

with them the best means of forming roads and conveying surplus produce to each other; to travel, to give and receive information of inventions, discoveries, and improvements, and of every kind

Law 32. The general councils, home and foreign, shall have full power of government in all things under their respective directions, as long as they shall act in union with the laws of human nature, which shall be their sole guidance upon all occasions.

Law 33. All individuals, trained, educated, and placed, in conformity with the laws of their nature, time, of necessity, at all times, think and act rationally.

tion, except only such as are purely physical, intellectual, or morally defective, in which case the council shall remove them to the hospital for bodily, mental, or moral infirmities, where they shall remain until they shall be recovered by the mildest treatment that can effect their cure.

LAW 34. The council, whenever it shall be necessary, shall add to its aid the practical abilities and advice of any of the members of the society.

SECTION VI.

ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES.

LAW 35. If the general councils should ever attempt to contravene the natural laws of humanity—which is scarcely possible, the elders of the society, who have passed the councils, shall call a general assembly, where all the members of the society shall

the making of all the members of the Society between sixteen and thirty years of age, who have been trained from infancy within it. This meeting, called after a month's notice, shall calmly and patiently investigate the conduct of the general councils; and if a majority shall determine that they have acted, or attempted to act, in opposition to these laws, the general government shall devolve upon the members of the society who have passed the councils, and are above thirty years of age, united with those who have not entered the councils, and are between twenty and thirty years of age. With parties trained rationally from infancy, and placed from birth within good and superior circumstances only, it is scarcely possible to conceive that this clause will ever be required; but if required, it can only be of temporary application.

LAW 36. All other differences of every description—if indeed it be possible for any to exist among a population once trained to become rational in feeling, thought, and action—shall be immediately determined and amicably adjusted between the parties, by a decision of the majority of the three members who have last passed the councils.

TRANSITION GOVERNMENTS.

The inhabitants of Europe, under all its separate governments, have had their characters so misformed, in consequence of society being, from the beginning, based on false principles, that innumerable errors and evils have been created in practice. A new state of society for Europe has, therefore, become an immediate, irresistible necessity, to calm the excited feelings and passions of its population.

and a rational government is required to gradually supersede those governments which experience has proved to be most irrational and injurious in practice. But the characters which have been created under the old governments, have been made to become so inferior and irrational, and their practices so injurious, that without a new training and education, the people are unprepared to rationally govern themselves, or to be rationally governed; nor can they be educated to become competent to well govern themselves while they shall remain within the arrangements and institutions emanating from the false fundamental principles on which the entire system of society over the world has been alone based.

To establish these transition governments peacefully and rationally, they should emanate from the existing governments, whatever may be their present form, that the change may be effected gradually, in peace, with order, foresight, and sound wisdom.

These governments remaining undisturbed, like the old roads during the formation of the railway, which were to supersede them, should select a certain number—say seven, more or less—of the most intelligent practical men they can find, to be a committee, council, or called by any other name, who

should have entrusted to them the creation of the new arrangements, under which, in the new state of society, all the business of life is to be conducted; arrangements devised to create and distribute wealth, for character, and govern in a very superior manner compared with existing arrangements, in accordance with the view to attain these results, and to secure peace should bring the change by enlisting all the present unemployed into the civil army, to be trained under new arrangements, in order that they may create their own supplies of every description, be re-educated, become defenders of their country in case of invasion, and maintain peace and order at home, while the regular army shall be employed abroad, as long as a regular army shall be necessary.

This civil army to be well drilled, disciplined, no-

perly officers, and instructed, to create the new arrangements required to re-organise society upon true principles; arrangements purposely devised to perform all the business of life in a superior manner. Thus gradually, peaceably, and wisely supersede the present injurious and most miserable state of human existence by a scientific and rationally constructed society, far superior to any past or present, for permanently producing health, knowledge, and happiness to all.

These transition arrangements may be made not to interfere with any existing government or public or private interests; but gradually to supersede them, as the railway superseded the old road, most beneficially for all the members of old society.

The reasons for the necessity of the new general constitution, far exceed those of the new general institution.

shall be given in successive numbers.

ROBERT OWEN. 3

AN OFFENDING GLEEK.—The clerk of a village church in Derbyshire gave out one Sunday morning—'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God—psalm one hundred and twenty-two.' All was dumb. Thinking the singers had probably not caught the number of the psalm to be sung, he repeated the announcement in a louder voice. He was dumb again. At length a braw Derbyshireman thrust his head out of the gallery above, and whispered aloud;—'It canna be done, mair; Jock's no here. Besides, we hanna got our bows.' The old man turned round upon them with angry eyes, and with an air almost of dignity, replied:—'Ye might ha' tow'd one across the church.'—

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE IN ENGLAND—During the examination now going on relative to the plunder of timber in the *New Forest*, Charles Hyster, a lad eighteen years of age, was examined. The following questions were put to him by the examining counsel, Mr. Pocock: Come, my friend, you need not be afraid to answer, you know—just give a plain answer. Do you know whether August, or June, or October follows January? Witness: No, bastant certain.—(Laughter.) What month does the spring begin in?—In easy words, I think it begins in August? Don't you know that? Witness: No, as much as I know. When does the summer begin?—Oh, yes, 722. And they know as much as you?—Yez, Do you know when the New Year begins? Yez, believe it be in June—(Roars of laughter.) Oh, on the 24th perhaps? Yez, that be it. Do you know any particular days in the year, such as Christmas, for

Yes? (With a supercilious chuckle she looks at her watch.) Letting the good days go by in the period, any day? (No reply.) New Year's Day? Any other? Y-z, Monday and Friday. Where do you live in the Forest? Doesn't live in the Forest at all. Not in the Forest—where then? Comes from Gourley—(laughter.) (Gourley is on the exact border of the Forest. Gourley, a hedge or tank just marks the division.) Gourley? Gourley? How old are you? You? Eighteen. How long you've been in school? Yes I suppose you were put to school by the parson? The witness hesitated, and Mr Crompton enquired—What is the name of the clergymen of your parish? We went got a clergyman? Want he come? No, we've got a

PRANKIE AND SWAN:—(A short woman was the other day on a pedlar's cart, with a lady in livery. The latter, after presenting her friend with a glass of some kind of cordial, handed her bread spread

over with marmalade, which, however, the offended guest threw down with a countenance expressive of the utmost disgust. Not understanding the cause, the lady asked what was the matter. 'Na, na,' said the other, 'ye may give that to yer Highland folk as lang as ye like; but I'm nae gaen to eat saft sagg o' my bread!'—*Elgin Courant*.

Upwards of £1,400 has been collected in Macleod's field towards the establishing of baths and wash-houses for the people.

year growing along their base. TO THE FRONT

100

Varieties.

IRISH CONVICTS.—There are 679 convicts at Spike and.

THE HOP DUTY.—The total hop duty this year, is £78,887 18s. 7½d.

Ten sheep were killed by lightning a few days back on the farm of Gatsbill, in Galloway.

MR WHEATLAND'S—claiming life in the case of Mr O'Brien was £500.

The South Derbyshire revision for 1848 shows a margin to the Liberals of 275.

The smallest hair case a shadow; the most trifling has its consequences—if not here, hereafter.—*—*

CONSUMPTION.—Why was Grimaldi like a glass of soda and water?—Because he was a tumbler of raw spirit.

ROW TO PINA PEXAS.—At Balzarinas theatre the us were filled in double quick time by the phil-gallery giving away.

WARRIORS TO ROYAL LAURETS.—The domestics of

the High Sheriff of the Queen's County, who had
it to execute for £33,000, against the property
of the Duke of Buckingham in that county, had
as a return of £5; the property having been pre-
viously conveyed away to trustees.

with a man friend to Theodore Hook, al-
though to a man who had greatly vilified him. 'Do
him a good turn,' said Hook; 'why, I mean to let him
be most severely!'

STARTLING FACT.—Many acres of land in the
neighbourhood of Newmarket-on-Fergus, have been
entirely abandoned by the tenant farmers, who are
returning to America.

SINGLE.—Some men are like tea—the real
strength and goodness is not properly drawn out
until they have been for a short time in hot
water.

IMPORTANT TO SAILORS AND THEIR WIVES.—The
court of the Plymouth County Court last week de-
cided that a sailor while at sea, who allowed his
half-pay at home, was not responsible for her
conduct.

DOCTOR CHURCH FOR COLOMBIA.—Chiefly owing to the
want of choler, in one day last week £1,500 of
gold was received at the Custom House of Leith
entirely alone.—*Glasgow Courier.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The receivers of dividends
of the funds, &c., the owners of the National Debt,
£20,000 in number. Of these ninety thousand
received five pounds each, and two-thirds of the
£50 each.

A PRECISE DEFINITION OF A LAWYER.—'The course
of all deliberating assemblies.'—*M. Poyer, National
Assembly.*

THE TOOTHACHE.—An individual says
he filled a hollow tooth with gutta serena
seven months ago, and that he has never had the

appears from the 'Post Office Directory,' that tables of London are supplied with wine by 1,060 vintners, and intoxicating beverages are sold in 100 public-houses.

GOOD INTERPRETATION.—A gentleman asked a

CURSES AS WITH A GARMENT.—To which the wit ed, 'He had a habit of swearing.'

DISTILLERIES.—The present number of **distilleries** in the United States is said to be 10,800; and the annual number of gallons of spirituous liquors distilled annually is 41,509,707.

REVENUE STATE OF SOCIETY.—In London there are 600 children regularly under training to crime, 80 thieves, 600 receivers of stolen goods, 25,000 ed up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitual drinkers, and 150,000 of both sexes leading abandoned lives.

MISS L.—Among the addresses presented upon the occasion of James I., was one from the ancient town of Worcester, wishing his Majesty may live as long as he as a man, and as long as he endures Faith, man, the King to the person who presented it, 'if I do, on must reign by candle light.'

REMARKS OF DEDUCTIVES—In the county of Pennsylvania (says the PRINCIPALITY) there is not a single man; and notwithstanding their absence, the sheriff was enabled at the last March assizes

THE SMALL DEBTS ACT.—In all, about 2000 poor persons were liberated in Ireland under the merciful effect of emancipation passed in the late session of parliament. This, however, has cost creditors a loss of about £2,000.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CROICH AND STATE.—The Duke of Anhalt has an interesting story of the Church that is entirely independent of the State, and that every citizen shall enjoy liberty of faith and conscience.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUZZLES.—An American paper, the GLOUCESTER TELEGRAPH, presents the following puzzle to its readers:—“Tennyson's four last lines troubled in conscience account of his own visit to the White House on the 20th of July 1860. What is the meaning of the puzzle?”

CRIMINITY.—“How can you be sure that Mrs. H. read this letter,” said one friend to another, who intended to communicate intelligence to a married lady indirectly, “seeing that you have directed it to the husband?” “She'll open it to a certainty,” was replied, “don't you see I've marked ‘private’ in the corner.”

CONVICTS.—A special Commission.—The special commission will again open in Clonmel on the 5th of November, to which it stands adjourned, for the purpose of the remaining political prisoners; and it is expected that Captain O'Connell will be brought down, and there tried at the commission.

at in the pit of a theatre, accosted a gentleman
near him, with "Pray, sir, have you a bill?"
to the stranger's astonishment, the gentleman
coming from a reverie in which he had been plunged,
replied, "No sir, but I have two next week, and
unprovided for."

HEDGE OF TREES.—Near Augusta, Georgia,
the State there is a hedge along 3,000 acres;
the hedge, which is formed of the Cherokee rose,
presents a most beautiful floral spectacle, and per-
meates the surrounding atmosphere with the richest
fragrance.

PROPERTY CENSUS.—The constabulary are daily
employed taking a census of the farm produced
in each district, in this district. We are sorry to hear
that the returns will bear evidence of the country
being in a much worse state this year than last.
The stock particularly, has been greatly diminished.
—*London Guardian.*

It has been decided in the London Queen's Bench

ing as his wife. A Captain Smyth was held on mesday to be responsible for a considerable sum of tithes given to a female on the faith of her being wife.

WHAT IS LAW LIKE?—Law is like a country dance. People are led up and down till they are fairly tired.

Law is like a book. The more you open it, the more you find in it. There are a number of men who make the law. It is like physics. They who take the least of it are best off. Like law is a new fashion—people are bewitched to get into it, and, like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.

ORDINARY GUNPOWDER—From sundry recent experiments the fact is established that fine sawdust or wood, steeped in a mixture of concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids, and afterwards washed with cold water, will explode similar to common gunpowder.

If rightly managed, with such greater force, it would wonder about it is that the fact had not been discovered earlier. —*American Power.*

to a buxom widow in Pennsylvania. He accounted his declaration with an allusion to two inmates of their union. 'Name, then,' said the woman. 'The want of means to set up a retail store.' 'The widow' and the widow met on the pellar for simple means. When they met again the pedlar had hired and stocked his store, and the singing fair one begged to know the other impediment. 'I have another wife,' cried the notioner.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—Mirabeau's haste of temper known, and he must be obeyed. 'Monsieur le député,' said his secretary to him one day, 'the thing require is impossible.' 'Impossible!' exclaimed Mirabeau, starting from his chair, 'never again shall I see such words in my presence.' The brief answer is all too much characteristic than hundreds of pages; it is all man a lesson almost in a line.

THE MURDER OF DAUM.—While a regiment of volunteers were marching through Camargo, a captain, at disciplinary, observing that one of the drums not beat, ordered the lieutenant to inquire the

to the neighborhood. "I was in the army and the turkey is for the captain," he explained. "My brother whispered to the captain, he exclaimed, 'Why didn't the drummer say he was ill?' The captain wanted men to do duty when they are not fit."

RESISTANCE IN CORK—Cork was never so crowded in its history as it is at present. It is difficult to see the groups in families that throng the streets, some selling matches, others singing songs, and a third class laboring for money. They are all wretchedly old, very filthy, and apparently in great destitution.

They had been admitted to the royal pleasure house, the
reals of office, was observed on his retirement to
his chin in a very contemplative mood, "I hope,"
a friend, "that you met with a gracious recep-
tion." "I know not what to think of it," replied the
officially-appointed official; "his Majesty, with appa-
rently perfect sincerity, expressed a wish that I
should follow the example of my late predecessor."
"Which I am afraid means that nothing would give
me so much pleasure as that I should cut my
throat!"

Let us just add, in conclusion, that the working classes of England are in some measure put upon their trial in this case. Their conduct with reference to it will show whether they are mere fault-finders and grumblers at other people, incapable of making any enlightened and continuous effort for their own improvement; or whether, while keenly alive to the injustice and defects of our political and social institutions, and determined to obtain the necessary legislative and Governmental reforms, they can and will, at the same time, manfully and perseveringly use all the means in their power for the benefit of their order. The spirit of self-helpfulness is now appealed to; the right direction of the enormous means which the records of the National Land Company prove they possess, is now securely provided for. If the shareholders once again rally in their strength and unity, and supply the means at anything like the same proportion as formerly, they will make an impression upon the privileged classes far more powerful than they now dream of. The political reforms which at present seem remote, may be speedily brought within reach by the well-regulated action of a wealthy and peaceable body of small yeomen, such as would be created over broad England by the National Land Company.

DEADLY HURRICANE IN THE CAUCASUS.—Whereas cleared (says the DUNDEE COURIER) the following particulars from a letter from Messrs Mullins, Knox, and Howden, of Elexton, dated the 31st of October, received by Mr Andrew Low, jun., Dundee, relative to a frightful hurricane which took place off Gottenburgh, in Sweden, and near the mouth of the river Gotha, on the night of the 26th ult. :—The brig Union Grove, of Aberdeen, is totally lost at Fatholm; crew saved. The brig Ruby, of Aberdeen, is totally lost at Wayo; crew saved. The brig North, of Dundee, from Stettin for Hull, was wrecked at Canose; crew saved—the materials and part of the cargo expected to be saved. The brig boatsman, of Montserrat, totally lost; crew supposed to be drowned, the boat having driven ashore. The schooner Water-wheel, of Aberdeen, has got into Canose with assistance. A Russian vessel, the Carl, of Riga, is totally lost. Several other vessels are wrecked, but the names are not yet known: fifteen sail are reported to have got into Marstrand, but no accounts had been received as yet at Gottenburgh on the 25th. The Lady Sale and Pomona cleared to-day, and the Belloli on the 26th ult., both being English vessels, bound to the Baltic. The brig Onico, of Glasgow, arrived at Elexton on the 31st ult., and cleared for the Baltic.

BALEFUND.—The collectors are requested to bring in their books and the money they have collected for the Defence and Victim funds. N.B. The members are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday, the 26th inst.

to eat.

of the purest patriots—many of Vienna's best and bravest—have been put to death by hanging, that of execution being intended to cast a stigma upon

53 1/2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Delegate to Conference, travelling expenses
and expense of election, and paid Con-
ference, and postage, paper, secretary,
fees

\$ 12

twelve o'clock, when suddenly a large quantity of blood flowed from her mouth. She was able to call for a glass of water, and almost immediately afterwards expired in the arms of her servant. The

A VALUABLE FISH.—On Friday, Mr Pauling, of the Hibernia Hotel, Holyhead, bought a codfish, in the entrails of which a half-crown piece was found.

Police Report.

mal bellowed and struggled, but at last gave in. The conflict lasted fifteen minutes, and one of the party was dragged through the sands sixty or seventy yards, perseveringly keeping hold of the seal till the last. The lads were so harled and harrassed that an ardent geologist might have

—Do you recollect any time you ever did.—When conversation commenced on the subject of Sir James passed from

—*Yes*—I am his first cousin. I am engaged in the same business as the Countess, in the town, for local taxation. I am considerably the richer than the Countess, and the inheritance boundary, or the poor. The

CORN.

unt, and they are also at present ena
tion of a new hospital, to the south of
a reception of paupers. The weight of
as had the effect of lowering very con-
ue of property in this neighbourhood,
ants look for relief to an extended

erly of Halifax. He was one of the members of the Association in this district for several years. He was a kind and affectionate parent and has left a widow and seven children.

the parish of St. Anne, Westminster
Office, 16, Great Windmill-street, B