

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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PRICE FIVEPENCE OR
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

THE ROUTE OF MR. ERNEST JONES.

Ernest Jones will be at
Aberdeen, Saturday, September the 28th.
Dundee, Monday, the 30th.
Kirkcaldy, Tuesday, October the 1st.
Edinburgh, Wednesday, the 2nd.
Falkirk, Thursday, the 3rd.
Tillicoultry, Friday, the 4th.
Alexandria, Saturday, the 5th.
Paisley, Monday, the 7th.
Hamilton, Tuesday, the 8th.
Glasgow, Wednesday, the 9th.
Kilmarnock, Friday, the 11th.

Toshachate will be given

VOL. XIII. NO. 675.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL, 36, Golden-lane, Barbican, Sunday, September 22nd—Mr. Stallwood in the chair. *The Democratic Press*. The several delegates delivered in their reports on this matter, and stated, that the following were duly appointed, by their several localities, to sell the *Northern Star*, *Red Republican*, *Reynold's a Newspaper*, and all other democratic literature. The *Soho locality*: Mr. Robinson, of 9, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, who will undertake to execute orders within four miles of the localities place of meeting. Little Dean-street. *The Emmet* private.

country now possessed. If the soil of England were equally divided, eleven acres of good land would fall to the share of every family, and the soil of Scotland that were true and be defied any one to gainsay it: the people must turn to the land as the means of their regeneration. He was prepared to recommend the division of the land into small allotments among the people; and attributed all the evils at present afflicting the country in no small degree to the large holdings of the aristocracy. He was not made to yield anything like the crops which it was capable of producing, and these men of muscle and sinew who should be employed in the healthful occupation of the farm and the homestead were driven to the life-destroying, smoky, filthy towns. Political power must always precede social reform, and the people must be first emancipated, and as soon as they were beginning to succeed, the monopolists would come down upon them with some law to nullify their best efforts. Virtue would bring them nothing. Be they as good as the angels in heaven, that would never gain political power or social regeneration. Large areas of land were reserved for the production of tobacco, and spirits, and wine, and anxious as he was to see the people abstain from all these things, he denied that by abstinence they could cripple the revenue; for if the revenue failed from these things, fresh taxes would be levied. (Applause.) What was the remedy for their present political and social degradation? He said that the answer was, That treasure was attainable by the people whenever the people would stand forth in their might, and demand it. (Applause.) By manfully declaring their political opinions and uniting in their factories and workshops, demanding their political rights, or refusing longer to produce wealth for the idlers, they must succeed. Whenever the people were united they would have the power of protection was coming on. Both Free Trade and Protectionist would come before the people and crave

But the loud cheers, the labour question before them, materially on the resolution before them, and it appeared that the people were in culture to manufacture had been a change from virtue to crime. They heard talk of prosperity, but it must not be looked for in the dwelling of the artisan, or in the cottage of the labourer, and that prosperity which gave twice the length of life to the rich was as much a curse to the poor as the privation of hell, not of human society (Loud cheers). Talk of prosperity indeed, when ships were increasing to carry people from their shores – when the cost of keeping their poor had increased so much, when the wages of the labouring man were so small, when his protesting labour out was that they might starve if he next; there never would, there never could be prosperity, until the principle of human brotherhood was admitted. Loud cheers. He accepted, with all his heart, the scripture maxim, "The rich shall not work neither shall he be able to stand because of his riches." He remembered this becoming to that platform two years ago when the government sent their spies to entrap the people ; but their efforts had been futile. Democracy still existed, possessed of more vitality. Feudalism was dead. Profitingmongering and parasitism were fast going down. The democracy must come. (Immense cheering.) Locke, Millon, and others had wrote for it, proclaiming man's equality

Yours in the bonds of fraternity,
THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER
ASSOCIATION.

A VESSEL from Calcutta has brought fifty hogs-
heads of brandy as a portion of her cargo. We have
never known an importation of foreign spirits to
this extent before from the East Indies.

A HINT TO SINGLE LADIES.—The plain English
coldest address of a gentleman to a lady is, "I am
now, dear madam, the humblest of your so wants—be
good as to allow me to be your lord and master."

DIBDEN-HILL HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL. — On Monday, September 16th, the residents on the Dibden-hill estate (the property of Mr. Baum), near Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, held their annual Harvest Home Festival. The high-spirited and hospitable and generous Mr. Baum, assisted by his wife and daughter and wife, having received an invitation to attend the same, we left O'Connorville (where we were accompanied by several friends, to partake of the good things provided for the occasion. We proceeded through Newland-park, a large tract of open land, which, after a short and pleasant walk, we reached the festival ground, a large open space of ground, well cultivated by many of the poorest families. A short walk from this place brought us within sight of Chalfont St. Giles, celebrated as the place where Milton wrote a portion of his *Paradise Lost*, where we could command a fine view of the country, the estate, being presented to the eye in a most beautiful and interesting and animated appearance, which seemed to invite us to appropriate inscriptions, were seen lying in all directions. Upon arriving at the estate we were met by the occupants, who gave us a hearty welcome. After dinner (which was composed of good English fare, and which was served up in a most excellent manner that reflected the greatest credit upon the management of the estate), we proceeded by the hand, to a large open spot of ground, where the dancing was to be held. The dance on the sward, served to amuse and delight the guests. We then retired to a commodious room, where an excellent tea was in readiness. Ample justice having been done to the meal, the tables were cleared, when Mr. Whitmore, of the estate, called on the chair, and delivered an excellent speech, ably enforced by the union and sobriety among the working classes, and peace and good will among nations. Several democratic sentiments were ably spoken to, which, however, would occupy too much space. The remainder of the evening's entertainments consisted of singing, recitations, and dancing. A quadrille upon the sward, which was recited by a number of the young ladies, was repeated to the applause of the audience. The evening was concluded with three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, the Land Plan, and the Charter; three groans for Haynau, the Austrian butcher; and three cheers for Barclay and Perkins's draymen. After the dancing, we thanks to the chairman, the meeting was adjourned for the early hour, highly gratified with the day's enjoyment. Before we took our leave we did not forget to express in loud and hearty and fraternal and brotherly feeling words, for the future, exist among the democrats of Dibden-hill, and their friends at O'Connorville; a hope which we felt their hearty concurrence. We then took our departure, convinced that the residents of the estate would add, although few in number, to the noble and valuable addition to the democracy of Buckinghamshire.

THE QUEEN HAS conferred the honour of Knighthood upon E. Landseer, Esq., Royal Academician.

DIBDEN-HILL HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.—On Monday, September 16th, the residents on the Diben-hill estate, the property of Mr. B. O'Connor, met at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., to hold their annual Harvest Home Festival. The bill of fare consisted of dinner and tea. Having received an invitation to attend the same, we left O'Connorville (where we were, of course, accompanied by several friends, to partake of the good things provided for the occasion. We proceeded through the under-park, a large track of open country, to the estate, where we found a large company of guests, and which, well, if cultivated, by the generous and hospitable spirit of the owner, would be giving a comfortable maintenance to many impoverished families. A short walk from this place brought us within sight of Chalfont St. Giles, celebrated as the place where Milton wrote a portion of his Paradise Lost. Here we could command a view of the Diben-hill estate, and the surrounding country, and animated appearance; flags, bearing appropriate inscriptions, were to be seen lying in all directions. Upon arriving at the estate we were met by the occupants, who gave us a hearty welcome. After dinner (which was composed of good English fare, and which was served up in a most excellent manner) the greatest credit upon the occasion was bestowed, and we retired, to the music of a band, to a most beautiful spot of ground, where many a rustic game, including the dance on the sward, served to amuse and delight the guests. We then retired to a room of great size, where an excellent tea was in readiness. Ample justice having been done to the tables, the tables were cleared, and Mr. Whitmore, the local democrat, delivered a most excellent and an excellent speech, fully enforced the necessity of union and sobriety among the working classes, and peace and good will among nations. Several democratic sentiments were ably spoken to, which, if enumerated, would occupy too much space. The remainder of the evening's entertainments consisted of a grand display of fireworks, and dancing. A quadrille upon the Queen's estate, has recently been performed in a manner which called forth the repeated acclamations of the audience. The evening's entertainment concluded with three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, the Land Plan, and the Charter; three groans for Haynau, the Austrian butcher; and three cheers for Barclay and Perkins's draymen. After we departed at six to the chairman, the meeting terminated at half past five, highly gratified with the day's enjoyment. Before we took our leave, we did not forget to express to the hosts a spirit of fraternal and brotherly feeling, would the spirit of the future, exist among the democrats of Diben-hill, and their friends at O'Connorville; a hope which we thought they would all be glad to concur in, and their hearty concurrence. We then took our departure, convinced that the residents would prove a noble estate, although few in number, would prove a valuable addition to the democracy of Buckinghamshire.

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acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the

acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired into.

[illegible]

AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY,
Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of per-

sons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is undesirable, and it also constitutes a certain cure for scurvy, xerofolia, and all cutaneous eruptions.' Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it with the insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

It is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic its power is re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleet, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands.

of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 35s.

THE 25 CASES OF STYLIACUM OR CONCENTRATED DETERGENT ESSENCE can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, to the packer.

DR. BRYCE'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Brother Chartist! Beware of "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing!"

As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Dislandes, and other
of the Hospital des Yencuriens, a Paris, and now uniformly
practised in this country by
ALFRED BARKER, M.D.,
48, LIVERPOOL STREET, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.
AUTHOR OF
THE MEDICAL REPERE

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written ac-

count of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, illustrated by numerous coloured engravings, with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties and hindrances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attainment of health, vigour, and consequently of happiness during the full period of time allotted to our species.

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly adviser of all who may be suffering from the consequences of venereal diseases.

of early error, and vice—a work which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and benefit.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through most booksellers, Is., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent from the Author, (free) by post for sixteen postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and Times. — ‘Fortunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last in vogue of which shall do more good than all its predecessors.’

'The MEDICAL REFEREE is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skillful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'—*Times*.

should recommend to the perusal of all ; in fact the information therein conveyed is quite essential to those of either sex who contemplate marriage.—*Record.*

* Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance) had he possessed such a book at this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society.—*Dispatch.*

The diffidence of fear and exposure, consequent on these reflections, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the constitution.

work and powers of life. It is hoped the perusal of this
work will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead
them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save
them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst
long enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

Lasting benefits can only be reasonably expected at the
hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, de-
parting from the routine of general practice, devotes the
whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable
neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their
fruitless attempts at cure by mercury and other coun-
ter-irritants, have rendered the disease almost invin-

From the great extent of Dr. BARKER's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Venereal and Scorbatic eruptions, &c., of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the peculiarities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain ten shillings in cash, or by Post Office Order, payable at the General Post-office, for which advice and medicine will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.

At home for consultation, daily, from ten till one, and
four till eight (Sundays excepted), unless by previous ar-
rangement.

**PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, INDIGESTION, DE-
BILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c.**

DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS
(of which there are useless imitations under other
names) are the only medicine that can be relied upon to
cure the above diseases, and to purify the blood, and
strengthen the system.

other means had failed, and are now established by the consent of the FACULTY as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the above dangerous complaints, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, wise, which, it is neglected, frequently ends in stone of the bladder, and a lingering death. It is an established fact that most cases of gout and rheumatism occurring after middle age, are combined with decaying urine, how necessary it is then, that persons thus afflicted should attend to the state of their urine. By the subsequent action

to these important matters by the salutary action of these pills on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of these organs.

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s. 14d., 2s., 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, through all Medicine Vendors, or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Barker, 48 Liverpool street, King's-cross, London.

TESTIMONIALS AND CASES.

To prove the genuineness of which Dr. B. solicits inquiry from the persons themselves.

Thomas Chaffy, Butterleigh, Tiverton, had, from an apparent complication of disorders kept his bed for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neighbourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 6d. box of these pills; long before they were finished he was enabled to 'walk out and about,' and is now happy in adding his testimony to their astonishingly wonderful

Robert Johnson, Ludlam-street, Bradford:—Your valuable pills have so improved my friend in Scotland that he has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels assured will cure him; you can use our names as you think proper, that other sufferers may be convinced of their value.—Direct to Mr. John Farquhar, weaver, &c., Kinross, Scotland.

Mr. J. Higham, Darwell:—I am happy to say that the person, though he has taken only one box, is a wonderful deal better, and will recommend them to any one so suffering.

N.B.—Persons wishing to consult the Doctor, in any case, may do so by enclosing 10s. by Post Office order, payable at the General Post Office, or otherwise, with a detail of the symptoms, &c., for which Advice and Medicine will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.
Address, Alfred Barker, M.D., 48 Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Hours, 10 till 1, and 4 till 8. Sundays excepted, unless by previous arrangement.

Government interfere, especially with them? Let them take their answer: The land is not theirs, in the same sense as a man's labour or skill is his. The land is only their's as a trust, created by law, not by Nature; and when they abuse that trust, the law must interpose, to make them feel that they have duties as well as rights. The occupier, in such a country as Ireland especially, is not free to take their land or let it alone. He must either take it or starve; and that necessity enables them to impose such unwholesome terms as their avarice, and their love of power, may please to dictate, and to make the peasant their slaves. Such a power is not fit to be entrusted to such men as landlords have proved themselves to be: it is unfavourable to the independence, the prosperity, and the morality of a people, and, therefore, the law ought to interfere. And, further, that the law is not called on to interfere especially with them. It has been compelled to interpose between grasping manufacturers, and crushed factory operatives; between grasping usurers and reckless borrowers; and not one of those classes is more avaricious, or so unable, to make fair terms for themselves, as the Irish peasant—not one has by its tyranny so called for restraint, as the Irish landlord. And let them take heed, too, that the law must, sooner or later, interfere, or lose its force, and leave the task to other hands, which would, perhaps, deal with them less tenderly than any Tenant Right League is likely to do. The trust may not only be limited, it is possible that it may be abolished.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVOLUTIONS.

A short time ago the prospects of the progressive party on the continent were by no means brilliant. It would seem as though the tide was turning in favour of democracy. The small state of Hesse Cassel had a revolution, which embodied a principle, and sets an example well worth the earnest study of all who hold the opinion, that oppression can only be quenched in blood. There are far more effective weapons for its destruction, than any to be found stored up in arsenals, or fabricated in the manufactories of cannon, muskets, powder, balls, and bayonets. It is true that those latter are more impromptu, and appear to succeed more rapidly; but what is rapidly won is as easily and speedily lost. All noble and permanent growths are slow. Hesse Cassel secured a constitution twenty years ago, when the revolution of 1830 sent CHARLES IX. on his travels, and placed a CITIZEN KING on a throne, surrounded with republican institutions in France. The steady, slow, but sure genius of our German cousins has, since that time, mastered the art of constitutional governments, and when the ELECTOR, under his natural instinct for despotic domination, stimulated by Austria, and the contemplation of rampant absolutism, made an attempt to subvert the constitution the other day, he signally failed. Upon a small scale, the story is that of our CHARLES I. He was determined that he would not rule through a Parliament, nor would he be dependent on monies granted by the representatives of the people. He called to his assistance an unscrupulous and unprincipled fellow, who rejoiced in the euphonious name of HASSENFELG, and having delayed the assembling of the legislative body until the time they should have adjourned, asked for a grant of money in a lump. The Legislature constitutionally asked for a constitutional budget, whereupon ELECTOR and Minister rode the high horse, declared the capital in a state of siege, proclaimed military law, ordered the journals to be seized, and played the other pranks which we are so familiar with, upon a larger scale, elsewhere. The cool constitutionalists of Hesse Cassel, however, did not trouble themselves to fly to arms. They refused the supplies. They appealed to the constitution against both the ELECTOR and Minister, and finally, in company with another HANNA, these soundboreds were obliged, without a shot being fired, to decamp with a speed, and in a panic, which throws even the late "MR. SMITH," of the Tuilleries into the shade. As to HASSENFELG, it appears that the poor wretch will not even be allowed the *clat* of being a political offender. In his endeavour to escape, he was arrested on a charge of forgery, and will be tried as a common criminal. Verily, if the people everywhere knew how to husband their strength, and "take it coolly," it would be an easy matter to dispose of the few tyrants and their tools who domineer over them.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON appears to have made but a sorry investment of the £100,000 bribe for his complicity in disfranchising one-half of the electors who placed him in the Presidential chair. After his two tours, he has returned to Paris out of pocket and "out of luck." Another quasi royal "progress" to the south, with the usual stereotyped triumphal arches, manufactured speeches, and all the rest of the unreal phantasmagoria "got up" to imitate veritable public opinion, was projected—it is said, absolutely determined upon. But travelling expenses in that style are high, and the purse of our "ex-special" is low. He has "run the length of his tether" at present, and the not overbright idea of Napoleoning France by *fetes* and receptions, is doomed to failure for want of money. Nor is it very likely that the parties who support him in power merely as a warming-pan for their own more cherished pets—either Bourbon or Orleanist—will grant another "dotation" to be spent in like manner. They have fulfilled their part of the compact in the conspiracy against the Constitution. The money has been paid, and the would-be Censur or Emperor has no further pecuniary claim upon them. As to personal or political claims, it is well known that not one of those who for the last twenty years have wielded political power in France, ever recognised them on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON. They looked upon his candidature for the office of Chief Magistrate, simply in the light of a very ridiculous joke, and must, no doubt, have been equally surprised and chagrined when the man they had looked upon as a political imbecile was made the "trump card" for the time being. If they have since tolerated his continuance in that position, it was simply because they believed that it gave time for the ripening of their plots for the restoration of the respective dynastic branches to which they are attached. Taking the actual state of affairs at the present moment in France, its aspect is, we think, favourable to sound political progress. We do not see anything that seriously menaces the existence, and the gradual consolidation of the Republic, through that best of all modes, the training of the whole people in the art of practically and peaceably acting in conformity with prescribed constitutional formulae. There is no doubt that a host of rival pretensions are eagerly watching for an opportunity of breaking through the barriers which at present surround the Republic, and again making the government of France monarchical; but the obstacles to their success are of a much more tangible and formidable nature than at any former period of the struggle of the French people for popular self-government. The previous revolutions in which they have been engaged may not have produced all the results that were anticipated, but they have, at all events, interposed such obstacles to the safe or permanent re-establishment of monarchy, that that contingency has almost ceased to remain within the list of probabilities. In the first place, we observe, with great satisfaction, that something like local political action, independent of Paris and those who

in that city have been accustomed to move the wires, is beginning to show itself. The appeal to the Conseils Généraux to pronounce on the desirability on a revision of the constitution, which was intended to favour the projects of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and possibly enable him to seize a permanent position by a *coup d'état*, has not only failed in that respect, but has, we hope, laid the foundation of a new political regime in France. Their decision has been by no means so distinct as it was expected to be. The statistical resume of their conclusions exhibits every variety of opinion; and taking the whole together, although a considerable number have pronounced in favour of some revision of the constitution, even those councils uniformly suggest, that any revision must be made within the limits of the constitution, and by constitutional means. Here then we have a direct and gratifying refutation to the repeated assertions of the correspondents of such journals as the *Times*, *Chronicle*, et sui generis *omne*, that the people of France were surprised into the adoption of a Republican form of Government by a small set of enthusiasts, or worse, who had no real support or sympathy from the mass of the French people. The question has been deliberately and completely tested, under every advantage, on the Royalist side. M. CARRIER and his police have violently and unconstitutionally suppressed every vestige of popular liberty. The liberty of public meeting, of petition, of the Press—all the outlets, in short, of public opinion have been stopped up as far as the Elysée; its instruments and its abettors could effect that object. The Republican party have been exiled, fettered, and gagged in every possible shape; and yet what is the end of the Royalist appeal under such cowardly circumstances? The general effect of these municipal decisions is, that although they would gladly see improvements of details, they advise a firm hold on the main body of the Constitution. This is a very different judgment from the one wishfully anticipated by the Napoleonicists. It is gratifying, not more on account of the immediate result, than the fact, that these Councils have shown both the capacity and the will to grapple with the political questions of the day. The nearer Republican France approaches in this respect to Republican North America, the greater guarantee is there for the permanence of Republican institutions. But, besides this new and powerful obstruction to the success of any of the plotters against the Constitution, there is almost an insurmountable one in the Constitution itself. It creates by one Legislative Chamber, and enacts that no organic changes shall be effected in its provisions, except upon the sanction of the Assembly, at three successive deliberations, to be conducted at one month's distance from each other, and decided, in each case, by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the House.

This introduces a totally new element into the existing game of politics in France. If there is to be another revolution, it must be one of Force, for avowedly selfish and dynastic purposes. The old system of two Chambers, which gave NAPOLEON the means of achieving these objects by fraud, is destroyed. On the three occasions when the late EMPEROR made the Constitution the means of elevating himself, and nullifying its own enactments, the Upper and Smaller Chamber was the immediate instrument by which he effected his object. But the "nephew of his uncle" has no such dangerous weapon in his hands, even if he had the daring genius and the iron will to use them, which, in the former case, invested their possessor with the imperial purple. In the 750 members of the Legislative Assembly we doubt if a single score can be found to lend themselves to the advancement of LOUIS NAPOLEON's interests, except with a view to their own. Every party but his is represented there, and although the factions are numerically the majority when united against the Republicans, yet, as a party, the latter are the strongest body in the chamber. The differing and contradictory objects which each of these factions have in view, will prevent them from cordially uniting for the destruction of the Republic, until they think that some one of them has a clear chance of a majority; and the moment they had achieved their point, they would find themselves opposed by all the other parties, and of course a minority for all practical purposes of Government.

Upon a review of all the facts, we are impressed with the belief, that the French Republic is in no immediate danger, and that the longer it lasts the less likely are any attempts against its integrity to succeed. If it can by any means be maintained, the future is full of hope for Europe. A Republic of 30,000,000 is utterly incompatible with the maintenance of despotism like Austria and Russia on the same continent.

MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1850.

FOR THE WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.
Received by W. RIDER, Esq., Fleet Street 15—W. Breach, Leves 6d—Chorley Branch, per W. Wilkinson 10s—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 2s—Chafford, near Tunbridge Wells, per A. Warren 5s.

Received by W. Rider, Esq., 15, F. 6d
TO LIQUIDATE THE DEBT DUE TO MR. O'CONNOR, ON ACCOUNT OF OAKUM PICKING.

Received by W. RIDER, Esq., Whittington and Cat 3d.
FOR RED REPUBLICANS.

Received by W. RIDER, Esq., Leves 6d.
FOR THE IRISHMAN NEWSPAPER.

Received by W. RIDER, Esq., Whittington and Cat 6d.
THE CASE OF THOMAS JONES.

Received by JOHN ASHOTT, Esq., a Friend, per Mr. Martin 6d
Collected at the King and Queen, Foley Street 3d—J. L. 11s—A few Red, per W. Moore 2s—H. Hamer, Radcliffe Bridge 6d—F. Hamer, Radcliffe Bridge 6d—A Working Man, Radcliffe Bridge 1s.

DEADLY ACCIDENT AT MALTA.—A serious accident happened on the 10th of September, after a match on the Picta, partly owing to bad horsemanship and hard riding, and partly to the incomplete state of the carriage. The carriage, which was covered with loose stones, went over the side of the carriage, and the driver, Mr. C. B. Parke, a Royal Marine, belonging to her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon* (a nephew of Colonel Parke, C.B., one of her Majesty's aides-de-camp), was thrown from his horse, and received so severe a contusion in the head as to bring on frightful convulsions and total insensibility, though no limbs were fractured. Happening to be riding towards St. James, an anti-surgeon of the same vessel, Mr. Culhane, who immediately bled him on the spot, and had him forthwith conveyed to the civil hospital at Floriana (about half a mile off) on a sofa, where every aid that art could suggest was immediately rendered, and, after sitting up with him throughout the night, his brother officers had the satisfaction of seeing the sufferer gradually return to consciousness. On the morning of the 15th he was sufficiently recovered to be carried in a cot on board the *Bellerophon*, which left on the following day for England. Taken from the hospital where so many cases of Asiatic cholera have been treated, the contagionists attribute to this circumstance the sad break out of the disease on board the *Bellerophon* immediately after.

A WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Some time ago, whilst Madame de Caumont Laforce, a lady of property, of Paris, was in country, one of her domestics, aided by two other persons, stole the whole of the splendid furniture of her hotel, worth nearly 80,000 francs, to be taken to the Hotel des Commissaires priuers, and sold by auction. The price realised was only 6,000 francs. With this sum, added to a large sum in gold, a quantity of jewellery, and other valuable objects, the three thieves, George Dehan, Nicholas Veremete, and a young woman, named Francois Bernard, took their departure from Havre on board the *Nicholas*, for New York. As soon as they were on board, warrants were issued for their arrest, and the ship was stopped by the French Consul at New York, to arrest the thieves, on their arrival at that city. These instructions reached New York by the English steamer before the *Nicholas*. The French Consul, St. Nicholas, and the three thieves were captured, and their property, at some distance from the land. They are to be brought to France for trial. Part of their booty will be restored to the owner.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—The mining industry of this country (at all times a sufferer by the unwise competition which has prevailed among the workmen on the one hand, and secondly, from the practice of the coalowners in underselling each other at the various markets), is at present threatened with an extensive and organised plan to carry out the principle of cheapness (we may anticipate) the usual results, namely, reduced prices for working, and consequently lower wages for the poor collier.

To any unprejudiced or disinterested parties who may have read a book published by W. Laird, Esq., addressed to the Christian community, and entitled *Liverpool on the export trade*, the above specified results will be obvious, inasmuch as the writer does not blink the matter, but at once admits that the plan projected will benefit the proprietors of the docks immensely, and insure a successful competition with all other coal-shipping ports.

To the capitalists of one side of our island who may be benefited at the expense of the same order on the eastern side, this project may be applied, and would warrant an assumption of its practicability and success. But what will be the position of the working miners in both the western and eastern sides, or of any other who may be within the range of the direct effects of such competition? They may well exclaim, with the frogs in the fable, "gentlemen, this may be pleasing to you, but it is death to us."

Sir, the attention of the great body of miners must necessarily be directed to the question. Something must be done to stop the downward course of wages; to prevent the coal-owners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Northumberland, Durham, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and of Scotland and Wales, by their insane mania for cheapness and underselling each other, depriving the industrious collier of his few remaining comforts, or of the chance to better his condition and elevate himself and family in the social scale. The first step in the right direction is an organisation of the whole Mining body. To this point, then, I would direct their attention, and with pleasure present to their notice the well-timed example of the men of Nottinghamshire, who, it will be seen, by the following digest of their proceedings, have taken the proper steps to save themselves from the evil consequences of continued competition.

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Freeman

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—Another case has fallen into the hands of the formidable Whigs. The *Mait* announces the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Stropford, Lord Bishop of Meath. This melancholy event took place yesterday, the 18th inst., at Ardaraean, his lordship's residence in the county Meath. The deceased prelate was vated from the archdeaconry of Armagh to that of Meath during the viceroyalty of Earl de Dr. Stropford has been long labouring under the effects of disease of the head.

The HARVEST.—It is curious to observe that the general tone, from despondency to confidence, manifested in many of the reports from the counties respecting the produce of the potato and the crops. The *Dumfriesshire*, for instance, remarks that many of the large cultivators who, during the past week, have been raising the early-potatoes, declare that there does not appear to be one-fourth of the gross produce affected by dis-ease, whilst some descriptions are most abundantly and prime in quality. The same journal states that

exceed an average, and that wheat is much superior to the very deficient crop of last year." The *24th* *shannon herald* contains an equal gratifying account of the crops in the county Donegal. That journal says:—"Disease in the potato is stayed; and, although escaped the blight continue safe, and but partially injured are not getting worse, other crops are excellent." The *farmers* reports from that county that the farmers are sending their potatoes to market "because they fit to keep," in consequence of which they have

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.—The *Banner of the North* reports a dullness in the staple trade of the northern province, owing to the very high price of the material in this as well as in the cotton manufactures. The complaints on this subject are increasing, whilst the most strenuous efforts are made to augment the supply of flax by extended cultivation in the southern and western counties.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The Council of the "Tenant League," held at Drogheda, on the 10th inst., was attended by 100 persons, and was presided over by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, M. P. for Drogheda. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, who read a letter from the Council of the League, dated the 10th inst., and in which the Council expressed their regret at the result of the meeting held at Drogheda, on the 10th inst., and in which the Council expressed their regret at the result of the meeting held at Drogheda, on the 10th inst.

have been agreed to, and which set out by statute that the object of the Tenant League is to draw the attention of the Legislature to the present state of the law, as it affects the relation of landlord and tenant, and to pray for an amelioration of that law upon such grounds as men of reason and experience may approve." It then disclaims "all right or pretension of right to represent the people, or the number of the people," and proceeds:—"The Tenant League professes to be, and is an independent association of peaceful subjects."

common sense of the sufferings under which themselves, in common with the rest of the intricate people are suffering, and by the operation which the agricultural population is fast resolving itself into the three classes of frightened emigrants, imprisoned paupers, and dismayed inhabitants united also by a common desire to apply powers and faculties to the discovery of some potent remedy for this national affliction; united in common belief that this remedy lies in a careful, impartial, and perfectly honest revision of that

by which (aided by accidental circumstances) tenantry have been unjustly subjected to an limited power in the hands of the landlord finally united by a firm determination to ex- this evil and all its concomitants, and by a legal and constitutional effort to seek a re- while the country retains the power of recovery.

* * * * * To stop the flight of the wor- swarm from the invaded hive, to unite them and also that is sound and virtuous in the commu- into one grand association whose object is a national legal and constitutional.

undoubted, legal, and constitutional extension of the
undoubted right, of her Majesty's subjects of every
realm—to petition her Majesty and both houses of
Parliament for the redress of what they feel to be a
pernicious public grievance, exercising this
undoubted right with the most scrupulous observance
of every existing law, and with a sincere determi-
nation to propagate peace, harmony, and good will
in the room of bloodshed, controversy, and rancor.
It is also stated that there is to be a council of
persons to be nominated, in the first instance,
general meeting of the League, and means are

taken by the council to collect the sum of £100 to carry on the operations of the League. *Nation* gives the opinions of Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., and Sir Coler O'Loghlin, on a case submitted to them, as to the legality of the rules.

CARRYING AWAY CROPS. The *Newry Examiner* contains the following:—"Great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Mellifont Townley Hall since Monday last, in consequence a large quantity of corn which had been under

An investigation was held at the petty session court at Wednesbury last night, when the following cases were heard:

GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.—The vacancy in the roll of stipendiary magistrates has been filled up by the appointment to the place of a brother of the Hon. Francis Scully, one of the members of the council of Tipperary, and a general supporter of the present government.

bered Commission Court during the week ending the 17th instant, including one from the trustee of the late Earl of Blessington, making a total of

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT!—The Cork Examiner contains the following account of the capture of a sea serpent at Youghal, which has been furnished that journal by Mr. William Lincham of the drainage works:—"For the last three years a work of great magnitude has been carried on here, under the Drainage Commissioners, which had for its object the recovering a large tract of land from the

and donkeys have been employed there raising it both ends an immense mound which was to be united at the centre, for the total exclusion of the waters. Latterly this has been drawn into a narrow channel, and the rush of waters through it at each tide was really terrific. Boats going up the river have been whirled into it with a violence that defied all the exertions of the rovers. On Tuesday last all was in readiness for the final closing of the gap—planks, piles, boats, and rafts, kelp with grey stones. As Mr. Layne took the

tending engineer, was standing on the extreme end of the pier, looking out over the water, ordering the men, a mighty animal, to move up to the harbour, its head about ten feet above the surface of the water, and its flaring eyes turning quickly in all directions. It was a famous sea serpent. On reaching that point of the channel opposite the works (it was then nearly low tide) the animal seemed to feel and to like the strong current, and it glided in on its surface through the gap with a majesty which no words can adequately describe. The men working there were

some seconds, struck dumb with amazement, those at the extreme points near the water felt the quick influence of an electric shock as the monster glided by. 'Come, boys,' said the engineer, 'recovering his presence of mind, "let us push him to the work, and the lad is secured." Night and even Sunday, did they labour incessantly, filling up the gap, while the monster was performing strange evolutions in the still water inside. The lake was the large sluice opened to let out the contents and gradually more left bare the scaly surface. Monday morning, the 23rd.

of the serpent. On Monday morning Ed and his wife were out on the beach. Ed was dead on the dry slab, and the men of the vessel carried it off in pieces to Mr. Verling's establishment, where it is at this moment being converted into oil. And thus the great sea serpent is no more. Should any one doubt the truth of the above statement, let him but visit this place, and he can convince himself. He will find the gap closed; the immense strand perfectly dry; and that part of the beach where the serpent died still bearing marks of the monster's last fearful struggles."

It would appear, however, from the follow-

communication, addressed to the Waterford News, that there must be some mistake in the above circumstantial details on the day after the monster is stated to have been converted into oil, he mentions "sporting his figure" in the Waterford rivers.

"Whatever doubts may have been hitherto entertained regarding the existence of this strange animal, his sudden and unmistakable appearance on our river places the matter beyond all controversy. He was seen on Tuesday last at the Slip by a number of reapers, who, in their anxiety to escape, f

their brogues and walloo into the water. The fellows were terribly alarmed, and I regret to that one of them is suffering acutely from an attack of nervous fever. Their relation of the occurrence is characteristic of the men, and no naturalist can describe the proportions of this wonderful monster in clearer or more forcible terms than are employed by these rude children of nature." The following letter appears in the *Cork Examiner* of Monday:

"Sir,—I understand that a correspondent of yours has seen the sea serpent (who was so condescending to my acquaintance) in the neighbourhood of the

as to throw on board his boat a few shells (shells
bait), and is most anxious to confer with Mr. R.
W. Travers, said to be of this village, whose name
figured in the *Constitution*, on the 29th. And
on the 4th September. I beg to assure you that there
is no such person as Roger W. Travers residing

forth the evils under which the ball-less labour, and praying for an inquiry, and that it would introduce a bill to remedy them. Mr. Harpender, however, after a speech from the West, the memorial was unanimously adopted, the meeting then separated.

AMERICA BOASTS of another "grand invention in gas-lighting." Poor and cheap gas is said to be produced by inserting into a red-hot retort a cylinder filled with naphtha, which is instantly changed into permanent gas of twice the den-

Police.

front room saw the legs of a man under the door. She then left the room and ran down stairs man following, and when she opened the door to give an alarm, he rushed past her into the street. She followed, crying "Stop the thief!" and the prisoner was soon apprehended. Burrell sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS ON THE POLICE.—C. James Ashman was charged with assaulting

most violent nature on the police.—The ev-
ident to show that at two on Friday morning
prisoner was lying drunk on the doorway of a
in Montague-square, and that on his being
into custody he kicked and struck two cons-
of the D division. He offered a most deter-
resistance, as it required the united efforts of
officers to convey him to the station-house.
was convicted in the penalty of 40s., and in d

AN UNDUPTFUL SON.—B. Sprai was charged with threatening to do some grievous bodily harm to his father Mr. G. Sprai, upholsterer, Brook Grosvenor-square.—Mr. Sprai said he was informed that his son had a pair of pistols and a sword concealed in his bed-room, and from his

past conduct fearing some mischief was com-
plained he went into his room and requested
the weapons given up to him. His son re-
sponded and drew the sword upon him when he tried
to open the pistol drawer, swearing that had the
plaintiff been loaded he would have shot him. The
plaintiff added that his son was idle and won-

nothing. He had already shot two of his sons and a boy.—The son said they were three accidents. The pistols and sword he only kept for his amusement.—Mr. Hardwick ordered him to give two sureties to keep the peace for six months.

A **LIONESS FOR THE QUEEN**.—Among the sengers by the Madrid, which arrived on Monday at Southampton with the Peninsular mail, was a fine young lioness, about a twelvemonth old, from Lisbon, and which has arrived in this country as a present from the Queen of Portugal to the Queen of England. The lioness was in a large wooden cage, and was so tame that it lay down

A RANGE of three iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been

INFUX OF SHIPPING.—On Monday an immense fleet of merchantmen, upwards of 150 in number, arrived off Gravesend. On Sunday and Saturday the arrival of homeward ships that had been detained in the Channel wind-bound some for

weeks, were equally numerous. At the different wharfs, docks, and river quays, the great activity is observable.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday a excursion train from Oxford and Banbury brought 1,000 persons up to Paddington. The one from London on Sunday took 1,200 and returned

CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Understand that Sir Denis Le Marchant will succeed to the late Mr. Ley as Clerk of the House of Commons, on a reduced salary of £2,000 per annum. Mr. Booth, the examiner of recognisances, and counsel to the Speaker, is likely to succeed.

Denis Le Marchant as legal secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Booth's office will be published. These changes will cause a considerable saving.

Mr. PAINE, who says that he can extract gas from water, is spoken of by one of the American papers as "the gentleman who has discovered the new

The Duke of Cambridge's "monumental contract" declare in their prospectus that "the life and fortune of the deceased were devoted to the protection and affectionate care of the sick and afflicted." What an extravaganza!

A MONUMENT is about to be erected at Leeds in memory of the late Mr. Baines, who formerly presented that borough in parliament. He was father of the Chief Commissioner of Poor Law

THE AMOUNT realised for the charity, at the Gloucester Musical Festival, during the four performances, was £862 6s. 6d. Last year's entire sum was £883 14s.

The Gazette

From the Gazette of Tuesday, September 20th.

BANKRUPTS.

Martin Bakewell, Manchester, size manufacturer—Richard Battersby and James Telford, Liverpool, founders—John Jowett and Thomas Jowett, Coalbrookdale, grocers—William Lupton Lowe, Salford, Lancashire.

Occasional notices of the following persons are given in the
 Commercial-road East, wine and spirit merchant—Vernon
 Richards, Devonport, printer—Joseph Seelie, Free-
 street, Horslydown, rectifier—James Taylor, Rod-
 cotton spinner.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct 15. J. Chisholm and W. Chisholm, Dorking, S.
 and Ludgate-hill, City, wholesale perfumers—Oct.

D. W. Desforges, Alford, Lincolnshire, brick-
 maker—Oct. 13, Sarah Pattison, Winchester, glazier—Oct.
 13, Robinson and E. Moore, Alverthorpe-with-Thornes,
 shire, spinners—Oct. 15. C. Smith, Enfield, Mid-
 dlesex, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.
 William Anderson, Arbroath, ship builder—John
 Anderson, Dundee, merchant—Robert Walker, Kilma-
 rnoke, draper.

From the Gazette of Friday, September 26
BANKRUPTS.
 Richard Wilson Jewison and Edward Atkinson of
 lotte-terrace, New-cutt, Lambeth, linen drapers—
 Walker, of 3, Philpot-lane, merchant — Henry
 Farrer, of 23, Old Fish-street, wine merchant—Frederic
 Vines and Thomas Kitelee, of the Steam Mills.

Greenwich, millers—James Bennett, of Hay-hill, Berks-square, builder—William Pike, of Reading, Berks, a tobacco-nist—William Huntley, of 29, Hart-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler—Samuel France, of Broad-street, grocer—Benjamin Hopkinson Bates, of Liverpool, a merchant—James Atkinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a tualler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
Alexander Hector, of Kyrkside, near Montrose, s
fisher—Alexander Green, of Aberdeen, saddler—
Smith, late of Deanston, Esquire—John Hood, of P
brazier—Robert Harris, of Glasgow, shawl warehouse
—George McKemie, of Glasgow, miller—James Pa
of Edinburgh, printer

MARKETS, &c.
CORN.
MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 25. — Owing to the
arrival of many of the staple in consequence of the

...sustained on Saturday by the falling in of the walls
adjoining warehouse destroyed by the late fire, the
ness on our market was in a very unsettled state.
There was, however, a good show of wheat samples
Essex and Kent, the best qualities of which sold
readily at last Monday's prices. Fine foreign wheat
tained its value, but the demand was very limited. The
flour was rather saleable on rather better terms

peas were dull sale and rather cheaper. Grey peas
and wanted. In barley, malt, and beans, no altera-
Oats were in large supply and met a slow sale on
easier terms to the buyers.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) September 21. — We had
supply of wheat this morning, but only thin of other
—Wheat sold from 4s 6d to 6s 0d; oats 2s 4d to
barley 3s 9d to 4s; beans 4s 8d to 4s; 6d per bush

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 23.—The arrivals of fresh up from our northern grazing districts were what less than those reported on Monday last; nevertheless the bullock supply was seasonably extensive, and may add of fair average quality. Owing to the change of weather, and to the heaviness in the demand at New

and Leadenhall, the beer trade flourished exceedingly and, in some instances, prices declined 2d per 8lbs. w effecting a clearance. There was a slight decrease supply of sheep, all breeds of which came to hand in condition. Generally speaking, the mutton trade was in the extreme. Prime old Downs, from their sces produced last week's currencies—viz., from 8s 10d to 8lbs. We were heavily supplied with calves, owing which the veal trade was unprofitable and the question

way 2d per 8lbs. Prime small porkers moved off slow at late rates. Large hogs were very dull.
Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the official).—Beef 2s 8s 8d; mutton 2s 10d to 4s 0d; veal 2s 8d to 4s 0d; pork 8s 2d to 4s 0d.
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 23.—In beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; large 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 2s 0d to 2s 2d.

WOOL.
CITY, Monday, September 25.—The imports of wool from London last week were small, comprising 1,300 bales

Sydney, and 96 from Germany. The public sales of the bales colonial, 165 East Indian, and 851 foreign, having been brought to a close, after lasting since the 22nd ult., the series comprised 20,530 bales of Australian, 16,150 of Phillip, 4,993 of Van Diemen's Land, 1,990 of South Australian, 27 of New Zealand, and 5,697 of Cape. The sales of wools throughout have been marked with great animosity, and without much fluctuation in price, and the sales of

closed very fully supporting the average rates through-
which are considered to be a material advance of
prices of the late series of June and July.

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of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'DONOGHUE, Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RUSSELL, at the Office, in the same street and parish.—Sat. September 28th, 1850.