

My Dear Friends,
On Thursday last, I went to see an estate that was advertised to be sold at Marsh Gibbon, near Bicester in Buckinghamshire, and as the capability of the soil has been a matter much disputed by persons who know no more about it than I do, and as it is a subject upon which of all others you should be thoroughly informed, and as one fact is worth a thousand arguments and ten thousand vague assertions, I shall recount some facts which I saw and some that I learned in my drive from Aylesbury to Bicester, a distance of seventeen miles, and you will understand that mine are facts, unlike the fabricated conversations of the League, manufactured between steam-hoat passengers and free traders, and not one of which ever really occurred. I have the vulgar habit of picking up information from any source, and as I went in a gig and found my driver to be a very shrewd fellow, I will recount the information that I gathered from him and through him. His name is Henry Turnham, he is boots and "second turn" at the White Hart Hotel, Aylesbury. There is chapter and verse for the curious. I asked him what the usual rate of wages was in the county district; he told me it was 8s. a-week, and was low in consequence of the introduction of agricultural machinery, such as threshing and winnowing machines, and that the trials for machine-breaking had been dreadful. At that time there were so many labourers in prison, that they were obliged to send to the gaols in the morning to pick out those that were least against to "milk the cows." I'm sorry they did not allow them to milk them themselves; but you see they can't do so much without them. That's what I say, not even so much without them. A first cousin of his, William Turnham, I think was one of three who were transported, they were made an example of because they carried guns. He was a capital workman, remarkably quiet and very much liked by his employers, he got fourteen years, and returned from the thieves' colony six weeks ago with eight hundred pounds, (I wonder how long he would be making that among the honest gentlemen at home!) and was now about taking one of the farms of two hundred acres where the machines had been destroyed. You see how money makes the man, and how its influence covers the law's condemnation, as well as a multitude of sins. When we got to a village called Wadon about six miles from Aylesbury, I saw a vast number of men working as if for their very lives, in a very large field, and in their shirt sleeves. I said, "That's a proper farmer; he digs his land and employs plenty of men." He smiled, and replied, "Sir, those are all farming for themselves; that's a large piece of ground that the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Latimer, took from a farmer that was letting it get bad, and he let it out to the poor at the same rent as the farmer paid. "God Almighty bless that clergyman," said I. "Well, and does it produce more now?" "More, sir," said he, "aye more than six times as much; they are obliged to dig it, and it's the cleanest and best bit of land for miles round." "Well," said I, "are they fond of the clergyman?" "Yes, they are, I often drive him, and he's as nice a gentleman to speak to as ever I sat alongside; he says he's very much pleased with his flock. I used to go to his church, and he has two for one now on Sundays, and they're so respectable looking. Indeed," he continued, "you may see the people running in all directions in summer time, when they're done work for the farmers, and going till dark and almost before light to work for themselves." "Well," said I, "if there was a disturbance again would they attack their clergyman?" "No, indeed," said he, "but they'd fight for him—I don't say the farmers would, but all the poor of the parish would, and the shopkeepers of Wadon ought, for there's a great improvement in their shops." "Now," said I, "do they pay more attention to what he says on Sunday?" "Yes, sir, to be sure they do, when they know that he's for their good." It was half-past ten when I passed, and on my return they were all working away, and my sorrow, as I was driving to catch the train, I could not go amongst them to cheer them, and join in thanksgiving to a minister of God's religion. I have often said give me, a thousand times give me, the city with its church steeples, in preference to the city with its chimneys. When did you ever hear of a cotton lord letting land to the poor. The way to the farm I was about to inspect was intricate, and lay through bye-roads, and when within about a mile and a half of the place I stopped and called at a cottage on the roadside, where I found a strapping looking fellow between thirty and forty, with a charming smiling countenance, and dressed in a blue smock frock, who answered and offered to accompany me to the farm. And now you shall have his history from his own lips. The farm was a common, recently enclosed. My guide's name is Thomas Cater. Before the common was entirely stolen the farmers leased it out in small lots, and Thomas Cater took four acres in the rough, with fuzee and all sorts of rubbish; (I give you his own words), he took the four acres at a rent of £5 a year, or £1 5s. an acre—be breast-ploughed and burnt it, and in two years and a half he made it so good that the farmers took it from him AS HE'D WORK NOWHERE ELSE—he had the best crops in the parish, and when they took it he would gladly have given £2 10s. an acre, or double rent for it, that is double what they charged him, which in its then state was much more than it was worth. He built a house, but luckily for him not on the common, as that would have gone, but a mile and a half away from his work. Now make a sum of this return from 4 acres of common for two years and a half. He lived and supported his family and built a house, and he would not give his four acres for £10 a year, that is £3 a year for ever over and above the too high rent; £3 a year at 4 per cent. is worth £125, so besides living and building a house, this man had earned £125, or £50 a year for two years and a half, while the wages he could earn, and out of which he should live, but never could build a house, was 8s a week, or allowing 10s.—and to work every day in the year—£26 a year. Again, the two years and a half was all labour and expense, every other year it would have been twice, three, ten times as productive. Now who would work for a master, when he can work for himself. Well, exactly opposite the farm, at the other side, I saw a man and two children, of about the respective ages of 6 and 7 working away, when Thomas Cater said smilingly, Look at them. Who are they, said I. Why, said he, that's the 43 acres that 12 of us took there at 30s an acre, and that man is working on his own, and the youngsters are picking cotton grass and weeds to burn; and they are so used to it, that they'd do as much as the man. Are they ever sick? said I. Sick, he replied with a laugh, not they indeed, you'd see them crawling about there in summer before they can walk; and they get as cute as cats before they are 5, and they cry to come out. Well, I said, how much do you hold—who is your landlord, and have you a lease? I hold 5 acres at £7 10s.—Mr. Root is my landlord. We took it first for 3 years, and since then we go on from year to year. Get a lease, said I. O! the landlord is a very good man. Get the lease, I replied. I CAN'T, HE SAID. Well now, I asked, what sort of crops have you? Well, he answered, I'll tell you. There can be no difference, said he, between the two sides of the road, but the farm you're on is the best land; this year he had three quarters of wheat to the acre, and WE HAD 5 AND OVER. I then explained the disadvantage of living a mile and a half from his land, which he appeared to understand; and I also ex-

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plained the land plan, and how each cottage was on the land, and the lease for ever, and the bonus given to commence. O, said he, if I could only get that chance I'd jump for joy, WHY I'D BE A GENTLEMAN.

I had gone so far with my letter, when Mr. Wheeler arrived at Herringgate, at eight o'clock at night, with the advertisement of a farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres that was to be sold in Oxfordshire on the following day but one, and to inspect which I am obliged to start at an early hour to-morrow morning.

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

P.S.—I should tell you that I did not purchase the land at Marsh Gibbon for several reasons—firstly, it was for the most part common though good land; secondly, the best half of it was flooded in winter by the overflowing of a brook which could not be lowered to a considerable distance; thirdly, there was no sand to be had within three miles; and, fourthly, it was very swampy and unhealthy, a thing that I am particularly anxious to guard against, and, beyond a fascinating advertisement, you will see the necessity of minute inspection and enquiry before working men are located for life. Now I will briefly point out the requisites for a Chartist colony. Firstly, The land must be good and digable, and the situation healthy. Secondly, It must be within reach of good markets for the sale of produce and for labour, if those with two acres have families so large that they would feel disposed, at seasons of the year, to work for hire. Thirdly, Bricks or stone, lime and sand, must be within a convenient distance. Fourthly, Water is a great object to save the sinking of wells. Fifthly, The roads should be good, and if near a railway station, so much the better; and last, but not least in importance, immediate possession must be had. I have recently had expensive trips to visit land that I would not accept as a gift for our purpose; for instance, I never got within two miles of the estate in Devonshire that I travelled eight miles beyond Exeter to inspect. For the last three miles we climbed a rugged mountain side, like the bed of a rapid river; and when I got within two miles of the farm, I learned that the expense of bringing bricks from the only place where they could be had even, to that point, was over £2 a thousand, being more than the prime cost; that the road from that point was impassable; and that the farm, when I got there, was an unclaimed mountain; and I often said to my friend Mr. Wilkinson, who accompanied me: "I wonder what a set of Lancashire operatives would say of my judgment while they were dragging their furniture up this mountain-side, and when they got to their destination, to find themselves in a wilderness, without a town nearer than ten miles. I beg that all persons sending advertisements will make as much enquiry as possible relative to the above requisites. F. O'C.

IRELAND. NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM MCGREGOR. NO. II.

Captain Burford was punctual to his appointment, and from 9 till 12, the hour at which he bade me good night and adieu, I had learned more of Ireland and the Irish from a soldier, whose natural feelings of humanity, right, and justice, had not been surrendered to the fashion of a slavish profession, than I had gleaned from my fellow passengers, or gathered from political writers or prejudiced tourists. I have always been averse to the usual mode by which ill-bred strangers hope to bespeak their respectability, by an eternal pulling at the bell, rowing the waiters, and abusing the fare; and, therefore, my first night at an hotel in a strange country, was divested of the usual incidents of the more bustling meet with, and not unfrequently fabricate. The route pointed out by my friend, imposed upon me the necessity of being up and ready by six, the hour at which the Western Coach started, and by which Captain Burford had recommended me to travel the first few miles of my day's journey to the residence of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, there being nothing much worthy of my attention till I reached Bandon, a town about 15 miles west of the city of Cork; and from whence, after the arrival of the coach, I could comfortably manage my first day's march. Upon ordering my bill, I was much astonished at finding the car responded to by "mine host" himself at so early an hour of the morning, and I was still more astonished at finding his charges as extravagant, if not more so than I had been accustomed to at the most expensive hotels at home or abroad, and as the fare and comfort was quite equal to what I had a right to expect, I made no remark, I discharged the bill, and satisfied the numerous applicants, even to the beggars that surrounded the coach, like a perfect swarm of competitors, mounted the box, and at the word "allright," given with a rich Irish brogue, we started. Even at that early hour, every street had an appalling amount of the most squalid and miserable looking creatures that ever my eye beheld, who with anxious look surveyed those who were wending their way to their several daily avocations. The groups for the most part consisted of half-naked females, the majority of whom had an infant tied up in the tail of a tattered garment, and fastened round the neck, while they groped in the ashes and rubbish thrown from the houses in the middle of the streets, for such fragments of food as might have escaped the notice or have been beneath the acceptance of the cat or dog, and as a crust or bone was discovered by the anxious groper, it was wipped and thrust into the hand of the infant, with a smile and some endearing expression, which the ear could not catch, but which was returned by a look of something more than thankfulness by the child. My heart now became brimful of sympathy, as I surveyed this twilight midwinter population of a wealthy city, who appeared to care before the gaze of comparative respectability, and were preparing to make for some pauper haunt to wither as we passed further on, and as the day advanced, they appeared to fly in droves, where that follow-felling which makes us wondrous kind would level distinction and relieve them from scrutiny, and where they may remain unobserved until their hour came for another grope in the ashes from the merchant's SINK. When we had passed through the city, my mind was naturally bent upon what I had seen, and the thought struck me, that in my search after knowledge, such a scene had never been described by tourist, author, or historian, and I reasoned after the following manner: The historians chronicle the most ridiculous sayings of foolish monarchs, with disgusting precision, and novelists confine themselves to an over-sought description of scenery, and make their heroes and heroines as unlike human nature as possible, endowing them with supernatural virtues and courage upon the one hand, or defaming nature by portraying them as monsters and ruffians upon the other hand, thus making some envy virtues which few possess, and others practice vice which most are prone to. Surely, said I, the best read historian never could conceive such a state of things as I have just witnessed from all that I have read; true, he may be able to trace the line of Norman kings from

an usurper, and may be familiar with the leading features of their reign, and such characters as a cynic or panegyrist may think proper to paint them in; he may be acquainted with the battles fought in their time, the names of the Generals, disposition of their armies, and their victories and defeats; he may be familiar with the manners and customs of the court, and the fashions and cabals of the age; but, surely, I am not so much more ignorant than those, that what I have seen should be a startling novelty to ME, and so familiar to OUR RULERS AND AUTHORS, and the majority of well informed men as to make repetition superfluous, and surprise a just charge of ignorance.

My fellow-passengers and the passers by, I observed, took no heed of what to them appeared to be an everyday occurrence, and when we had got off the stones, and when the coachman had a moment to spare from attention to the various turns and obstructions, I said, "Pray is what I have seen in the streets a usual occurrence?" "What's that, your honour?" he replied. "Why, the multitude of starving creatures that I saw in the streets." "Ogh," he answered, "you saw nothing; if you were out about an hour sooner, you'd see them in earnest; but by the time the coach passes, the poor crayers that's naked are fit, and its only them that has some rags on them that you see." "What," I asked in amazement, "and do you mean to say that there are others more miserable and destitute than those we passed?" "Ogh, then, I'll engage but if you were coming down with me when I comes to the stables about five, that you'd think nothing of what you see, as there's scores of 'em scampering home, with hardly a tatter to cover 'em, before they'd be shamed by the people going to work." "And where," said I, "is their home?" "Wisha," said he, "wherever the poor crayers can find a bit of shelter; but I often wonder, myself, what comes of them." "But," I asked, "have you no poor laws to provide for the destitute?" "Ogh, we has poor laws to be sure, but all of them that you see has children, and the poorest of 'em would rather starve nor give 'em up." "Well but," I asked, "are they prostitutes, and have they no fathers?" "What's that?" he asked. "Why," said I, "are they bare women?" "Ogh, no, not one of them I'll be bound, the HOOBS is better off, the devil a one of THEM I'll beg, but their husbands is out in search of work, and can't get any, as the prates failed, and they try to get a morsel for the childer." "O then," I observed, "it is not a usual occurrence, but merely temporary poverty, consequent upon the failure of the potato crop." "Why, to be sure," he replied, "that makes it worse, but upon my word, in all parts I go, at all times of the year, I see plenty of them, but then this is the time when all would have work and a bit to eat, as the prates does be digging, and plentiful." By this time we had got as far as the County Gaol, a magnificent cut-stone edifice, approached by a splendid entrance, and the land in its immediate vicinity was the most green and rich-looking I had ever seen, with a river running through it, and which appeared to be covered with thistles, docks, ragweed, and all sorts of filth. Alas, said I, if the inmates of yonder prison-house had been allowed to expend their labour upon the glorious soil within two miles of the metropolis, and if the amount expended upon the prison had been applied to the erection of cottages, what a much better protection it would be for the properties of those, for invading which many a poor creature is now a branded, and perhaps irreclaimable thief, in yonder ONLY REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE. I also marvelled why the merchants' side of the city, to a distance of many miles, should present such a striking contrast with the interior; and upon putting the question to the coachman, his only reply was, "O, the quality all lives on the river on the other side." "What," then, said I, "do the merchants and quality cultivate the land so much better than the farmer?" "O no," I'll engage the devil a hands turn ever they does, but they buys all the dung in Cork, and spreads it out on the lawns, and keeps it all in meadow and for sheep." We had now arrived at the foot of a steep hill, when the guard hollowed out "pull up, Tim, the gentleman would like a walk this fine morning, to stretch their legs;" and very shortly the passengers had all alighted, when I counted twenty-two, most of them, and especially the inside passengers, respectable looking well dressed persons. When we again took our seats, I asked the coachman what description of persons his passengers consisted of, when he replied, "why, your honour, they're most of them attorneys going to the sessions of Bandon, and them inside is counsellors, the sessions is on to day." This was a welcome piece of intelligence, as it promised to afford me an opportunity of forming my own opinion of the administration of Irish justice, of which I had heard so many conflicting accounts, while the class to which my fellow passengers belonged solved the riddle of so much mirth and jocoseness in the midst of so much general suffering, as from their jokes, light-heartedness, and laughter, they, at least, appeared to have escaped the national calamity. We had now reached the half-way house between Cork and Bandon, where we changed horses, an operation of so much importance in Ireland, and which took some time, and during which the coach was literally surrounded with masses of famishing, perishing females, who, with infants tied up in the skirt of an old garment, and, in many instances, one in arms and another more standing slivering by, solicited charity in the following manner:—"Ogh wisha then may God pow down blessings on your honours heads, and give something to the poor crayers that's famishing with the hunger, and may you never know what it is to want. God knows but we haven't a bit this blessed day to put into the childer's mouths, and but their crying with the cold and hunger." This touching appeal was responded to by a vulgar joke from one of the outside passengers, which excited general laughter, and by the inside by the raising of the glasses. When I had exhausted what change I had, and in return for which I received an ample share of blessings and prayers against want, the appeal to the more hard-hearted was renewed with increased and more piteous importings as the coach was about to start, and as before was met with heartless jokes, until all hope from further prayers having failed, and as the disappointed expectants moved out of the way, they joined in a general howl of execration:—"Wisha had look to your souls, you upstart crew, but I'll be bail as long as there's a bit to be had yes! I'll not want, but ye are going to Bandon to rob the poor, and the devil go along with ye, but may be it may come to your own turn to want a day's mail yet, and then ye'll think of the poor I'll engage, when hunger comes to yer own door, God Almighty speed yer honour on the box, and may you never know distress or hunger!" All along the road on the bleak hill side I saw swarms of mud hovels without door or window, and which I supposed were intended as shelter for the shepherd and his dog while tending their mountain flocks; but which, to my surprise, the coachman informed me were the dwellings of those poor creatures, whose husbands went in search of work, and constituted the droves of beggars that everywhere assailed passengers for some relief; in many instances tramping six and seven miles in the hope of avoiding the police and of getting a penny from a coach passenger or a casual traveller. We had now reached Innishannon, a lovely village, pic-

turesquely situated on the Bandon river, in the midst of green and beautifully undulating hills, once, as I was informed, the seat of the Addeley, but now the property of a Jew, who became possessed of the whole family estate by feeding its late indolent, but yet worldly proprietor, until the proper time for foreclosing the mortgage and becoming the purchaser. From Innishannon to Bandon, the road for three miles, the whole distance, is one unbroken level, with the Bandon river running on one side, and an impending wall of oaks upon the other. At nine precisely we reached Bandon, and stopped to breakfast at the Devonshire Arms, where, as I purposed remaining for the day to attend the Court of Quarter Sessions, I took up my abode. After breakfast, I asked the waiter if there were such a thing as a newspaper to be had, when, to my great delight, he introduced me to a smart and spacious reading-room, furnished with all the London, Dublin, and provincial papers; and, as natural in my present character, the first information that I looked for was the English version of the Irish famine, and when I found the Times disengaged, I took it up, and, to my surprise and mortification, I found its columns replete with the most ridiculous editorial comments as well as approval of the conduct of the government being regulated by the strict rules of political economy with regard to the price of provisions, and I further, that in compliance with its harsh and mysterious principles, that the price of provisions had been raised by government in deference to the law by which speculation is regulated. The Morning Chronicle having a character for more liberality, I hoped to reap some consolation from that source, but was still more mortified to find it advocating Malthusian principles, which, if realized, would endanger the lives of many, and jeopardize the peace of the country in deference to the laws of political economy. I had now in three days seen and heard enough of Ireland, and the evil genius by which her destinies are swayed, to induce me to write a faithful history of that unhappy but gifted country and people. I had seen enough of Irish middlemen, barristers, and solicitors, and of the feeling of English officers and the English press to convince me that those powerful agencies, respectively and collectively, had been misused and misdirected, and out of their abuse had arisen the national character, which all would deduce from the evil propensities and barbarous habits of the people. I saw that this character was made for them by circumstances over which they had no control, and as many writers have favoured us with the history of monarchs, warriors, statesmen, and divines, I resolved upon writing a history of the cottage, uninfluenced by fear, favour, or affection, so the reader may expect, at least, a faithful if not a fascinating history of Ireland and the Irish, from an unadorned narrative of events as they strike me, allowing all to draw their own conclusions from the facts I shall state; facts which will illustrate and account for the Irish character; facts unnoticed by historians, while they constitute the very essence of nationality, but unfortunately, now-a-days, the monarch is the nation; the ministers are his panders, parliaments are his bankers, and the people are his paymasters and slaves. I was informed that sessions business would not commence till 12, and precisely at that hour I entered the Court house to witness the administration of that sacred thing called justice.

(To be continued weekly.)

THE SHOOTING UP OF HIGHLAND PASSES.—We are glad to see that the illegal attempt of the Duke of Leeds to shut up the pass to Glen Lut Beg, amid the Cairngorm mountains, has excited so much attention throughout England and Scotland. There has been a growing disposition for some years, on the part of the great Highland proprietors, and the Duke of Leeds, to whom they let their shootings, to exclude the people from the mountain paths, to which the people have as clear a right as any landlord has in his estate. Fortunately, this last attempt of the Duke of Leeds, and the odd defence made for it by the duke and his eccentric friend, Mr. Grantley Berkeley, have put matters in such a train as will bring the subject to a speedy issue. The Duke of Argyll, imitating his southern compeer, has, it seems, determined to close Glen Tilt, which he has no more right to do than any Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones of London has to take possession of the best bedroom or drawing-room of Dunkeld house. These great Nimrods have yet to learn the great fact, that in the eyes of the law their fondly cherished deer are not the property of the Duke of Argyll, but of the people; and, as the deer are clearly proved, many months ago, to be the great discomfiture of a Ross-shire laird, whose deer were very summarily despatched by a lowland farmer, now settled in Ross-shire, in whose curlew fields they had made depredations more extensive than well come. They have yet to learn an equally indisputable fact, that no landlord has any right of exclusion over the wilderness. Waste land, if not free for the people, is free for the foxes, and the Duke of Argyll, imitating his southern compeer, has, it seems, determined to close Glen Tilt, which he has no more right to do than any Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones of London has to take possession of the best bedroom or drawing-room of Dunkeld house. 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or the poor by that detestable law, which, it is to be hoped, will not be permitted to cumber the statute-book another session of Parliament.

The political world is remarkably quiet. There are a few rumours of changes at the next election, and intending candidates are already putting forth preliminary puffs and feelers. The Registration Courts seem to have attracted very little attention, and certainly have excited no interest. It is felt everywhere that the whole machinery of the humbug called the Reform Act is cumbersome and useless, and, ere long, even the lawyers and agents to whom the system of chicanery created by it has given employment, will find the game "no go." People will not pay for so dull and wretched a performance as that which usually takes place before Revising Barristers.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

A terrific hurricane at Newfoundland, which has occasioned a great destruction of life and property, and a further account of the continued sufferings of the Cape of Good Hope colonists, and the continued blunders of their incapable governors, constitute the colonial intelligence of the week. As regards the Cape, we have some hopes of being in a position to announce, in a few months hence, the commencement of a better state of things; the incapable governor having been superseded by the appointment of Sir Lewis Pottenger to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

The French journals seem to be at length tiring of the Spanish marriages' question. The concluding acts of this infamous drama we have reported in another column. We may take leave of the subject by giving the following portrait of Louis Philippe, from *Tait's Magazine*:

Louis Philippe is a *roi bourgeois* in a very different sense from his flatterers attribute to him. He looks upon France as a farm, upon his kingly office as a lucrative appointment; he is *le bon père de famille*; he will do nothing that can bring him to rub shoulders with the gallies; he will not mix in the risk of being sent to Corsica; he will settle his daughters well, and set up his sons in a good way of business. His every thought centres in self, and in his children, because they are part of himself. He differs from a tallow-chandler in having to do with ministerial portfolios and national accounts, instead of candle orders, Petersburg invoices, and the ledger of day-book of Miss Drip, and Co. He has put off, and will put off, the marriage of his daughter, because he has got one son on a footing in Brazil; and he is bent on setting another in a way to get upon the throne of Spain. Louis Philippe with his homely, friendly ways, his smile of a mercer or man-milliner showing off his wares; and, with his plain pot-luck dinners to all who come across him, of a Lord Mayor who thinks a good feed is every thing. No wonder that he is such a favourite with the *Lord Mayor of London*; he is, in fact, the Lord Mayor of Paris.

Louis Philippe, finding that there were inevitable obstacles to the marriage of his son with the queen, so played his cards that he has forced her into a marriage with a man who can have no hope of offspring, and manoeuvres to marry his son to her younger sister, the next in the order of succession. There is a calumnious feeling against him, a moral filthiness, a reckless indifference to consequences, that is revolting in the extreme. All the moral aberrations which doubtless await the unfortunate young woman who has been the victim of a plot, may fairly be charged upon Louis Philippe; his conduct is tainted with some profligate abuse of natural impulses; the same disregard of the sanctity of the marriage connection that stained the Court and nobles of France, and the Revolution, Louis Philippe has inherited in his family circle, after the fashion of old George III. His queen is a pious lady; fastidious on the score of her female acquaintances; a great patroness of missions to the Heavens—i.e. to sensual passions, of a seraphic glow of devotion. The young Duchess of Montpensier will be brought to a home of the purest sentiment, a *fraternal* of the Virgin Mary. She will be taught, in Christian charity, to hate her sister, as that pattern-woman, her mother-in-law, hated the Duchess de Berry, and to be equally unscrupulous in the means she takes to lay bare that sister's weaknesses to the world. And when she and her husband mount the throne from which her sister has been removed, Louis Philippe will say, with the union of a brace of *Farquhar* and *Wentworth*, and perhaps, the pair of exams may not have enough of unperpetrated conscience left to feel that the whole shame and criminality of the transaction is theirs, and that their motives have been of the lowest and most sordid character. There is the moral of a Genie, the decorous mistress of Egle, who lived in the family with Louis Philippe, and his children to mouth moral precepts and to externally exclaim: "France never can tolerate a king with a *Paris* or *Croix*; but neither can that dynasty be permanent which is merely moral in externals, and tampers with the voluptuousness of the former one, nor from passion, but as a mercantile speculation.

We agree with the writer in *Tait*, that the awfully critical state of Ireland much demands the attention of English statesmen than that of the filly intrigues at Paris and Madrid.

The ordinary session of the Dutch Legislature was opened by the king in person on Monday last. The speech contains nothing very remarkable, merely speaking in general terms of the prosperous state of the country.

We have elsewhere commented on the state of affairs in Switzerland. It was rumoured in Paris, on Tuesday, that the liberals of Basle-canton had attacked Basle-city, with what results was not stated. On the other hand, Friberg was aiming to resist the liberal Cantons. The London *Globe* (Whig), like the *Moniteur* *Chronicle*, gives a sort of half-allegation in the new order of things in Geneva, and says:—"The fact is, that, as in Paris in 1793-92, there is in the lowest depth a lower deep; and the insurgent militia of St. Gervais are better fellows to deal with than the grimy faces and hard hands behind them—such classes as came to compose, in Paris, the cannoniers of the National Guard, and completely altered the original orderly composition of that body." This Whig chuckling serves to strengthen our fears as to the intentions of the new government; we hope, however, that the man of the "grimy faces" and "hard hands" will not allow themselves to be humbugged by the new, any more than by the old government.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

May be easily explained. The "constitutional government" of Donna Maria having fled and ground the people past enduring, wringing from them taxes which the "despot" Don Miguel would never have thought of imposing, some few months since the popular discontent exploded, and those worthy backbones, the Cabrais, "her most faithful Majesty's" chief bravos, were ignominiously driven from power and compelled to fly from Lisbon. The popular insurrection, although it assumed, or had given to it, a politically "liberal" character, was at the outset a protest against state robbery. The peasantry of the province of Minho finding themselves taxed in every conceivable shape, and under every possible pretence, refused to pay, and showed themselves quite ready to fight rather than pay. These peasants being the best fighting men in Portugal, soon drove the government mercenaries before them, and thus did the work which the "liberals" of Lisbon profited by. Of course "her most faithful Majesty" at once responded to the will of the people, when she found she must do that, or pack up and go. A "liberal" Ministry was formed, with that drivelling Whig-Aristocrat, PALMEIRA, at their head. Imbeciles and humbugs though the new ministers were, they were nevertheless compelled to attempt some good, in obedience to the popular clamour against taxation; they therefore issued a decree for the reduction of the governmental expenditure, with the view of reducing the burdens of the people, and saving the country from the ruinous exorbitant of loans. This decree set forth "That, all salaries, pensions, and allowances payable by the state shall, during the present financial year, be subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The interest paid on the internal funded or unfunded debt shall, in like manner, be subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. The interest on the foreign debt shall be subject, during the current financial year, to a deduction of 20 per cent."

Our readers will see at a glance that the above "reductions" would necessarily excite against the new government the hostility of a great variety of

public creditors, who rather than "bleed" for the public good would hail the restoration of the Cabrais with joy, or even welcome Don Miguel, or the devil himself, provided those worthy princes would guarantee the aforesaid jobbers and robbers their old power of public plunder. Of course the loudest in their denunciations of the new-system were the debt men. The lopping off of twenty per cent of their plunder was exclaimed against as "spoliation" and "robbery." The "foreign" lenders—principally British capitalists—and nearly every English paper from the *Times* downwards, denounced the poor Portuguese as rascals and repudiators—in fact little better than Yankees!

We confess we felt no sympathy for the "foreign public creditor." In the first place, the lenders of British money to Portuguese Governments never came by that money honestly; in some shape or other they had fleeced the British people to obtain the money, which if they could spare or afford to lend, they ought to have invested in schemes to better the condition of the millions at home from whom they had wrung it. Their object was, however, to impose themselves upon the Portuguese people as receivers of Portuguese money to "the end of time." We, therefore, were glad to see the biters bitten. The people of Portugal had nothing to do with contracting the "foreign debt," and rather than they should be cursed as we are—the fruits of their industry plundered from them to gorge the ravenous maw of the "public creditor"—we would gladly hail their determination to pay neither interest nor principal. "Public faith" is a very good thing, no doubt; but "public justice"—justice to the people—should claim precedence.

Now comes the counter revolution. The new Ministry, though they could plan "reductions" for the future, wanted money for the present; the exchequer was empty and not a single coin could be had. The Bank of Lisbon was in full conspiracy with the court against the new Ministry, and even the sum of £3,000 was refused the government, who had been content with even that small sum to meet present demands, waiting the incoming of the public revenue. Added to this, the new government had played a weak and cowardly part in permitting the Court to fill the provincial offices with the creatures of the Cabral dynasty. The army too was discontented, the soldiers being without their pay. The fruit was ripe, and "her most faithful Majesty" showed herself not wanting in nerve to pluck it. The midnight summons to the palace, the imprisonment of PALMEIRA and BOPRIN, the silent occupation by the troops of the streets of Lisbon before the dawn of morning, with the rest of the acts of the royal and army-juggling conspirators, our readers will find fully detailed in our seventh page.

Portugal is now cursed with the rule of an absolutism, a thousand-fold more hateful than the absolutism of Don Miguel. That absolutism is the absolutism of the money-mongers with Donna Maria for their head, and Louis Philippe for their ally. How long will this last? What will the Portuguese do? We know what they should do. They should bundle Queen, bankers, aristocrats, and military conspirators into the Tagus. Before banking was, and before such an animal as a banker was known, the Portuguese were a great and powerful people. What need them of bankers now? In the days when, as sea-warriors, they rivalled the English and Dutch, they were great, not by the help of their kings, but in spite of them, for their kings, like those of other countries, have been nearly all imbeciles or scoundrels; what need them of king or queen now? The once living aristocracy with the priests ruined Portugal, why then, allow the galvanised corpse of aristocracy to play its pranks now? Portugal has but few colonies, and at home has no need of a standing army, why then support a useless and mischievous body of military conspirators and executioners?

"The sun would shine the same,
The rains of Heaven as seasonally fall,
Though none of these accursed pests existed."

Portugal needs neither Queen, bankers, aristocrats, nor soldiers; she needs but the labour of her useful children—the workers of her soil. When will the Portuguese, when will the people of all lands, come to their senses?

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24. Louis Philippe has been shooting a number of unfortunate Carapists who were attempting to enter Spain. The French Minister of War, the 17th inst., and brings nothing but accounts of court balls, bull fights, and festivities of all kinds, given in honour of the two royal marriages. It appears, however, that amidst all the apparent gaiety of the scene and its real splendour, the principal performers are not without anxiety and uneasiness owing to the undisguised hatred of the Spanish people towards their French guards. The *Journal de l'Est* of the 16th inst. announces that French troops had been ordered to march towards the Swiss frontier. A battery of artillery, detached from Lyons, was to be stationed, partly at Nantua, and partly at Ferney. The rumour that Basle-city had been attacked, is not confirmed. There have been some disturbances at Bern, which originated in the demands of provisions. The disturbances are to be aided by the under-hand conspiracies of the aristocrats lately expelled from power.

The accession of Friberg to the liberal cause will, it is feared, not be obtained without a struggle; a great popular meeting was lately convened at Morat, the centre of liberalism, for the purpose of adopting the same measures as the crisis demands. The government of Friberg, in the liveliest state of anxiety, has filled the capital with troops, but although they selected the militia generally from those districts which were devoted to them, their fidelity was nevertheless doubted. On entering Friberg, some detachments, to the great despair of the ruling party, chanted the Marseillaise.

LATEST NEWS FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24. On Monday last in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, sixteen persons were added to the very great number already in custody for intimidating the farmers and others to pay back the acre rent received by them this year. A poor, miserable, half-starved wretch, named Gleason, who had been for some years employed as a labourer on a farm in Nenagh, the father of a large and most impoverished family, proceeded to the lands of Garrafinella, near Toomevara, to serve some persons with latitudes for the May rent, at the suit of a Mr. White, who resides, we hear, in the county of Limerick. He was found by the police on the roadside, cruelly mangled. The contents of a bundle had been lodged in the right shoulder; four balls penetrated the side and through the liver, whilst his head had been beaten with stones till the brains exuded. Life was not extinct. On Monday morning a number of labourers went to Mileshub, to the demesne of Richard Barrett, Esq., J.P., and drove into Mallow forty-seven sheep. The armed police and a party of the 55th regiment were ordered out, and for some time a fearful conflict was apprehended. Ultimately, on the magistrate's assurance that every means should be used to get the people employed, the sheep were given up.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE KENSINGTON WORKHOUSE. Mr. Mills, on Friday, concluded an account, adjourned on Tuesday last, at the Kensington Workhouse, on the body of Henry Shepherd, aged fifteen weeks, the child of an inmate of the workhouse. The inquiry arose in consequence of the allegation that the child had died from having administered to it, by the nurse, a powder intended for its mother. After hearing some additional evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased died in consequence of the administration (by mistake) of a narcotic powder; and we recommend that the parochial authorities be requested to appoint competent persons to receive and administer the medicines sent to the workhouse by the parish surgeon, and that he be requested to write the directions in a more legible manner."

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A public meeting, numerous and respectfully attended, was held at the large hall of the Royal British Institution, Conquer Street, last night (Wednesday), on the subject of the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Charles Gilpin, Esq., took the chair. The meeting was very effectively addressed by Mr. Alderman Sidney, and Messrs. Miall and Rowton. Resolutions in favour of the object of the meeting were carried, with only three dissentients.

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

PUBLIC MEETING IN-BERMONDSEY TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

A Public Meeting in support of the Central Registration and Election Committee, and also to adopt the National Petition, was held in the large room of the Ship Tavern, Long Lane, Bermondsey, on Monday, October 10th; Mr. James Knight was unanimously called to the chair, who in a few brief emphatic and appropriate sentences introduced

Mr. SAMUEL KINN, to move the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the present system of registration is exceedingly unjust to the working classes, inasmuch as it entails on them a great trouble and loss of time, as well as exposing them to the contradictory opinions of barristers, whose dictum so far as they are concerned is final, whilst Parochial officers, and the more wealthy classes, having funds at their command, employ legal talents, thus escaping personally such petty annoyance, and if needs be 'gets a case and thus obtains a decision in the superior courts, this meeting, therefore, emphatically calls upon the working classes to combine, and by their co-operation enjoy those advantages, now monopolised by the middle and upper classes."

Mr. KINN said, the resolution put in his hands complained that the present system of registration was unjust—true, it was. There was no House so lax in its morality or more profuse in words, than the present so-called reformed House of Commons, (hear, hear), and the consequence is, that Acts of Parliament are so mystified that no one can understand them. The Reform Act based the Borough franchise on a rental of £10 a year, but the taxing clauses, and the want of clear description as to what constitutes "House or other Building," so mystified it, that an appeal to the Barrister became necessary; and what was law and equity with one Barrister was anything but law and equity with another, (hear, hear), and consequently the after amendment was proposed, until it reminded him of the childish story of "The House that Jack Built," so imbecile were the laws that were formed. 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The Reform Act based the Borough franchise on a rental of £10 a year, but the taxing clauses, and the want of clear description as to what constitutes "House or other Building," so mystified it, that an appeal to the Barrister became necessary; and what was law and equity with one Barrister was anything but law and equity with another, (hear, hear), and consequently the after amendment was proposed, until it reminded him of the childish story of "The House that Jack Built," so imbecile were the laws that were formed. He could not help thinking there was a purpose in all this, for if laws were plain and simple, as they ought to be, no Barristers would be required—

Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And should my chance so happy—deeds.)
With all who will with Thought!"
I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by and by will be the stronger."—BYRON.

THE REVOLUTION IN GENEVA.

The *Revue de Geneve*, which may be regarded as the official organ of the Government, states in its number of the 14th that the most perfect calm is in the city. It states that the continuation of the revolution in the governments of several other cantons the most lively assurances of sympathy. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the late government in the affair of the 7th is stated in the journal to be twenty-eight; of this number, however, only nine or ten were killed; on the side of the people there were only two killed and nine wounded.

We shall be anxious to learn the proposals of the provisional government for the amendment of the constitution, and their views as to the instructions to be given to the representatives of the people. We are the more anxious to learn the proposals of the provisional government, as we are aware of the English Whig papers already affected by the revolutionary principles; and the *Morning Chronicle* announces with little satisfaction that "MULLER, who was the first to raise the cry of 'Liberty or death,' is not a member of the provisional government." In *Le Ven du Peuple*, a paper said to represent the ultra-radical elements, it is suggested that the late government should be responsible for the damage done in the late collision, the amount to be awarded to each being estimated by the declaration of the party injured, and that they should be tried and punished with exile, by a revolutionary tribunal established for that purpose; and that the Academy should be dissolved, and the University should be subjected to the election of the people in their respective cantons. These are given to understand that they are not regarded with any great favour by the new Government. This being the case, the *Morning Chronicle* significantly remarks:—"There is an intelligible reason why the Conservatives and higher classes in Geneva should for a time support the provisional government, without however approving the principles on which it is founded, and the demands of the people's representatives." We trust that the English Whig press does not truly represent the new Government of Geneva; any way, we trust that the Geneva people will be on the alert, and not suffer themselves to be cheated out of the fruits of their hard won victory. The changes indicated in the Address of the Federal Democrats, given below, can alone ensure the success of the new Government. If not with arms in their hands, before over the purse-proud burger-arristocrats, they neglect to secure to themselves the guarantees pointed out by the Federal Democrats, their victory will have been in vain, and the battle will have to be once more fought, perhaps too, under more unfavourable circumstances. We shall here introduce the "Address" above alluded to.

MEETING OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.—THE GENEVESE REVOLUTION.

At the usual meeting of this body on Monday evening last, October 19, John May in the chair, the following new members were elected:—Philip McGrath (President of the Chartist Executive), John Armit (the Somers Town Chartist rhyme), and Mr. Wilson (Manager of the Workmen's Own Shop, Drury-lane).

The Chairman read an important and interesting article from *Young America*, describing the "Protestant Reform and Reformers," from the days of Jean Jacques Rousseau to the present time. The article elicited much applause.

Henry Ross read from the *Northern Star* an account of the recent revolution in Geneva.

Julian Hanks read and moved the adoption of an Address to the People of Geneva. The Address was received with much applause.

Ansford seconded, and Henry Ross supported, the Address, which was unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent to the *Northern Star* for publication.

After the transaction of some minor business, the assembly adjourned.

ADDRESS OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS (ASSEMBLING IN LONDON) TO THE PEOPLE OF GENEVA.

"All Men are Brethren."

VICTORIOUS GENEVESE.

We congratulate you on your gallant victory over the enemies of freedom and progress.

As lovers of liberty and progress, we are anxious to see you naturally regard with intense interest every political movement occurring within the bounds of Switzerland—the birth-place of European liberty. The fatal retrogressive and liberal policy of Lucerne, which policy, has unhappily been supported by some of the minor cantons, have caused us the utmost alarm, for the patriotic people of the liberal cantons, particularly those of Berne and the Canton de Vaud, whose glorious though bloodless revolutions have done so much for the advance of democracy. The so-called conservative, but really destructive policy pursued by the late government of Geneva, unfortunately rendered nugatory the sacrifices and efforts of the liberal cantons, and that they should put down with sword and lance, the right of the people to the right of insurrection, you have proven yourselves worthy of victory by your heroic and humane exercise of that sacred right—the last resource of an outraged people.

Great questions which have hitherto been brought in the Federal Diet, must, and will not be, brought to an issue. The monstrous usurpation of power by one of the three minor cantons to those arch-enemies of human progress—the Jesuits, must be remedied. The safety of Swiss liberty demands a radical change in the existing relations of the cantons, the Federal Pact must, therefore, be remodelled; menaced by the overgrown military despots surrounding her, Switzerland must become one indivisible and vigorous people. Lastly, that stand of the Swiss name, the title of so-called "princely" despots, to do the work of tyranny in keeping nations in slavery, must be brought to a close. We are aware that this heavy crime is chargeable only upon some of the minor cantons, and under present circumstances, cannot be prevented by the veritable freemen of the great and liberal cantons, but a proper regard to the rights of the people of the Swiss people the power to put an end to this treason against liberty, and blasphemy against the free Swiss name.

We are gratified to observe that you have commenced your provisional government to examine and report upon your present political constitution, with a view to its thorough reform. We trust that the representatives of the people will not be so negligent as to neglect any of those salutary remedies as that you have just passed through. That the popular sovereignty may not be illusory, two safeguards, it appears to us, are essential:—

First, the sovereign power of law-making, and the appointment of all the officers of the state, political, civil, and military, must be retained in the hands of the people. Deliberative assemblies, to be so called, performed their duty, but those projected laws should never become the actual laws of the commonwealth until sanctioned by a majority of the people in their "primary assemblies." To delegate the power of law-making to a body of representatives, even though those representatives may be elected by universal suffrage, is, in reality, to delegate the power of law-making to a few individuals, and to the people. This great truth was first proclaimed by that great citizen of your commonwealth, JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, the glory of whose immortal name pales into utter darkness the names of proudest kings, and mightiest conquerors. You have now an opportunity of reducing to practice the sublime theory he enunciated. Its realization is the only way to secure the permanent happiness of 23½ cantons. At this moment, the vicarious of 23½ cantons—this moment, the vicarious of France, be more fortunate in securing the fruits of her victory.

Second, experience will have taught you that, for the maintenance of your liberty, without bloodshed, it is essential, not only that all citizens should be armed, but also that the armed force of the republic should be under the direct control of the entire body of the people. Had this been the case in the case of the recent collision, the mutual and fraternal spectacle of the militia turning their arms against their brethren, would not have been witnessed. The power which invested a few burger aristocrats with the means of employing the armed force of the Republic against the people, might have been fatal to your liberties, but for the heroism of the patriots of St. Catherine. This lesson you may profit by.

Retaining the above safeguards to your liberties, there is no measure of social reform demanded by justice which you may not accomplish. While we admire your humanity not less than your heroism—while we approve of your clemency to the late aristocrats, we would urge upon you to henceforth put it out of the power of any class of the community to dominate over the masses. It has been your reproach, nevertheless, to have refused to let the people have hitherto benefited only a few political adventurers—transferring power from tyrants to schemers, who, in their turn, have also become tyrants, the people experiencing merely a change of masters. Hitherto, social injustice has endured political change, which recognised a master class. So long as a class, or classes, or even a few proprietors, are permitted to oppress and permitted to keep for themselves the profitable fruits of industry under the name of "capital," and that capital to traffic in and oppress labour, so

long will the people be despoiled of that plenty and happiness which should be the reward of their toil, and which, in accordance with nature's laws, they should enjoy.

Citizens of Geneva! Men of Switzerland, Brethren of the Human Race! to you, and through you to all the people of Switzerland, we express our earnest hopes, that you may triumphantly progress in the cause of liberty and progress, and in the cause of a state of veritable equality shall guarantee you a real and lasting liberty. Lastly, if conspiring despots should dare to interfere with the Swiss people in their efforts to reform and perfect their institutions, we earnestly hope that the nations will prove their brotherhood by refusing to follow the banners of their tyrants, and will, on the contrary, give their fraternal aid to the propaganda of regenerated Switzerland.

Signed by the Secretaries,
G. JULIAN HANKS, native of Great Britain.
CARL SCHAPPEE, native of Germany.
A. J. MICHELLOTT, native of France.
J. SCHAEFFELT, native of Switzerland.
PETER HOLM, native of Scandinavia.
LOUIS ONSKRI, native of Poland.
N. KREMER, native of Hungary.
London, October 19th, 1846.

In the above address it will be observed that war is invoked, not against the burger-aristocrats, but against the principle of aristocracy. There can be no doubt that the conspirators who directed the late collision, to be pursued upon the scale, richly deserved hanging; if they got their deserts would have got the gallows for their reward. Still, from an abhorrence of bloodshed, we would rather that the rascals escaped with whole skins, provided the people take the necessary measures to render their enemies powerless for the future. If they do not, the knives will come again to promote the restoration of the old order of things; when the people may have cause to regret their moderation. Again, we say, there is no safety for the people, but in placing the actual power of the state in the hands of the proletarians, and securing to the workers the full fruits of their labour.

On the question of the "interference of the great powers," the *National* has the following excellent article:—

We never doubted of the ill-will of the monarchies against the victorious insurrection of Geneva: we are aware that they will do all they can to prevent the Helvetic federation from constituting itself according to the wishes of the sovereign people. What they have already attempted is a sufficient notice of what they may again endeavour to accomplish. At present a pressing demonstration on the part of Austria is announced, which wishes that a note should be prepared collectively by France, Prussia, and the Cabinet of Vienna, expressing the opposition of those three Powers, and menacing, if necessary, an armed intervention. It will be curious to follow the progress of the mask, and openly uniting with the Catholic monarchies against a nation mistaking to organise her government as she pleases. The man of Genoa wanted but this last chapter to his history. It will be complete after that. To speak the truth, however, we are but little alarmed at those menaces, because the employment of force at this moment is perilous for all parties. There is not a man in Europe who can tell us that he would not be engaged in a civil war, if he were shot, and if the Swiss resist, as we are convinced they will with the same patriotism and courage they have hitherto manifested, it would not be impossible but that the aggressors may have commenced a more expensive game than they calculated. Europe loves and desires peace. She is right; it is the sentiment of conservation which actuates her; she will, therefore, con- sider twice before she engages in a civil war. But we fear much more secret intrigues, the seeds of division, concealed calumny, and all the vile means employed by men who feel no scruple when their object is to return to power. The danger is there, and not elsewhere. And what can be made for existing an insurrection? It is at present pretended that the Swiss are the aggressors, and that they are in order to accuse Switzerland of a violation of treaties and a want of faith. But, we repeat, the Radicals never entertained the intention of substituting a military for a federal republic. They loudly declared at Bern, at Yverdon, at Zurich, and in the Council of State of Zurich itself, that it wished to draw closer and strengthen the bonds of union between the members of the federation, by giving the necessary power to the people, and by representing the people, and not the only that this opinion has been in need. It has been a thousand times repeated, and with the greatest precision, during the agitation which preceded the reform of the constitution of Bern. It was developed two years since at the Diet, and again this year, on the discussion of the subject of the Jesuits and of the league of the seven Cantons. About a year since, M. Zay, who was now President of the Provisional Government of Geneva, published in the *National* three remarkable articles, in which he explained in what manner the Radicals regarded the question, and how they proposed to resolve it. The hostile Governments, therefore, are fully aware of the bearing of the present movement; they know that it is legal, that it does not exceed the limits which every society possesses of modifying its condition; they know that it is the result of a long and arduous struggle, which the revolution of July destroyed the greater part. It would, therefore, be a declaration of war against the revolution of July, and against our frontiers at the gates of Lyons, and within a few leagues of Paris. It would then be our duty to demand of the people of July whether they would support in silence Prussia, Austria, and their satellites placing a lance to their heart and a knife to their throat.

The National is right—nations are brethren, and revolutions are allies. Should the tyrants march against Switzerland, the people may march against their tyrants!

COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Oct. 11.—On the night of the 6th inst. a counter-revolution was carried into effect by orders directly and spontaneously conveyed to the Marquis of Saldanha, the Duke of Terceira, Don Carlos Mascarenhas, and the Marquis of Fronteira. This counter-revolution was the result of the joint action of French and Belgian influence exercised at this Court, intimately connected with the supposed predominance of French influence in Spain, is to be considered as the demonstration of a new policy in Portugal with respect to its foreign relations of an especial nature. The Palmaria ministry has ceased to exist—one headed by the Marquis of Saldanha is now in power, the fiercest partisans of the Cabral have been placed in the highest military commands. The constitution has been suspended, the kingdom placed under martial law, the capital put in a state of siege, the principal square thronged with troops, all the thoroughfares leading into it commanded by artillery, the streets scourged by military patrols, and a military reign of terror in full swing in Lisbon.

On the 24th ult. a conspiracy against the late government was detected and defeated by the measures of Viscount Sa da Bandeira, minister of war. That plot was concocted by Terceira, Mascarenhas, Fronteira, and Castilha. On its failure, it was determined to revolutionize the country by means of the capitalists of the Lisbon stock exchange. The bank directors and all those of the other insolvent companies were induced to enter into the views of the conspirators of the Court and barracks, and a determination to thwart the government by all the means in the power of the former was come to. This determination made known to the government, it was expected would lead to the resignation of ministers, and to see the opponents of government to be not far from the resignation of the Duke of Palmella. It did not take place, however, the object to effect a counter-revolution was too evident to the majority of the ministers.

The Cabralists then found themselves baffled in all their attempts, and new efforts were made to get Saldanha to come forward as the responsible leader of the counter-revolution. The Duke was not to be so easily won, and it was not until he was induced to do so by the promise of a large sum of money, that he consented to do so. The Duke expressed his readiness to obey the Royal command; but said the presence of his colleagues was necessary, and also of the Under-Secretary of State, to draw up the decrees. Her Majesty replied their presence was not necessary. The decrees were already drawn up, and they were immediately presented to her for signature. The first, whereby it was stated that "for just reasons," the resignation of ministers had been accepted, the duke refused to sign. He said the statements set forth in it were not true. Very decided and angry language was then held to the duke, but he still persisted in his refusal, and ultimately stated, if compelled to sign it, he would immediately state the real facts of the case to the ministry. The duke was then informed he should remain that night at the palace. The royal decree was altered, and instead of "resignations," the "exoneration" of ministers appeared in it, countermanded by the duke. He was then called on to write a letter to the general in command of the garrison of Lisbon, the Count Bonfim, requiring his immediate presence at the palace on matters of importance. The duke was then informed he was required to sign orders already written, to the different commanders of the regiments of the garrison, to obey the Queen's orders in

resigning the command of the regiments. Some objections were made and removed. The decrees were signed, and the Duke of Palmella and the Count Bonfim remained prisoners in the palace that night, and were only liberated at noon the following day, and all communications with them, while thus confined, was prohibited, except in the case of the Count Bonfim, whose own son was delegated by the conspirators to convey to him the commands of the different regiments. At about 10 o'clock in the morning, on the 7th inst. the "altas personagens" of the conspiracy, accompanied, it is stated in the *Patriota*, by His Majesty Dom Ferdinand, and the dismissed colonels, who were in waiting for them at the door of the Palace Gardens and the residence of the General Santa Maria, close to the latter, sallied forth, and proceeded to the barracks of the 1st Regiment. Colonel Miquez, of his regiment, refused, but on the King coming forward and calling on him in the Queen's name, he obeyed her orders, and the dismissed Cabralist, Colonel Marcellini, was placed in command. His Majesty then proceeded with the conspirators to the quarters of the Lancers, where matters were similarly arranged, and finally His Majesty, "seeing affairs settled," and a sufficient number of troops being at his disposal, returned to the palace.

At four o'clock in the morning the troops entered Lisbon, sword in hand, and were joined there by about 200 of the Naval Battalion, 300 of the Grenadier Guards, and the 10th and 16th regiments. This force, not exceeding originally 1,600 men, took up their position in the principal squares, and remained there until the morning. At that day, Colonel Cabral, one of the patriot commanders, made a show of a refusal to give up the castle of St. George when first summoned; but this patriotic commander, after having refused admittance to a large body of the people, who came to the assistance of the castle governor, was prevailed upon to give up at an early hour in the morning, and it is said, he has been removed by his defiance. The only commander who peremptorily refused to obey the orders of the triumphant conspirators, was Colonel Passos, of the Artillery; he resisted all solicitations, offers, and menaces, until an order, signed by the Count of Bonfim, was brought to him to take his corps to the square, where the troops were assembled, and obey the orders of his superior officers there.

In the morning, at eight o'clock, Lisbon had the appearance of a city suddenly invested by a military force. In the square of the Terreiro do Paço, a turbulent soldiery was collected, shouting for their newly restored commanders, and the Generals Saldanha and Terceira; Dom Carlos Mascarenhas was again at the head of the municipal guards; the Marquis of Fronteira, and all the most violent of the military partisans of the Cabral government were in uniform; around this staff a large number of civil employees, embracing their heroic allies with formidable mustaches and martial apparel, and affording touching spectacles of the civism of the members of the *mao e clubs*, and a sense of mutual satisfaction at the restoration of the good old regime of sword law and *emprego* government. The dependence of the new government on the people's will, which has been evinced by a goodly disposition of gold-pieces in the streets, embracing their heroic allies with formidable mustaches and martial apparel, and affording touching spectacles of the civism of the members of the *mao e clubs*, and a sense of mutual satisfaction at the restoration of the good old regime of sword law and *emprego* government. The dependence of the new government on the people's will, which has been evinced by a goodly disposition of gold-pieces in the streets, embracing their heroic allies with formidable mustaches and martial apparel, and affording touching spectacles of the civism of the members of the *mao e clubs*, and a sense of mutual satisfaction at the restoration of the good old regime of sword law and *emprego* government. 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I have sinned the German friends of your racefolly. For you
 own sasko I advise you to henceforth shun their room
 as, if you do not, you will be kicked into the gutter.
 you have any charges against my public character
 how is it you only now bring them forward? For
 years I have been before the public, and for years you
 have had the means of preferring your charges, if you
 had any to prefer. Recently you have met met several
 Chartist meetings, why were you silent at those meet-
 ings? You was at the supper of the Fraternal Demo-
 crats on the 21st of September last, why were you
 then speak out? At several of the meetings you
 fought for conversation with me, speaking the lan-
 guage of friendship. Only two nights before you
 abused me behind my back at the German So-
 ciety's Room, you was at the St. Paneras meet-
 ings and there spoke to me, apparently in all friendship.
 Are you not a Janus-faced scoundrel? You are
 morally disqualified to accuse any man. Within the
 last few days I have, for the first time, ascertained
 why you are so much disliked by the Chartist body;
 thought that dislike arose from your meddling, bo-
 dying manner, but I find there are other reasons,
 which a backward glance at your past life will remind
 you of. Your own character renders any defence
 against your calumnies a most unnecessary under-
 taking. As to public meetings, I shall, in all proba-
 bility, be at many public meetings in the course
 of the ensuing winter, when you will know where to
 find me if you dare to meet me. My public life
 before the public, and my public character cannot be
 injured by such a thing as you; therefore, rise, rave
 and howl as you please, and your "white wash
 chure" of the face in black as your chony-coloured
 heart. Further notice would but degrade myself.

G. J. HARNET.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARLYBONE.
 PROPRIETOR, MR. LOVRELDGE.
 LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

ON MONDAY, and during the week, a drama entitled
 "THE BROTHERS OF THE ROYAL ARMY," by Mr. Cow-
 Lewis Pem, Mr. J. Rayner; Starglase, Mr. T. Lee; Louis
 Pem, Mrs. Cannpell.

To be followed by the burlesque of "Young Hamlet, Hamlet, Mr. T. Lee; Ophelia, Miss Martin.

To conclude the evening, Tuesday, 25th Saturday, with "The Outcast Mother; on Wednesday, with "Sara the Jewess; on Thursday, with the "Old Man's Brawl and on Friday, with "The Jewess and the Jew."

Boxes 2s. Pit 1s.; Gallery 6d.

Doors open at half-past Six—Commence at Seven.

Acting manager, Mr. T. Lee.

THE ALLEGED POISONINGS AT CLAYVERING.—**WILFUT MURDER.**—On Friday, the adjourned investigation of the alleged poisonings at Clayvering, in the parish of Chesham, the children of Sarah Taylor, wife of Joseph Taylor, Chesham Gaol, on a charge of administering poison to S. Taylor, the illegitimate off-spring of Lydia Taylor and Mr. Thomas Newport, farmer, of Clayvering, was resumed for the fourth time, and after hearing some additional evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sarah Chesham.

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—The same dull state of trade continues in our Cloth Hall as has been the case of late; the foreign buyers purchase with the greatest caution and only for present need; prices are however pretty steady, but the manufacturers complain heavily of the want of profit. The Manchester market is also dull, and the demand for cloth in the Liverpool market has only caused people to look to short time in earnest, as we can scarcely get action advance on goods, and in yarn but little. As though there is as yet no organised plan for the adoption of a system of short time, and we shall not see it in vogue before the middle of next month, many of the large concerns will have commenced.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—There is comparatively a limited demand for the various kinds of cloth maintained, and the speculators continue that they cannot regulate their stock at less prices. The yarn trade is steady, and prices the same. The export houses are still large buyers. Figures of a few sorts show out of request, and plain ordons, particularly matts, &c., inquired for.

HULLSFIELD, Tuesday.—There has been but little animation in the market to-day, and, with the exception of a few sales of dress-stocks and heavy fabrics, business has been at a comparative stand. Trade is also very dull in the warehouses.

LILLIPATH, Saturday.—Our hopes of improvement in the wool market rest in a way to be realised. The demand for both wool and manufacturers' goods is auguring and prices not well supported. In the wool market there is trading about £11s 6d to £11 10s for middle wethers, and £11 10s for the best broke. These latter hold up better than the combing kinds.

NOTTINGHAM, -Lace.—Business has been rather quiet this week, the London and more distant buyers not being able to get satisfactory numbers to market. Prices remain as before. The sort of further advances in the list of yards, of course numbers, does not yet operate to raise the value of the wrought lace goods. If the Manchester market should be more active here, other coarse lace articles will advance, if worked at all, on the same scale.

must work to a certain loss. *Hosiery* : We have great satisfaction in being able to report that all the various branches of the hosiery trade continue in a healthy state, with fully as large an amount of business doing as is customary at this season of the year.

LAGGERS.—Cotton Yarns : The market has been very quiet, and although spinners are asking an advance in price it is very difficult to obtain it. Fine yarn, such as from 80's to 106's, has in many cases been sold at a price in price, but the market has been very full of numbers under put at former quotations. Cotton Goods : We cannot put down any very important in the market for goods descriptions thus far, but there are some particular sorts there is rather more inquiry, but even for these the demand is very limited. Iron : Pig iron, 18's and 19's, is in demand, but the market for boiler plates and sheets, 21's; 18's, 20's to £11 per ton.

Bankrupts &c.,

[From the GAZETTE of Tuesday, October 20, 1874.]

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Huggins, Oxford, coachmaker — George an Edward Woolcott, Douglit-street, builders — Daniel Basley, Bldingbroke-row, Walworth, ropemakers — James William Smith, 10, St. James's Place, London, draper — Richard Gaunt, Kirk Deighton, rasher dust merchant — John Rawlinson, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor — William Isaac Baskin, Sunderland, auctioneer — John Mear, Bristol, builder.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Darlow and son Sheffield, scissor and razor manufacturers — C. Hart and F. Whiting, New-Isle, Street, attorneys — Henry Jones, 10, St. James's Place, London, glass merchants — Hurst and Coleman, City of London, Liverpool, stockbrokers — Moon, Brothers Liverpool, merchants — J. Dwyer and W. Broster, Trauermere, Cheshire — John and G. Longden, 10, Tottenhamham-square, glass trimmers — M. N. and S. Puges, Breton-street, milliners — Tolletti and Co., Liverpool, boot-makers — I. C. Smith, Walbridge, Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturers — A. and J. G. Longden, 10, Tottenhamham-square — Barker, Beaton, and Beckett, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, iron founders — a firm as regards J. Beaton — J. and E. Blundell, Longden, 10, Tottenhamham-square — W. S. Colyer and R. Winder, 20, Tottenhamham-square, Brothers, and Co., Glasgow, and Hogg, Adam, and Co. Rio de Janeiro ; as far as regards J. W. Adams.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Durnall, Dover, ironmonger : second div, of 2s. 6d. Thomas Cook, 10, St. James's Place, London, 10th div, first div, of 4s. 6d. J. Blacket, Stockesley, flax-spinning

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