon, was called to attend the deceased, whom he found in a state of fever, which, in his opinion, arose from the impure state of the atmosphere .- Verdict: 'That the deceased died from fever, caused by a nauseous efflu-vium from a privy draining into the back part of a house in which he resided, and the jury strenuously recommend that prempt and speedy measures be adopted by the parochial authorities of Whitechapel milldew has slightly affected the corn and the for the abatement of the nuisance, to prevent further mischief.' The coroner was requested to write to the parochial authorities.

mitted to Newgate for trial.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE IN EDINBURGH.—The High-street and Lawn market presented, about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, a scene of great confusion and excitement from the lecture on the 'Organisation of Labour,' which gave occurrence of an affray between some soldiers of the general satisfaction 21st Scotch Fusiliers, at present stationed in the Castle, and the police, which soon attracted a large tations frem Oswaldtwistle and Accrington branches crowd. The origin of the affair geems to have been the determined opposition offered by a small party of soldiers, at the toot of the Castle-hill, to the efforts the propositions of the directors. Mr Clark, one of the propositions of the directors. Mr Clark, one of the propositions of the directors. of two policemen, who endeavoured to induce them the directors, was present at the meeting. The folto move away from the door of a shop, around which lewing resolutions were agreed to unanimously :they had assembled, to the obstruction of the thoroughfare. The policemen having insisted on their removal, a soldier struck one of the constables a severe blow, when they seized him and endeavoured to convey him to the police offices. The rest of the party interfered, and a struggle took place, in which the police were severely beaten, but a small rein abolish the directors' levies and agree to the weekly forcement of constables under Serjeant-Major Kelly, having reached the spot, three of the principal ringleaders among the seldiers were apprehended along with two workmen, who had joined them in resisting week, to be wholly devoted for an aid fund, after the police. The crowd which had assembled in large shares are paid up, and that members not paying up the police. The crowd which had assembled in large numbers, hooted and jostled the police, who had internally to fight their way to the police-office with threepence for each default.' 'That we consider it the prisoners; and as many soldiers were on their prudent to substitute a lease for alife and ninety-nine way to the Castle at the time, efforts were made to | years in reversion as the speediest way of getting the induce them to attempt a rescue, which they declined. The whole of the prisoners were ultimately lodged in the police-office but the excitement in the street being still very great, and as a number of sol-diers seemed determined upon a resoue, the pelice patrolled the Lawn-market and Castle-hill, to pre-venufarther disturbance. Mr Moxey, the superintendent of police, immediately proceeded to the Castle, and after an interview with the commanding mitted. officer of the regiment, a strong picquet was drawn up on the esplanade, and several of the officers displayed great activity in collecting the stragglers in the street, and sending them to the Castle. The bugles were also sounded on the Castle hill, to call in the soldiers, and in a short time all apprehensions of further disturbances were removed. On Sunday, several policemen identified four of the soldiers conerned in the affray, in the Castle; but the man who was the principal cause of the disturbance has escaped detection. Several respectable inhabitants in the Lawn-market lent most effectual assistance to the police. Yesterday the rioters who had been secured were brought before the sitting magistrates at the police court. The soldiers, named Patrick Skehan, Daniel Maloney, Hugh Macnamara, and Patrick Toughley, parties to the first attack on the police, were sentenced to pay a fine of two guiness, or suffer thirty days' imprisonment each. Samuel Williams, convicted of striking the police, was Hoyle House, on Saturday evening next, at eight sentenced to forty days' imprisonment; Martin M'Knight, found guilty of attempting to rescue attend. Williams, received sixty days' imprisonment; and Williams, received sixty days' imprisonment; and Thomas Morrisey, charged with attempting to rescue branch will be held in the half of the Lyceum, Wel-M Knight from the hands of the police, was sentenced to be imprisoned for forty days. Two working men, named Henry Campbell and George Menilaws, were convicted of inciting the crowd to commit

a breach of the peace, and were sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment each.—North British Daily Mali to any such District Commissioners of the Court of are requested to send delegates. triot Commissioners or Judges shall have and exer- the Temperance Hotel, Blanket-row. to the Master, and that the provisions in this act and Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. contained for the making and laying before Parlia. NEWGASTLE UPON TYNE.—A special general meetatement several rules and orders for the purposes of this ingot the Land Members of this branch will be held: contained for the making and laying before Parlia. ritice, and discretien to be had and exercised by any such District Commissioners and Judges in any proceeding under the act, or otherwise for carrying into effect the object of the present provision.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND .- The Queen has gone to the land o' cakes. She left Woolwich on Chartist Antelligence.

CHARTIST PLEASURE TRIP AND CAMP MEETING .-NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- The Chartists of this town, Feiling Shore, Jarrow, and North and South Shields, a shocking appearance, his face being much swollen and disfigured, and one of his eyes closed up, stated that shortly before nine o'clock on the preceding evening he had occasion to visit the Ben Jonson Morris in the chair. The meeting was addressed by many laboratory and Many Market and Many Laboratory a proceeded in that excellent steam-boat, the 'Won-Mr Watson and Mr John West. The day was very after remaining for some time in the parlour with fine, and every one appeared to be highly delighted another officer, who, with himself, was dressed in with the proceedings. We understand it is intended plain clothes, the prisoner entered, and after looking to have another pleasure trip and camp meeting to-

Padinam -The Chartists of this town opened a companied by four or five other men, one of whom Sunday school in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Sunday last. The hours of attendance are from ten to on turning his head he received a violent blow in the twelve o'clock in the forencon on Sundays, and from face, and while endeavouring to defend himself a si-

kept beating him incessantly about the head and Mr W. Young in the chair. Mr Gilbertson moved, and Mr Montgomery seconded,- That £1 be sent to who frequently exclaimed, with an oath, 'Give it Mr Roberts, to defray the expense of setting aside him; he's the policeman that has hunted down the the verdict of Doctor M'Douall.' An amendment Chartists. After beating him until he lost the sight was moved by Mr Coulthard, — That it stand over of one of his eyes, and his face and clothes were co-vered with blood, they all hastened out of the room, scription be opened, and should it not be wanted for scription be opened, and should it not be wanted for that purpose, then to be applied to the support of the wives and families of the Chartists who are imprisoned.' The amendment was agreed to.

RECEIPTS OF THE METROPOLITAN CENTRAL VICTIM DEFENCE FUND, from August 27th, to September 3rd .- Mr Rider as per STAR, August 26:b. £3 4s 11d; intention to do him some serious injury in consequence of his having been specially employed to an enterty specially employed to an effect the apprehension of several of their leaders, Crown-court, Wardour-street, 2, 6d; Mr Ford, amongst whom was Shaw, recently committed from baker, Berwick street. 2s 6d; three friends. Mr Phillips, 2s 41; John Freeman, 3s; Francis Davis, 3s; Mr Wood, 2s21; Mr Waterwerth, per D. W., 5s; Henry Harding, per E. Stallwood, 1s; Land officer as per STAR, £2 31 6d; Alfred Lodge, per Mr Rodgers, beaten in his efforts to rescue his comrade from the hands of his assailants. The witness further stated that the house where the attack took place was not one of those used as a rendezvous for Chartists, but that they must have been watched into it by the that they must have been watched into it by the that they must have been watched into it by the Kydd. 736d; Anne Swift, Doncaster, do. 6d; Charles prisoner and his party, who had evidently entered with no other object than to wreak their vengeance upon them.—Upon being called upon for his defence, it was intimated by a young man standing pass him of the Branch, per Mr Saar, 5; Cigar makers, Two Sawyers, Minories, per Mr Hallen, 7s 61; Kentish Town, per Mr Cox, 1s; Thomas Pain, per Mr Lodge, 33 10d; Green-gate, per Mr Allen, 332d; John Bell, 136d; total, £12 4:8d; James Grassey, secretary. N. B. Parties in the country will save much time to the secratary of the above committee, if they would send their money direct, and in Post Office orders, as stamps are quite a drug, J. G , 8, Noah's Ark-court, Stangate, Lambeth.

National Land Company.

MR O'CONNOR'S PROPOSITIONS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. As it is the intention of the Directors to visit

each branch of the Company in support of their views for its future mangement, and to abide by the resolutions of the members, we think it impolitic. and a useless encroachment on the columns of the Star, to publish resolutions adopted previous to the members. STALTBRIDGE.—At a large meeting of the members

of the Land Company, held at the Foresters' Hall, on Wednesday the 23d ult., and comprising the Ashton, Dukenfield, Mottram, and Stalybridge branches, all agreed to. Mesers M Grath and Clark were present to give such explanation as might be required from

MEETINGS. at which Messrs M'Grath and Clark attended, were held at Stockport, on Thursday, the 24th ult.-Oldham, Friday, the 25th-Rochdale, meetings the propositions of the Directors were

agreed to with great unanimity. CHARTERVILLE .- Since the fine weather set in the allottees have been very busy getting in their harvest crops-and at the backs of many of the cottages may now be seen stacks of either wheat, barley, or eatsthey are still active, getting in potatces, &c. The disease slightly damaged the potatoes, but, generally. they are fine and more healthy than those in the surrounding villages, and will bring seven shillings per sack en the ground. Mr S. Kydd paid a visit on Sunday, and lectured in the School House to a numerous audience,-some portion of the audience having come a distance of thirteen miles to hear his

BLACKBURN .- A meeting of this branch, with depu That we do not wind up the affairs of the Company but are determined to continue its operations. That no member be allowed to withdraw his money from the funds of the Company, but is at liberty to transfer or sell his shares. 'That we substitute location by bonus instead of by ballot.' That we payments proposed by the directors, namely, two acres, twopence per week; three acres, threepence per week; and four acre shareholders fourpence per members located, and the most effectual mode of reproducing the capital of the Company.' 'That the rent be reduced to four per cent. upon the outlay." That we agree to have trustees for the Company." That the aid money, granted to the members, be refunded to the Company, and the repayment to commence after three years location.' That we close the Company so that no new members be ad-

HANLEY POTTERIES .- A lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening next in the Christian Brethren's room, Market-street, Hanley, to commence at aix

Halipax.—The members of this branch are requested to attend a meeting on Tuesday evening, September 12th, at eight o'clock, at the Friendly Inn, Church street, to discuss the propositions of Mr O'Cennor.

Dawsbury .- A district delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist Meeting room, Dawsbury, on Sunday atternoon, September 10th, at two o'clock. Delegates from each locality are expected to attend, and each delegate must bring proper credentials with him.

Lower Warley.—The Land members of this branch are requested to meet at the society's room. o'clock; all the members are earnestly requested to

lington-street, on Sunday afternoon next, at two o'olock

New Bassorn—A meeting of the National Land Company and Chartists will be held on Sunday evening next, at eleven o'clock, at the Raven Inn.

Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, on petition wike, on Sunday, September 10th. All places in ar-Broughton-street, Salford; William Rutter, 24. Lord Chancellor or Master of the Rolls, on petition wike, on Sunday, September 10th. All places in arcook street, Salford, (three of the four in sureties, in doubling and in the Court of Chancellor or Master depending uncopy of her Majesty's speech from the throne. He then important, for it proves the practical tendency of the every exertion in his power to facilitate the operated the speech aloud, after which he bowed to the house, and shook hands with such of the members as has weighed the value of social investigations, and ensure his own interest, and advance the interest of Huddlestone. King's Arms, Ancoats. On Monday

the Master to refer all or any part of the said matter 10th, at two o'clock, when all localities in the district # Bankcupter or Judges of the County Court, and by Mull —A general meeting of the Chartist body the same or any other order to direct that such Dis. will be held on Sunday evening, September 10.h. in

oise in and about the matter referred to them, all or any of the powers and authorities by this act given meetings in the Wilberforce Rooms, every Tuesday ay

act by the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, with in M. Jude's long room, on Saturday, September 16,16 such advice and assistance as herein mentioned, shall at five o'cleck. It is requested that the town and ad in all respects apply to any rules or orders to be country members will attend for the discussion of the he made for regulating the jurisdiction, powers, autho-Rechualr -On Sunday evening next Septemberber

10th, Mr James Leach, of Manchester, will deliver ar a lecture in the Chartist Room, top of Yorkshire-restreet, Rochdale, at half past six c'elock. Subject set: Organisation of Labour.

the paddle-boxes of a steamer which plies between Yarmouth harbour and Yarmouth roads, and the han has already laid three eggs in this singular place.

By a Parliamentary paper just printed, it is shown that there were in May last in her Majesty's service 237 congular officers; the lowest salary being £25, and the highest £2,000.

In another direction.' On being asked, where the Yarmouth harbour and Yarmouth roads, and the gun was, he said it had been thrown into the river particulars—antire columns of sycophantic trash—at Ashton. The prisoners were taken off from Manchester to Ashton about two c'clock, and would arrive, it was expected, before the examination of Judges' chambers on Tuesday, before the Lord Chief by William Hawitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir ster, at the the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor tor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and polisheshes by William Hawitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir ster, at the the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor tor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and polisheshes by William Hawitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir ster, at the the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor tor Judges' chambers on Tuesday, by William Hawitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir ster, at the the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor tor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Beggin and the latter were in May last in her Majesty's the other proprietor tor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Beggin and the latter were in May last in her Majesty's by William Hawitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir ster, at the the Office, in the Sity of Westmir stered, Haymarket, in the City of Westmir stered, Haymarket, in the