These are not mere words, as I have not only been the sufferer for defending them, but sending it direct to your Majesty, and trust-I am still the sufferer to the amount of £65 a year to exonerate five Chartist prisoners cious acceptance of my humble offer, from oakum picking. However, before the winter comes in, and when the days get shorter, and the working classes will have no pleasure trips to occupy their attention, it is my intention to make a tour to the principal towns of Eugland, Scotland, and Wales, at my own expense, to raise a fund for the sup-port of the wives and families of the incarceport of the wives and families of the incarce-rated Chartists, so that they shall not suffer cold or hunger during the minter and Tales.—At a meeting of the Land'members of this branch, he'd on Sunday, July 15th, the following address was unanimously voted to F. O'Concold or hunger during the winter; and I also hope to realise the wherewithal to enable each prisoner, upon his liberation, to live upon, until he can procure work; as, in my mind, nothing has more tended to damage the Chartist cause than the neglect of Chartist prisoners and their families; while nothing has more tended to disseminate Chartist principles, than the employment of the ablest

Counsel to defend the Chartist Victims. Enemies to those principles will read the speeches of hired counsel, when they will not read the speeches of working men; and I dare say it is a novelty in the history of this country that, during my time, not a Chartist prisoner has been undefended; while, in the olden some of Labour. All nondour and grantate is the trough those you have served, and we wish to convey to you our deep sense of the wrong that is done you, not from your professed enemies, from them you expected nothing less, but from those whom you have done the greatest service to; we refer chiefly to the Bromsgrove allottees, but we are glad to see, by reading last Saturday's Star, that the fault-finders are only a small minority, and that the majority are able to appreciate your valuable time, it was only to indict and convict. Having that the majority are able to appreciate your valuable spent nearly eighteen months in solitary confinement in York Castle, I can well understand what my feelings would have been if, trusting to the philanthropic and enthusiastic promises of those for the advocacy of whose rights I had lost my liberty—I say I can well understand what my feelings would have been if I had left a wife and family, whom it was the duty of the advocates of those principles to support, dependent upon workhouse fare

Your faithful Friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE LAND MEMBERS.

If I were to answer every letter received from .should have :-

at that Conference I trust that some means will be devised to refund the amount of shares paid by dissatisfied members, in instalments, according to the means and ability of the Company, while the members will see by my balance sheet since the last settlement, that I have the greatest right to complain. I trust that this will be a sufficient apology to all who expect that they should receive a written answer to their applications.

Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

WELL BELOVED COUSIN,-I have heard of your intended visit to my country with surpassing pleasure. I have seen that the Representative of my native county has placed his marrying residence, Trabolgan, at your service, and also that the Representative of my native city has, with true Irish hospitality, invited you to a public dinner at Fishamble-lane.

As a stranger, it is indispensable that your MAJESTY should understand something of the manners, habits, and customs of the Irish land, from which you could gather better information, than from Fishamble-lane. It is celebrated for its miserable hovels, and its naked, wretched inhabitants; and no doubt that the hon. member for the city of Cork was impressed with the desire that you should see the real state of Ireland.

The hotel most celebrated is kept by JUDITH MACARTHY, and so distinguished for its celebrated sausages, that it led to the composition of the following parody:-"When the sun had gone down, and the lofty grey mou

tains,
Were hid from our view by a shower of hail,
I wandered in search of a few of those round things,

No doubt your Majesty will be delighted with the fare, and charmed with the Irish

I regret extremely that I cannot offer you

the hospitality of my country residence, as I

NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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ing that I shall receive your Majesty's gra-I remain, your Majestr's Cousin,

FEARGUS, Rex. By the Grace of the People.

National Land Company.

nor, Esq :-

RESPECTED SIR,—Permit us to convey to you our sense of your invaluable services, rendered in behalf of oppressed humanity. You, Sir, unlike all others of your order, have humanity. You, Sir, unlike all others of your order, have given us (the working classes) a demonstrative proof that your heart is in its right place. You have descended low to help the lowly; and this you have done at great personal risk, fatigue, and sacrifice, such as no other could have endured, and this, too, without looking to your own personal advantage. So far from this being the case, the fact is, that whilst the wily enemies have been trying to gull us with the fear of being robbed by you, you have been going on wholes your sake until you have congoing on robbing yourself for our sake, until you have con-tributed a fortune from your own purse to help the down-trodden sons of Labour. All honour and gratitude is due services. We do not wonder at your feeling their ingrati-tude so keenly; but we do hope and trust that you will re-consider your expressed determination to disengage your-self from the present Company; if you do not we are lost, for no other man will be able to secure the confidence of think, ought not to be allowed to withdraw their money I have long had an anxious desire to visit

Merthyr Tydvil, and that part of the country:

and that is the first town in which I will open
the winter's campaign for the support of the
families of Charlist prisoners: so you see the rammes of Unartist prisoners: so you see the ingratitude of the few can never destroy my feeling for the real sufferers in the cause of liberty. We mink the re-establishment of the ballot would give very great satisfaction, and become the means of infusing life and vigour through the whole concern. In conclusion, honoured Sir, we beg to offer for your acceptance our sincere gratitude for the services.

"That this meeting, while it continues to have unploy at least twenty secretaries, or should have abated confidence in the founder of the National a printed circular as an answer to each and Land Company (Feargus O'Connor, Esq.), will feel gation." "That no member be allowed to vote all, and this is the description of circular I bound to comply with the decision of the forthcome either on the business of the Company or for the elecing Conference, and enforce and carry out their should have:

My Friends,

No one can be more anxious than I am to give general satisfaction to every Member of have no wish that the funds of the future, whatever they may be. That believing Mr. O'Connor to be a gentleman, and a man of honour, they have no wish that the funds of the Company should have no wish that the funds of the Company should have no wish that the funds of the company should have no wish the company should have no wish t the Land Company. A Conference is to be be under any other control than his; that whether held on Monday week, when you will receive the present Company continues in existence, or its more critical information than I can give, and funds be transferred to one more strictly legal they control and management over its funds to which his past honourable conduct has so justly entitled him." Several other matters of a local character were discussed, and the meeting did not separate until a late

under consideration. It was resolved, "To call on this country great, happy, and free." the members to give their opinions on Sunday next. July 29, as we believe this Conference will be the most important ever held." It was the opinion of all the members present that we will trust in Mr. O'Connor, and support him in carrying his plan out, and we hope that Mr. O'Connor will not trouble himself about the registration of the Company. We consider that we have been juggled indirectly by the government, and they have a right to return our cause of the toiling millions.' money, and we hope that Mr. O'Connor will bring of Mewcastle.—At a meeting of members on Sunon a motion to that effect before the House of day, July 22nd—Mr. Robinson in the chair—the

Hamilton.—At a general meeting of members, Mr. John Thomson in the chair, the present state of that this district send two delegates. Mr. P. the Company was taken into consideration; members were of opinion that the hopes entertained at its commencement would not be realised, on account date being proposed Mr. J. Watson, and Mr. J. M'Farlane proposed Mr. J. Watson, and Mr. J. date being proposed Mr. J. Star barred that the proof the opposition given by the government—the gramme in this week's Star be read. Mr. Murray want of energy and honesty by a number of the said, that the last subject should have been first. located members—and also the general apathy and coldness displayed by the majority of the members. For if the resolution for winding up the affairs of the Company was carried, it would do away with the coldness displayed by the majority of the members. The Company was carried, it would do away with the The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this branch considers the Company will not succeed in procuring its registration without great and subject for discussion was the only one worth notice, people; and, perhaps, there is no part of Ire-ruinous expense, which will deprive the poor mem- as if he was elected to represent them at the Conbers of having a chance of being located, it therefore unanimously agrees, that the business of the
Company be immediately wound up." "That no blame is attached for its non-success to Mr. O'Con- the new Company with the old one. A motion was nor, and that that gentleman is fully entitled to then made "That the affairs of the Company be wound every just claim he has upon the Company.' "That every member is entitled to his or her money, after all expenses are deducted."

LITTLE-TOWN, NEAR LEEDS .- The members of this branch met at the house of Mr. C. Brook, on the 23rd inst., the president in the chair, when the following resolutions were agreed to :—"That we put in nomination Mr. John Whiteley, as a fit and Hyde. proper person to represent the district at the forth-coming Conference." "That a special meeting be after investigating the position of the Company, held on Sunday, the 29th, at ten o'clock a.m., to various propositions for altering and amending the elect a delegate for the Conference, and transact present plan of the Land Company, were then taken other business connected therewith; also, to elect into consideration. The Directors' programme was

Nottingham.—At the adjourned meeting of the members of the National Land Company, held at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James Sweet in the chair, the letter from the light of the constitution and principles of the old Company. The following resolutions were then put, and carried unanithe hospitality of my country residence, as I believe the furniture, which was very good, has been all sold for poor rates to feed your Majesty's starving subjects. However, if it should please your Majesty to visit this ancient seat of a family, much more ancient—as regards royalty—than your own, my old bailiff should be sent from the letter from the directors was read in reference to the removal of the Conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. Their former vote, declaring they would take no part in the election of delegates, in consequence of such removal of the Conference, was rescaled, and it was agreed that two delegates should be sent from this district. The following and the conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. Their former vote, declaring they would take no part in the election of delegates, in consequence of such removal of the Conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. Their former vote, declaring they would take no part in the election of delegates, in consequence of such removal of the Conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. Their former vote, declaring they would take no part in the election of delegates, in consequence of such removal of the Conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. Their former vote, declaring they would take no part in the chair, the letter from the directors was read in reference to the removal of the Conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. The following the conference from Nottingham to Snig's End, which, after much discussion, was declared to be very unsatisfactory. are of the medley religion that your predecessor Henry VIII. established, to gratify his adulterous propensities; the flocks are of the pure religion, which all the forces of your predecessors have not been able to uproot, and I would pray of your Majesty to look upon those seven dumb steeples as requested to forward their votes, as the number, the section, and the branch of the property of your Majesty to look upon those seven dumb steeples as requested to forward their votes, and the property of your Majesty to look upon those seven dumb steeples as requested to forward their votes, and the branch of the number, the section, and the branch of the number of your difference of your predecessors have not been able to uproot, and I would pray of your Majesty to look upon those seven dumb steeples as requested to forward their votes, stating the name, the number, the section, and the branch of the number is the full value for their scrips." John the number is the number in the number in the number in the number is the number in the number

and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of the National LandCompany in Coventry, have the most would bear in mind that many of the members, but the National LandCompany in covering on the search of the would bear in mind that many of the members be found willing the would bear in mind that many of the members be found willing the would bear in mind that many of the would bear in mind that many of the members be found willing the would

working men, who are incarcerated for political offences, to remain in a state of destitution, and if there is anything which stamps the Chartist cause with infamy, it is the fact of my native county, or the Representative of my native city.

I was determined not to be outbid in loyalty of being grateful. The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening, July 30th, at the same continue their contributions regular, and pay their dative of my native county, or the Representative of my native city.

I was determined not to be outbid in loyalty of being grateful. The meeting then adjourned to Monday evening, July 30th, at the same continue their contributions regular, and pay their dative of my native county, or the Representative of my native city.

I have not transmitted this letter through to pay up all arrears of local expenses; or sell out to pay up all arrears of local your Home Secretary, Sir George Grey. I branches to take steps to get the signatures of those shall pay all arrears of local expenses; such an- and will ever retain the grateful homage of the have preferred the more respectful mode of willing to adopt the above plan, so that the delehave preferred the more respectful mode of willing to adopt the above plan, so that the delenouncement to be published in the Star."—"And in millions, who, I trust, will at once prove their gratigates may know on what foundation to build, and order to raise a fund to purchase any unpaid share that they may arrange the details to work it out or shares, or any members that have paid up wishwithout partiality. The above members are totally opposed to winding up the affairs of the company, as by so doing the government would have an easy per week to such fund, and the money so contributed triumph. Let them have their own time, and then to be considered redemption money and placed to should they register it, no thanks to them when individual accounts, that is to say, to every member we can go on without it, and we think we may if so disposed to pay the sixpence per week, and the there is anything like a union of sentiment. What! money arising from such shares so purchased to be give it up, after all the toil, trouble, and anxiety we for the redemption of such members who may subhave undergone! Never! It may be altered in its scribe their weekly sixpence, should there be only features, but the principle will never die. It will 2,000 members who shall contribute to the purremain a lasting monument to the memory of the chasing of shares, it will bring in £200 per month, remain a lasting monument to the memory of the greatest political and social teacher and benefactor the working classes of this country ever had. It will live and flourish in spite of open foes and pretending friends. To give it up would be to say we are content to remain the slaves of capital. As regards to cultivate his Land as has been the case, it shall be invested in the power of the Directors to cultivate his Land as shall appear in an angultivated. the New Company, we hail it as another stream to the great reservoir of freedom, and those that think well can transfer their shares from the old company to the new; but at the same time we feel convinced there are thousands of working men who receive very low wages, that could not embrace the new company, inasmuch as they have made sacrifices to raise a little capital to embark in the old one. Let us keep faith these members, and endeavour to give them the land on leases, if they cannot get it freehold; then when they are on the free labour field, they will soon work out their own independence, and if the houses were to be built on a less expensive scale, it would give more land to other paid-up members. "Get at the Land," says our in his wonderful enterprise. worthy sire, "and in five years every industrious man will be able to build one to his own taste." We

> ers, W. Hosier, Secretary. WHITTINGTON AND CAT .- At the general meeting of this branch, Mr. Darlison in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, four members were nominated as candidates to Conference, and the choice fell upon Messrs. Dowling and Wilson. The meeting was adjourned to Sunday, the 29th inst., at seven o'c'ock, to elect two delegates from the list of candidates.

> think that the houses shou'd not be so much a consi-

deration as the land.—Signed on behalf of the mem-

SALKORD.—At a meeting of the shareholders held at Mr. Lee's Temperance Hotel, Irwell-street, Salford, on the 22nd of July, at two o'clock. p.m.—Mr. Peter B. Pollit in the chair—the following persons vere put in nomination-Mr. John Robinson and Mr. Peter Bold Pollit. It was proposed by Mr. John Williams, and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Pickering :- "That Mr John Robinson be elected to represent this branch in the forthcoming Conference." It was proposed by Mr. Robert White, and seconded by

Vallance be nominated by this branch for the deletion of the delegate, unless he contributes towards the expense." "That this meeting stands adjourned until seven o'clock on Monday night, July 30th, for the purpose of voting for, and giving instructions to, the delegate.'

MARYLEBONE.-The members met on Sunday evening, and after transacting other business, nominated Mr. Hanceek, and Mr. Corderey, to the forthcoming Conference. The election will take place on Monday, the 30th inst., when every member is expected to attend.

BRIGHTON, JULY 23 .- A resolution was passed at a meeting:—"That our best thanks be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for the unequalled in-Bradford.—A meeting of the members was held at No. 13, Hope-street, on Sunday, July 22nd, when the subject of sending a delegate to Conference was discussed, and the programme was also brought as it is the only means that can be adopted to make

LOUGHBOROUGH.—At a meeting of members on July 22nd, it was resolved :- "That this meeting declares its unshaken confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.; also its sympathy with him in his unmerited persecution, both from enemies and false friends; and also from the ingratitude of the fortunate members of the National Land Company; trusting he will set all at defiance, and persevere in the

question of sending delegates to the Conference was discussed, and, after a long debate, it was agreed

up." An amendment was proposed :- "That the Directors be empowered to carry on the Company."
Which being put to the meeting was carried by a large majority. Mr. Jude being from home, his opinions could not be ascertained. The meeting was then adjourned until Sunday, July 29th, at five

Hype.—At a special meeting of members held at then read, and the first and second paragraphs were mously :- "That the members of this branch entered solely in confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and that they have lost none of that confidence. They still prefer it to the protection of the Building Societies Act, which is, like all other acts, framed so that the rich have all the advantage." The fourth and fifth paragraphs were examined, when it was moved, seconded and consider the state of conded, and carried unanimously: -" That Mr.

vate such Land as shall appear in an uncultivated state, and the members on such locations shall inform the Directors of such lying waste, and the Directors shall have absolute authority to order the cultivation of such, and the produce to be sold for the benefit of the whole Company, such member forfeiting all claim to the produce."—"That Mr. Charles John Clark be in homination as a candidate for the forthcoming delegation at Conference."—It is the unanimous wish of the Bristol branch that the Company shall not be wound up, and that Mr. F. O'Connor will develope some plan to legalise the Company, and the branch, having the fullest confidence in Mr. F. O'Connor, entreat him to persevere

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- A numerous meeting of for speculation and money-grubbing, and never for the purpose of carrying out the Land Plan as a national benefit, as they care nothing for the Land

Your sincere friend in the cause of Freedom, Plan, or anything else, only so long as it serves their own selfish ends. After the above business had been disposed of a motion was made and seconded, " That the meeting stand adjourned until Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, when the delegates from all the branches will meet." The motion

was carried unanimously. MERTHYR TIDVIL. — A meeting of members was held on Monday evening last, when Mr. Wm. Jones, ope of the members who visited Snig's End and Lowbands last week, gave a very cheering account of the two estates. He spent two days there, and made a very strict inquiry amongst the allottees, and the old inhabitants in the neighbourhood. He MERTHYR TYDVIL. - A meeting of members was made a very strict inquiry amongst the allottees, and the old inhabitants in the neighbourhood. He had been of opinion, previous to his visit, that a very large portion of the located persons were indolent, but he found them quite the reverse: a more indus-trious lot of men cannot be found in this kingdom. Their crops are truly astonishing. He discovered that many of them had endured great hardships in consequence of the failure of the crops last year. and he declared that sooner than the Company should be wound up he would present his £5 4s as a gift; and there are many many more in this town | monuments in commemoration of great warriors for and they came to the unanimous conclusionnot take any part in the proceedings, as a very large duct of the Bristol and Bath members at the last Conference. They resolved they shall not serve them the same this year. The secretary 'and orders to correspond with the Directors on the subject,

and if they consented to the proposal to insert it in

the Star of next Saturday, when the Merthyr members will nominate Mr. D. R. Morgan, Malt Millsquare, as the delegate for Wales. All the Welch localities may, if they think proper, record their votes with him, and send their opinions and their share of the expense towards the Conference, in the early part of next week. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GLASGOW BRANCH, - AS a great portion of the members of our branch reside in different parts of the country, and are not in the habit of attending meetings, or contributing their share of the local expenses, we take this mode of are no credit to any one. intimating to them that a levy of threepence per member will be required for the purpose of defraying their share of the delegates' expenses to the forthcoming Conference, for the west of Scotland; and as many of them are considerably in arrears we now intimate to them that as this Conference will be the most important that has been held, it is expected that all who still consider themselves embers will not fail in transmitting their levy, those refusing, or neglecting to do so, will be considered as having given up all claim of membership, and, should the Company be wound up, as not being entitled to any benefits arising therefrom. This, we consider but fair, as these members in a great measure have been the means of bringing us into the position we now occupy by the withholding their

such mode as this to ascertain who are members,

and who are not, as we have no doubt that although

many of the members will not now contribute towards the expenses, that they would still be willing to accept of all the benefits arising therefrom. D. SHERRINGTON, Secretary. CHARTERVILLE.—At a meeting of the residents on this estate, Mr. Belstead in the chair, the following address to Mr. O'Connor was unanimously carried

"RESPECTED SIR, We, the allottees of Charterville, deeply regret the course of events that has caused the 'outburst of wounded feelings,' as manifested in the Star of the 7th inst. Believe us, sir, we feel that your position as Director of our Land decessor HENRY VIII. established, a grammal is adulterous propensities; the focks are of the pure religion, which all the forces of your predecessors have not been able to uproof, and I would pray of your Majestry to look upon those seven dumb steeples as representing the seven wise men of Greece; take council from them, and rest assured, that, however anxious your desire may be to restore peace and prosport desire may be to restore peace and prosport edition of them and perity to Ireland, that you never can, and never will accomplish that object, so long as those tall dumb spires constitute the conquerors' trophy, and the Catholic people's badge of conquest.

If your Majestry is partial to did reministences my old Bailiff will show you Connor will, the seat of my aucestors, and will point of you those places, lawns, and become of the second of the search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven feet deep in search of pikes, in 1798, and seven of members be found willing the pure requested to the search of pikes, in 1798, and the catholic propers and prospection of the lawn and advocate, through good and bad requested to the office on a former port, and when appointed to the office on a former port, and when appointed to the office on a former of proving provi Company (glorious even in adversity) is necessary

through the misconduct of a few disaffected individuals. It is ardently hoped that endeavours for the success of the Company will spedily create a reunion firmer than ever. A Committee was chosen to collect subscription for the company of the

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter tude by paying Maonamara's bill. I enclose my mite, and will do more as soon as strict justice will permit me. Till then, believe me, Your most humble admirer.

A. CAMPBELL.

PRICE FIVERENCE or

Brechin, July 21, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. Sir,—My desire is to see the Star and the cause of Chartism prosper, not fergetting the Land Plan, for it must be the Land in conjunction with the Charter that can alone save the industrious sons of abour from those continual acts of oppression and misrule. "Facts are stubborn things," but I can adduce facts in favour of small farms that would surprise the opponents of the system. In this town surprise the opponents of the system. In this town a gentleman gave near £800 for three acres, or not quite so much, and is now farming it by spade husbandry, and receives as his reward a profitable return for his capital. Should Mr. O'Connor require particulars, I have no doubt I could get them from the gentleman, the accuracy of which could be relied on.

Yours obediently,

Yours obediently, THOMAS NEWMAN. Saxmundham, July 10th, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. DEAR SIR, -I visited my brother on the 10th inst. at Westminster Bridewell, and found him in good health and spirits. He inquired after you, and desired me to write to you, and tender his warmest thanks to you for your kindness towards him, and

J. A. Fussell. Seven Stars, Duddeston-row, Birmingham, July 22nd, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. Honoured Sir,-When I was a plough-boy I well remember advocating the plan of dividing the land in small lots so that every industrious man might twenty-nine years, and intend to do so to my death, because it is the truth. Dear sir, when I first heard what you were trying to do, I was convinced what difficulties you would have to contend with. The teeth of the land sharks are so long and full of poison that their effects are seen in all our country, but you have fought them well, without sword or cannon. You have given our nation one of the best boons ever offered to a people. I see in London winding up the affairs of the Land Company,-re-

I am, your well-wisher, C. GEE, Tailor. Speenhamland, Berks, July 23rd.

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

advocate the cause of the people must be prepared to receive a great share of slander from some, and in
Dunfermline, July 23. gratitude from a portion of those in whose behalf he has struggled for, arising from jealousy in some, and in others because they expect their leaders to payments. It is also expected that the different and in others because they expect their leaders to branches in connexion with Glasgow will take some do that for them which they must do for them-Dear Sir, we duly appreciate your past services,

and consider you have been the cause of arousing the latent talent of the working man. There is scarcely a Chartist locality but that some of its members can stand upon the public platform, defend their rights, and discuss the great Labour question. You having been the means of bringing about the union of the with propriety retire from public life. Dear Sir, we consider it would be impolitic on your part to do so at this time, you are wanted now more than ever, honesty of your intentions—continue to pursue that course which you have hitherto done; and that you may have health and strength to be the leader of those devoted to the cause of right and justice, until the Charter's obtained and veril you have been coursed.

I nope that Mr. Morgan will neet with every support to enable him to carry out his plans. If I had a hundred votes I should give them to Mr. Morgan, and I hope to see him at the head of the Conference. the Charter is obtained, and until you have carried out your object—with the assistance of the trulygrateful-of locating the members on the Land, is our sincere wish.

WILLIAM POOL, M. P. LEE, ELIJAH NOBBS. ALFRED FUZZEN, John Wilson, THOMAS ANTILL, WILLIAM ALLNUTT, Secretary.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. DEAR FRIEND,—Having lately seen in the Star men that are determined the plan shail succeed, I, your expressed intention to retire from public life, for one, will sell up my little shop and cheerfully go we cannot but view such a circumstance as a great on to the allotment. Yours, &c.,

galamity, and that too at the very hour when hope calamity, and that too at the very hour when hope of the future was beginning to smile upon us. It seems to us that there is a prospect of a greater agitation, and a stronger union of Reformers now, than there was to carry the Whig Reform Sham, and to think that our persevering and unconquerable leaden about leaved and proper at such a people in detence of their country.

If the sights to which I have called your attention should occupy much of your time, and if the royal infants should accompany you and feel hungered the while, I have no doubt that the hospitality of some neighbouring peasant will furnish my bailiff with a three-legged pot, which will enable him to supply you and your babes with a wholesome repast of Irish food—potatices.

I trust that your Majesting.

I trust that

We have the world's history before our eyes, ancient and modern; but allow us to say, without lattery, the world has only furnished one O' Connor, the concentration of pure patriotism, philanthropy, and benevolence—an elevation of mind to grasp the most extensive subjects-a penetration to discover minute details—such prudence united with boldness, such-inexhaustible energy and patient perseverance—such self-sacrifice, gilding every virtue. Sir, we feel we "shall never look on your like again;" and we make bold to say so while you are alive, sooner than sigh it to the wind when you are no more.

We feel we have no right to continually crucify as warm a heart as ever best in human breast, nor ask you to continue to been target for fools and knaves to shoot at. No, kindest friend; the insults, treachery, and ingratitude you have met with from those whom you would have died to serve, stares us in the face, and stops our mouths; all we dare say, is, that we feel for you more than you have reason to give us credit for : and be you public or private, at home or abroad, sleeping or waking -in ionest English we say, God bless you, our sinsere and valuable friend, Feargus O' Comor, and may you live to see your plans realised, and the British people appreciette your worth. We remain your giztoful admirers, on behalf of the Charter Association and

Land Company of South Shields,
Diskinson, W. Gilfillan, T. DICKINSON, E. SURPES, J. KYLE, A. Moreton, J. CARR, J. Bell. G. ELLIOTT, G. CRUTTFELD; W. WILKINSON; W. HALLIWELL T. SMITH.

South Shields, July 23rd. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. HONOURED AND RESPECTED Sin, It appears evilent to you as well as to every other member of

the Land Company, that the rules of the Company at present are so complicated that it is impossible for us to understand them; therefore, we are much pleased that you have come to the conclusion of calling a Conference for the purpose of setting them on some defined plan, that all may understand them and join heart and soul with you in working out the gigantic scheme.—The main question is, how this shall be done? Many plans have been proposed, none of which, we are afraid, will have the desired effect. It is the opinion of all the members of our branch that the Company must be re-modeled and made more in accordance with the wishes of the members; we are of opinion, that the principle of bonus can give satisfaction only to a few of the members who have capital. We believe that nothing but the ballot, or something to the same effect, will ever give satisfaction to the poorer members of the Company. We are also of opinion, that each branch to inform you, that Mr. Macnamara, the solicitor, or district must have the power of chosing the land came to him in prison, and asked him if he would within its respective district in proportion to the the Land members, forming the Ashton district, give evidence against you. My brother asked him amount of capital paid into the Company by the was held in the Land Company's meeting room, to explain himself, when he said, "it was concerning the corner of York-street, and near to the gas works, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, when members and delegates from Ashton, Dukenfield, Droylesmatter, and he believes that if himself and Mr. E.

[Another the Land Company's meeting room, to explain himself, when he said, "it was concerning the several branches of the district, no matter what the price of land might be, for if the land cost from £50 to £80 per acre, we should feel more confident of success than to have to go one or two hundred wiles to land that only cost £30 per acre. Jones had been examined that the decision would hundred miles to land that only cost £30 per acre. Newton having been elected as chairman the busi-ness of the meeting commenced, when, after some have been against Macnamara; and he states that he never knew a more villanous transaction in the discussion, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—Moved by Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Ashton, and seconded by Mr. Richard Holding, of letter instead, containing the particulars in community that would not be let for more than £1 in a purely agricultural district; but, in consequence of being near to good markets and convenient for collecting manure, we much prefer the former to the latter. Droylesden, "That this meeting is so disgusted with a large portion of the fortunate allottees and write one letter in three months, and I have no satisfaction throughout the whole of the Company. members for their treatment and ingratitude towards Mr. O'Connor, who has devoted his life and
property in their behalf, that they are of opinion
manner in which you have been treated by a porwould prevent them falling into hands that might the only plan in our present position is for that gentleman to apply to parliament for leave to wind conduct towards you is most disgraceful after the would have been better for the Directors not to up the affairs of the Company, and pay off all the many years you have struggled and laboured ho- have commenced another scheme until the present dissatisfied members." After the above resolution nestly and zealously to improve the social condition had been passed many of the members present ex- of the industrious classes of this country. I hope still more complicated.—Dear Sir: We have such pressed their opinion that if the Plan had been care there still remain some honourable exceptions confidence in your honesty that we care little about conclusion, nonoured Sir, we beg to oner for your acceptance our sincere gratitude for the services you have rendered us, and we sincerely pray that the great Disposer of events may long continue your useful life, with power to wield Right against Might, until all your enemies are subdued and grumblers seathered.

Signed for the Land members of Dukenfield, To F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P.

WISDEACH.—At an adjourned meeting of the members, held at Mr. Cutman's Temperance House, Chapel-street, it was resolved unanimously:—

Wisde and will all your enemies are subfield at Mr. Cutman's Temperance House, Chapel-street, it was resolved unanimously:—

That this meeting. while it continues to have understant of the plan and those only are the confidence in him, and those only are the confidence in him, and those only are the confidence in him, and those only are the confidence in proposed their opinion that if the Plan had been ear there of the remain some honourable exceptions amongst the working classes who can fully appreciate opinion that if the Plan had been ear there op parties to carry out the plan. The greater portion thank you most heartily for your kindness towards confidence, so necessary to the working out the of the members of the present Company joined only my brother, and I hope you will yet live down that principles of the Company, and through it our glorious Charter. We remain, yours most respectfully,

THE MEMBERS OF THE CHICKENLEY BRANCH, John Bentley, Secretary. July 24th, 1849.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. Honoured Sir,-I hope you will excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you, particularly as heartfelt sorrow at hearing you are about to retire from public life has hitherto prompted me. As a paid-up member of the Land Company I beseech

l remain, Yours, in the Democratic cause,

Manchester, July 21st, 1849.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir-It often happens when a man meets with a would do the same. He found several of the females taking life away: your sole motive is to save life—disappointment, and sees no way of attaining the rather discontented, but they were more contented on theirs for making widows and fatherless children; object he had his heart fixed upon, that when his Lowbands. The next thing brought under notice, was the nomination of a delegate to the Conference,—theirs to cause sorrow and death; yours is to bind quarter that is least expected. This may be said and they came to the unanimous conclusion— up the broken-hearted and give life and joy. If as regards the Land Company at the present time. That unless Wales be a district to itself, they would your plan is carried out it will soon redeem the na- Complaints, long and loud; have come from those tion. Go on—the Lord will prosper you—do not who have had the least cause against that greatly flinch. I see in the Northern Star you spoke of to be respected gentleman, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., one who has endeavoured to do more service to member there are thousands of the very poor who those who were willing to better themselves than have paid in anxiously waiting their redemption by your Land Plan, and their prayers and good wishes are with you. They, so far as I have inquired, wish him be of good cheer, for he is still their unflinching to have the plan of balloting again. Respecting the grumblers I have had to face them many times, Star, to find there that the members are about to such worthless lumber are not worth noticing; the somer you pay them their money back and turn them out the better, as we shall go on much pleasanter without them. Mr. Stone, of Newbury, with his family, have paid in for several shares, besides a bonus, and he offers to pay something each share to hall the pay the gramblers of the worthless lumber are not worth noticing; the bestir themselves, not in talking only, but in raising funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the mainspring to set all in motion. Cancel the ballot and bonus together, and set apart one hundred allothers of the pay the gramblers of themselves, not in talking only, but in raising funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the mainspring to set all in motion. Cancel the ballot and bonus together, and set apart one hundred allothers of the pay the pay the pay were the allothers are about to such the set all in motion. Cancel the ballother and bonus together, and set apart one hundred allothers are themselves, not in talking only, but in raising funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the members are about to some pay them their money back and turn funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the members are about to some pay them their money back and turn funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the members are about to some pay them their money back and turn funds. This is the one thing needful, it is the members are about to some pay the pa help pay the grumblers off. We are willing to leave the paid-up members to advance one shilling upon it to your judgment, but do get rid of them by each share they hold: the members that respond to paying them what is due, for smokers and drinkers be eligible for the ballot; members who advance of the ballot is members where the ballot is more and are fortunate, to have a choice of their allotment. This would be a sufficient encourage ment for those who have money by them. No onus to be returned. Were this plan to be adopted, there is not a doubt but the funds would increase for three ballots, every hundred members would DDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE FINSBURY LOCALITY, raise more money than the original cost price of HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIR, - It is with the Land. There is no compulsion in one sense in extreme regret that we read your determination to this plan. One member may find it convenient to retire into private life; we are not surprised at the advance for one ballot, and another for another course you have resolved to pursue, when we con- ballot. There would be no running into debt, each sider the ingratitude of those for whom you have ballot standing on its own merits, and clearing itdone so much. The man who takes upon himself to self. By giving this publicity, you will much

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY

I much approve of the plan laid down by Mr. David Morgan for re-establishing the Company as it was first intended, for certainly it would remove the difficulties of those members that I should like to see located first, and by levying sixpense per week on all shareholders would be the means of locating the members much quicker than any other way, and also give the poor members the same chance as those having money to offer as bonus. I think that if I understood right the National Land Company was first established to assist those that needed assistance, and not those that could assist themselves. Now I hope and trust that R. Morgan mark, for if you leave the Chartist body it will split will do all in his power to bring the Company to its mark, for it you leave the Chartist body it will split up into sections. There is no one in whom the people have so much confidence as they have in you. We hope that you, who have stood the opposition of the government and the propertied classes, will not be driven from the movement by the ingratitude of a faction, but that you will—conscious of the honesty of your intentions—constitute to pursue that the land themselves, as the motto of the benefit of his own labour." I hope that Mr. Morgan will meet with every support to enable him to I remain, your brother member,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sin,—I have read with disgust the grumblings of some of the most fortunate allottees at Bromsgrove and other places, but they are only few in number, and if any of them wish to let their allotments to

7, Williamson-street, Liverpool.

Aforeign Entelligence.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

stantinople, of the proceedings of the Russians on Kees, [That looks very like a 'complete defeat.'] their entrance into Transylvania. The army, under only a few miles distant from Pesth, in which city General Luders, took Cronstadt, which had been it seems a report was spread that the Imperialists purposely left undefended by Bem. The Russians, were falling back in full retreat, whereupon all the results, as regards not only the relations between thinking to make easy work, then marched on Her- shops were closed, and a few barricades erected. The manstadt, before which city they were met by Benn, Hungarians on this day were commanded by Demmanstaut, occure which city they were thet by bein, binski, Gorgey, and Nagy-Sanker. The slaughter So many persons have been arrested at Rome on who attacked and beat them. Cart loads of wounded Russians had arrived at Cronstadt, and sugitives on both sides is stated to have been immense, the were coming in in crowds.

important battle fought at Peerlass, between the The 'Chronicke' adds the fellowing from this source to the public health, with the therimportant partie longue at recliass, because the outomose and the fertroops under Kniezanan and the Magyars. The correspondents — 'Viena, Foly 20.—According to most at pinetus at property done for Inter force having crossed the Vega canal, was the private correspondence of the Wiener Zeitung, latter force naving crossed and vega canal, was the private concespondence of the wiener bending sternation that prevails, the consciousness of being stopped in his further advance upon Titel by the of the 17th, from Pesth, the roar of cannon was unstopped in his further autance agon Actor of the or the troops of the interrupted in the direction of Comorn. Marshal compromised for the past, and a feeling of insecurity Czaikist outposts; and at last, on the troops of the interrupted in the direction of Comorn. reserve coming up, forced to recross the canal.

Hungarian army before Comorn was used still, at Comorn must soon be extinguished. These are hundreds of persons pass the night in the streets, or Papers from Peeth bring an order of the day by mere associations, and are to be received as such. I hundreds of persons pass the night in the streets, or binski to his command, or rather making seemoinski by the timely succours brought by the Austrian bonder, friends, or definite objects, for the most were carried unanimously:—
commander-in-chief. The last despatches received General Ramberg; and the withdrawing to Duna money, friends, or definite objects, for the most were carried unanimously: commander in chief. The 1255 despatches received denote Ramoeik, and the wireless and part, to England. Much of the existing alarm has from Haynau's head-quarters at Nagy-Ignand report Rees was, if I mistake not, very like a disorderly part, to England. Much of the existing alarm has that the division of General Malfke has entered retreat before the desperate onset made by Dembin-Olen. The army of General Paskiewitch moved ski's hussars. along the left bank of the Danube from Waitzen. The Russian line was attacked by the Magyars between Waitzen and Comern; but the latter were driven back to the fortress. It was expected that has been refused an asylum in France, and forced to order of disarmament has been strictly enforced; Haynau would attack the Hungarian entrenchments take refuge in England:before Comorn yesterday. Kossuth on Thursday (12th) was at Illo. Szemere, minister of the interior, is said by 'Lleyd' to have been taken in Bourges. Two gendarmes were with him in the Buds.

The communication of Haynau with Paskiewitch through Pesth is now established. It is said that Gen. Berg is gone from the head-quarters at Nagy- government interdicted him from going to Paris. Igneend, through Pesth, to those of Paskiewitch, At the same time he sent to the Ministry by telewhich is not easily reconcileable with the fact of graph the news of the disembarkation. Arrived at General Berg having signed a despatch of the 2th of Bourges the Prince found the same instructions. July, from Miskolcz, which is printed in the War- Questioned by the authorities as to the direction of saw Gazette.'

The 'Warsaw Gazette' of the 14th contains some in a despatch from General Berg, dated Miskolez, declared that he wished to go to Paris, adding that July 8. A brigade was immediately quartered in he had a diplomatic mission for Paris and London, the city. One regiment and a battery were drawn and besides, he possessed property in France, and up in the chief square; the rest of the troops had interests in Paris to attend to. The instrucstates that while he was in Nyjwegahaz (or Nyire- Canino should wish to proceed to England, he was government caused all the Austrian prisoners in The Prince preferred to remain at Orleans. He ment of their departure a mob gathered about them, Paris, and afterwards caused himself to be conthe city, the desire of all to return under the rule of and to visit the city. Seeing that a police agent the Emperor, and charged a deputation to proceed in plain clothes followed him at a distance, the jesty. The inhabitants immediately delivered up together; that will be better, and you will do me them, were destroyed in the Russian camp. Some plied, and M. de Canino, thus accompanied, visited spoiled. The municipality were charged with the and the Palais de Justice. He afterwards returned Russian army, and accompanied it on its departure and a curious crowd soon assembled, but there were gave rise to some disturbances, and the authorities from Debreczin. Also twenty Austrian officers, two neither cries nor demonstrations. After a short had sent off in all haste to Bologna for troops. In surgeons, and forty-seven soldiers, prisoners there, promenade he returned to his hotel. The Prince were brought away at the same time. At his de de Canino has, it is said, written to several personparture, the Russian general testified his satisfaction ages at Paris, among others to M. Dufaure, preparing to join Garibaldi. with the municipality for their readiness to return Minister of the Interior, M. Clary, representative of to their lawful sovereign, and hospitable treatment the Loire-et-Cher, his relative and friend. He reof the Russian troops. The city furnished the quests that if he be not allowed to stay at Orleans, he troops with provisions for four days. From this re- may be permitted to go to Melun, to an estate bethree days' march on his road back to the head quar-

in Poland.

nishes the chief topic of news from the seat of war. | meet him, was greeted with some hootings, without, in this battle the Magyars didjustice to their reputa- tempted. In a very short time after his arrival at tion in arms. The engagement took place on Sun- Honfleur he entered his carriage and proceeded to day, the 15th. The Russians were driven back to Val Richer.' Dana Kees. Now the Austrians came in to the rescue, and crossed over from the right bank. Even ple, was arrested on Wednesday at Saverne, depart-Ramberg received orders to march from Ofen upon ment of the Bas Rhin. He bore the false name of the enemy. The end is represented to have been the retreat of the Hungarians to Comorn. Waitzen is

place to which the Russians were driven back by The measure is the most stringent that any French the sally from Comorn, is between fifty and sixty government has ventured to bring forward since the miles from that fortress, between Waitzen and Pesth. government has ventured to bring forward since the revolution of 1830, and is infinitely more severe than has orders to take his passports immediately. The mystery which haugs over this business may be the laws of September, which were so much abused hailed as an omen of success for the Mazyars. in the time of Louis Philipps. Notice has been given Georgev, who is recovered from his wounds in the of a great number of amendments, both from the Deputies took place in Berlin on the 16th, and neck, is reported to have led the Hungarian troops.

The following account, extracted from the Vienna | ment. paper, may serve to enlighten the English public on the sacred inviolability of the German Post-office. more especially of the Austrian:- 'Theodor Brand. born at Breslau, in Prussia, twenty-one years old, of court-martial. He had served with distinction in last, partook largely of an European as well as of the favour of princes, in America it creates the the evangelical religion, a single man, compositor by the army for twenty years. M. Cantagrel, one of an American character, in consequence of the imtrade, has been for a long time secret correspondent the national representatives, whom the Attorney mense interest excited by the affairs of Hungary and to the Breslau Gazette, and proved to have sent to General had demanded permission to prosecute, has Rome, and the desire that is felt and expressed, were very energetic. An important resolution was it different accounts under a feigned address, misrepresenting (!) the news from the seat of war, and injurious to the honour of the imperial Austrian and Russian armies; several of such reports were dtained at the post-office, and were confessed by him to be in his hand riting; in consequence he has been condemned to five years' hard labour in light irons for the diffusion of false and injurious reports, by virtue of the existing laws. (N.B.—The laws not quoted!) This judgment is herewith made known. Presburg, July 14, 1849. By the Imperial Military Tribunal.

Baron John Jessenak, the revolutionary commissary of Neutra county, in a printed notice, summons to a crusade against the Imperialists, in the spirit of the last proclamation of Kossuth. The priests in full canonicals to precede the armed patriots; one man may be left behind in every house where there are several, at most, two. With regard to weapons, a scythe, axe, or hatchet will do-anything to defend the soil against the invader who threatens the blood was shed. M. Schoelcher is stated to have was erected for the speakers. The appearance of liberty of all alike. Cattle, forage, and all provender been elected for that colony. The name of his col- the front of the column was the signal for a loud and are to be removed from his path, that he may perish with famine, &c.

The 'Wiener Zeitung' confirms the statement of the fact of a battle having been fought near Waitzen. Although it throws no new light upon the subject, yet the tenor of the bulletin is such, that there can be no doubt of its having been a check to the Ruswith Imperialist troops. There seems no doubt of the appointment of Dembinski as Commander-inSavoie, and Doutre.

Savoie, and Doutre. chief of the Hungarian army.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE HUNGARIANS. We take the following from the 'Morning Chronicle 'of Thursday. That paper, though a bitter enemy to the Hungarians, is compelled to admit the fact of their tremendous victory over the Russians.

The account we published yesterday of the attempt made by the Magyars to force the Imperial lines between Waitzen and Comorn is fully confirmed by later advices. On the morning of the with the intention of breaking through the the imgarians upon Paskewitch's division was tremendous, yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, held on Tuesday. who fought with unexampled courage and daring.

body of Austrians, alone saved him from a complete defeat. Ramberg attacked the Hungarians in the flank, thus causing a diversion in tavour of Paske-Positive intelligence has been received, via Con- witch. At noon the Russians had retreated to Dura ground having been contested for hours in a hand

Passewitch had come up with his main army to attendant on the great change that has taken place,

The 'Journal du Loiret' gives the following particulars with respect to the Prince de Canino, who

'The Prince de Canino (Buonaparte) arrived in

our city at midnight on Tuesday, by railway, from his journey, he declared that he wished to go to Paris. Two gendarmes then received the order to and, attacking them with fury, slew six on the spot, ducted to the Hotel de la Boule d'Or. He was placed and made cripples of sixteen more. Upon this de- in a bedroom on the groundfloor, and rolice agents plorable occurrence Gen. Ceodajeff ordered a general were placed on the watch in case he should be disdisarming of the inhabitants, and immediate deli- posed to leave Orleans for Paris. At Orleans his very up of all Austrian prisoners, as well as of the as- liberty is left to him. On Wednesday, after his sassins. The municipality expressed, in the name of breakfast, he went out to make some purchases, to Vienna to renew the oath of allegiance to his ma- Prince called him, and said, 'Come, we will walk their weapons, which, for want of means of removing the favour to show me the town.' The agent comdepots of carbines and pikes were found, but all the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, the Museum, the Cathedral, the murderers of the Austrian prisoners produced the guests asked him to take coffee, and he cononly three guilty, two of whom were brought to the sented. The person took him to the Cafe Choinet,

sion, and formed no part of the plan for the military dition. The Prince de Canino is of an enbonpoint person that shall be seen wearing a military uniform conduct of Louis Napoleon, in sending an army of occupation of the country; or that they were driven approaching obesity.—P.S. In consequence of inback again to Tokay by the Magyars: for Ceodajeff structions which arrived at mid-day, the Prince de five days' imprisonment and to a fine of ten francs only entered the town on the afternoon of the 3rd, Canino has left by post for Havre by Chartres for the first offence; for the second offence, he shall and on the 7th he was already back at Nyiregyhaz, and Evreux, and he will there embark for England. Guizot has returned to France. At Havre he was The prohibition of the Austrian government to im- groups continued to collect round the house, waiting from the city. port arms into Galicia has been extended to scythes until M. Guizot should come out, but their manner and other implements which might be used as such by had nothing of a hostile character. When M. Rome. the peasantry. This is another proof of the fear Guizot at length came out to enter his carriage, a which is entertained of a rebellious landsturm rising cry of 'Vive la Republique!' proceeded from several voices, and resounded in the ears of the ex-The attack of the Hungarians from Comorn upon Minister of Louis Philippe. We learn that, on his the Russian corps of Paskiewitch, at Waitzen, which arrival at Honfleur, M. Guizot, notwithstanding the has been already alluded to as a rumour, still fur- presence of the mayor of the place, who came to The scanty accounts go far to justify the belief that however, any serious act of aggression being at-

Sergeant Commissaire, representative of the peo-

Sehastien. PARIS, SATURDAY .- The debate on the bill re some forty or fifty miles from Comorn; Pesth about cently introduced by the government for the restriction of the liberty of the press has commenced to-Dana Kees, as the 'Wiener Zeitung' calls the day, and it has every appearance of being a long one. Opposition and the ordinary supporters of the govern-

A letter from Lyons states, that a sergeant of the line, who fought in the ranks of the insurgents on the 15th of June, had been sentenced to death by

succeeded in escaping to Brussels. A letter from Tharn (Upper Rhine) states that, States, for a spread of republicanism in Europe. In orders having been given by the government to New York a large meeting of Germans, Hungarians, hereby invited to recognise the freedom of Hunarrest M. Blin, the Commandant of the National Frenchmen, Italians, and Americans was held in the gary and of Rome, not with reference to the suc-Guard of that town, the population turned out in his afternoon, on the Second Avenue, and as the sayings cess or defeat of the revolutionary progress there, defence, and, although the rappel was beaten, the and doings at all the 'Sympathy Meetings in favour but because our Republican brethren are fighting for National Guard refused to take arms, and the autho- of European Republicanism ' are calculated to excite | their liberty.' rities were advised to defer the arrest of M. Blin. | some interest among the nations and governments of

night last a detachment of the garrison of that correspondent to apologise for occupying a column city, amounting to 800 men, was despatched to the or so in giving you sketches of the proceedings, officers, they be sent to the struggling Hungarians, village of St. Andre de Corcy, in the department either from personal observation, or abstracted from Romans, and Germans, through such channel as the of the Aisne, which the troops surrounded, and pro- the most authentic reports. The assemblage in president of the meeting may designate. ceeded to disarm the National 3card, and arrest New York was styled the Hungarian Republican fifteen individuals, amongst whom were the mayor | Meeting,' and the 'Herald says :and the parish priest. The latter was subsequently released, but his brother and his fourteen compa- chanics' Hall, in Hester-street, was expected to nions were marched to Bourg and ledged in prison. reach the place of meeting at two o'clock, but did Pope, and the Philadelphia meeting adjourned with It seems that the elections at Guadaloupe have not arrive till three. The ground was already been attended with serious disturbances, and that covered with numerous spectators, and a platform

I understand that although thirty-six members of with musketry. They were the Hungarian flag, the Legislative Assembly are either in prison or in destined for Kossuth, the Red Republican flag, and (with what success remains yet to be seen) the flight for the affair of the 13th of June, there are the star-spangled hanner, gloriously torn on the additions still to be made to the number of the plains of Mexico. We must describe each. The Egersy, a secretary of Kossuth, was shot. The persons to be presecuted. In the course of te- Hungarian flag was anexquisitely beautiful tricolour ised, according to all accounts that have reached us, whole road from Nagy Igmand to Ofen is covered morrow or next day the Procureur of the Republic —green, white, and crimson, with the goddess of in Mexico, for the purpose of overthrowing Herrera's

> The Prince of Canino left Havre on Saturday morning for Southampton. The gendarme in charge of him did not quit him till the steamer was under way. The prince expressed surprise and in their native land. The second flag was also gave latter 170! In New York there is in their native land. deep displeasure at the manner in which he had in their native land. The second flag was also very latter 170! In New York there is a slight abate been treated.

Paris within twenty-four hours, and France in

three days. The sentence of death pronounced by court-mar- | Solidaritie; and in the centre, in large letters, the 16th July nearly the whole of the Hungarian forces tial on four privates of the 7th Regiment of Light words 'Union Socialiste.' The third flag was the leans the plague has almost ceased, or rather it has attained around Comorn made a forward movement, Infantry, for having resisted the arrest of Sergeani-Major Boichot, and a similar sentence passed on a some service. There was a large hole, about the most populous cities of the north-west. Pittsburgh perial lines near Waitzen. The attack of the Hun- grenadier of the 15th of the Line, for having deserted size of a cannon ball, through the spot occupied by his post in presence of the insurgents of the 13th of the stars, and its folds were otherwise shattered, and on one steamboat, arrived at St. Louis, there had

The renewed charges of the Hungarian horse are tenced by the Court of Orleans to imprisonment for as a great favour from the Mayor for this occasion, 810 deaths in St. Louis last week, and 1,101 in spoken 6. The most brilliant achivements on military address to the neonle as sunset, and entrusted to Lieut. Rocker of that little and incommentation of the condition that it should be returned before Cincinnati—mostly from cholera! Fires of coal,

which the French profess to have so much at heart. the medical men of the city have remonstrated with the French general on the dangers that must accrue

The head-quarters of Haynau were on the 25th, Waitzen. The loss of the Magyars in the last battle have led to a vast emigration. At Civita Vecchia, been created by the fact that many of the old pendence is an appropriate occasion for the expresgory XVI.'s time, but who were dismissed by Pius of Europe, who are gallantly struggling for the in-IX. on his accession, have reappeared, and resumed estimable blessing of constitutional government. their places in the government offices. The French not a carriage is suffered to pass the gates without a the Germans to obtain for themselves and their strict search for arms.

> following communicated article :- 'Caution .- While carriage. At Marseilles, the Prefect; M. Peauger, not allowed to appear, unless their publication is apprised of the disembarkation of the Prince de order and public security require it, the journals are Canino, informed him the the instructions of the daily authorised. The 'Constituzionale Romano' has not communicated its number of the 9th to the nestly hope that they may speedily succeed in subcompetent authorities. Henceforward, every authorised journal shall send the entire composition of the number it intends to publish to the Colonel prefect of Police on the day preceding its publication. The 'Statuto' of Florence has the following intelligence from Rome, of the 12th :- 'In the course of that day a new order of the governor was published,

The 'Geornale di Roma' of the 11th contains the

and-a-half more time for walking in the evening; in are rare at Rome. Thirty deputies received orders American independence was first proclaimed, do re-Debreczin to be brought to Pesth, but on the mo- wrote with a pencil in the station several letters for on the 11th to quit Rome within twenty-four hours, solve, being at liberty, however, to stop at a distance of forty-five miles from the city.'

The French government has received the following telegraphic despatch :--

'Rome, 16th July, twelve o'clock. General Oudinot to the Minister of War. 'The re-establishment of the authority of the a Te Deum has been chanted in thanksgiving for gratitude of the human race. the event. Tranquillity and confidence become firmer every day. The greatest harmony reigns between our soldiers and the population.'

From Ferrara we learn that a demonstration has been made in that town against the French. A

is the following :-'Many persons circulate in Rome with military uniforms which they no longer have the right to wear. As such a state of things cannot be tolerated should have made the term of her President so long: suffer ten days' imprisonment and a fine of twenty liberty; the Benedict Arnold of the world. francs; the uniform shall be confiscated, and if the

By order of the General of Division, Governor of 'FRANCOIS CHAPUIS, 'Lieut.-Col. of the 32nd. Prefect of Police.

Rome, July 12.' There is no news later in date from Rome, but we earn Garibaldi was at Todi with 3,000 men, and self. that an Austrian force had been sent against him. The 'Presse' states that Gen. Galetti, the ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, having refused the office of Minister of the Interior, offered to him by Gen. Oudinot, was ordered to leave Rome within eight days, under pain of being imprisoned.

TUSCANY .- The greatest excitement has been created at Florence by a new law re-establishing caution money and abolishing trial by jury in matters of

SARDINIA .- The following important intelligence has been received in Paris:- On the 19th the minister of Austria remitted to the cabinet of Turin a note, summoning it to accept within four days the ultimatum which had been presented. This note is drawn up in dry and imperious terms. If the

GERMANY. The primary elections of electors to choose the

were almost uniformly in favour of the Moderates; the Democrats abstaining from the votes. THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 11.—The celebration of the 4th July (national anniversary), on Wednesday A letter from Lyons states that on Saturday the Old World, it will hardly be necessary for your

'The procession, which set out from the Meplatform we saw more distinctly what the flags were foot were the words 'Unity, Liberty, Glory.' On

handsome, though plain. The ground was scarlet, ment, and in Philadelphia the Board of Health reeen treated.

Eighty Polish refugees have been ordered to quit cating, as we were informed, gunpowder, and the mortality is now decreasing. This city and red, the blood that flows for liberty. It contained her suburbs contain at least 300,000 people; we the following words:—Libertie, Egalitie, Fraternitie, have therefore reason to be thankful that the proand the Russians were borne down and compelled to June, were confirmed by the Council of Revision while the staff was broken in more than one place been seventy-five deaths by cholera. held on Tuesday.

A Socialist writer, named Louvet, has been senwas the flag of the New York Volunteers, obtained

bullets through his bo'ly. Mr. Lake, corporal of are leaving by thousands. In New York last week | valuable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one ROME, JULY 2.—The French are carrying all the colour-guard, whom we observed on the plat- 536 cases of cholera and 187 deaths; in Prostators with a high hand have matters with a high hand here, and a riegn of form, took it up from him, and bore it till he rematters with a high hand here, and a riegn of terror has been inaugurated, in place of that barrier of liberty about which General Oudinot vapoured in his first proclamation, now more than two ments of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of Chapultepec that the hole was of the heights of cholers. old, which can only be productive of the worst made through it by a cannon ball, and Sergeant vered from a severe attack of cholera. occasion Lieut. Dardenville succeeded to the post of honour, and was promoted for his heroism. This

Lag is, therefore, a glorious relic. * The procession, which consisted for the most part of Germans and French, presented as fine and as martial a body as we ever saw. The Red Republicans wore a piece of red ribbon in their breasts. 'The 'Marseillaise Hymn' was sung by the entire

assemblage. After various speeches, more or less energetic, the meeting then separated, after a collection was made, and the procession, having reformed about seven o'clock, marched back to the place whence it came.'

morning at the Chinese Saloon, after the declara-

'That the present anniversary of American indeemployes, whose services were in requisition in Gre- sion of our heartwarm sympathy for the Republicans

'That we regard with the liveliest interest the heroic efforts of the Romans, the Hungarians, and posterity liberal and enlightened institutions-institutions kindred with our own, calculated to secure the rights and privileges of the masses, and to promote the greatest good of the greatest number.

'That we extend to the patriot Republicans of every land the right hand of fellowship, and ear.

Kelly having been elected to the chair, the following Ceodajeff's occupation of Debreczin, communicated him at the station of our town. There he publicly in which he thanked the population for the prompt of the Foreness contact is not a structure of the form of the prompt of the prompt of the form of the prompt of the form of the prompt of the form of the prompt of the prompt of the prompt of the form of the prompt of the or sects, or creeds, but a battle to the death between lieu of drums and trumpets two cannon are to be the people and the tyrants of all nations. Assured fired to give the signal for rest. The city of Rome that this battle, now progressing in Hungary and bivouacked in the environs. General Ceodajeff tions sent to Orleans were, that if the Prince de states that while he was in Nyjwegahaz (or Nyīre- Canino should wish to proceed to England, he was gyhaza as it is spelt in my map), which he had to be conducted by Chartres and Evreux to Havre, continuous from Narni to Todi. Arrests bled on the 4th day of July, 1849, on the soil where but that he was not to take the railway for Paris.

> 'That our hearts are with Kossuth and the brave Hungarian people, who at the hour when France has proved recreant to her millions, have advanced alone against the barbarian hordes and barbarian dogmas of the Russian Autocrat, and that whether the destiny of Kossuth be like that of Washington. to lead his heroic people through a purifying fire to Pope was proclaimed yesterday, amidst the warmest freedom, or whether he fall, like Warren, a martyr acclamations of an enthusiastic crowd. At St. Peter's to the people's cause, he has merited and won the

'That while the Republic of Rome has given to every cit zen as much land as two oxen will plough, and while Kossuth and the Republic of Hungary are enfranchising their serfs, and also bestowing upon them grants of the public domain, which they have task of completing their destruction. The trial of to the hotel, and dined at the table d'hote. One of patriots who died for the cause of their country, de. Generals are acting up to their best convictions in fending Rome against the tyranny of France. This scourging delicate women, and in shooting and hanging prisoners of war without quarter.

'That the idea so speciously put forth by tyrants, different parts of the country the people were col- when they contemplate some colossal wrong, that a lecting, and forming bands of armed men, who were people must be prepared for liberty before they can be worthy of it, is met by the whole American peo-Amongst the French proclamations issued lately ple with the plain response, that the only preparation for the enjoyment of freedom is fredom

'That we regret that the French Constitution have stayed more than twenty-four hours at De- persons on the affairs of Rome. We have no need for any length of time, it is decreed: That four days that his acts of treachery become irreparable, and after the publication of the present decree, every drive a maddened people to revolution, and that the without authority shall be arrested, condemned to regular soldiers, hearing the name, but without the hearts of Frenchmen, against the Republic of Rome. will for ever stamp him in history as the Iscariot of

.That the spirit of Danton's memorable declaragreeted with cries of 'A bas Guizot!' Numerous person is not settled at Rome, he shall be removed tion can yet save Hungary, Rome, France, and Germany, ' For a people who are assailed by traitors within and foes without, there is but one course, that is, to dare, again to dare, always to dare.' And that not on the fields of Rome or Hungary ought this great battle to be fought, but on the plains of partitioned Poland let retributive justice vindicate her-

'That in the contest now waging between the Roman people and the tyrants of Europe, we do not behold a contest against religion or forms of religious belief, but a battle fought by three millions of freemen for the right of self-government. That to deny to any people, on any pretence,

the right of self-government, is to assert that the fathers of our revolution were assassins and traitors, worthy of the scaffold and axe rather than the love and veneration of mankind.

'That the right of self-government cannot be over-prized; it is more levely than the choicest creations of art; it is more costly than grand old tem. ples, of more renown than traditions of empire, or sacerdotal sway—and that if the Punic invaders from second Moscow.

that our country, her ambassadors, consuls. and agents abroad, should on its formation, at once, as a matter of course, acknowledge the existence of 1epublican governments now formed, or that may hereafter be formed, whether weak or strong transient or permanent, and that, however the conduct of our agents abroad in ignoring the existence of the Hungarian and Roman Republics may win deepest distrust and dissatisfaction.

Several speeches were made, not a few of which both by the press and the people of the United proposed by Dr. Elder, and adopted. It runs thus: - That the administration at Washington is

The following was then adopted:- That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers, and that, fairly engrossed and signed by the

Several of the speakers at the meetings, in New York and this city, commented severely on the policy of France and Louis Napoleon, in sending an army to Rome to restore the temporal power of the 'three cheers for Republican Europe.'

league is not given. Affairs were in a deplorable enthusiastic cheer. As the procession filed past the revolution. A new Republic has been proclaimed. The correspondent of the 'Chronicle' writes :- that were protected by a guard of honour, armed from the parent State. They have published a De-

There is evidently an extensive conspiracy organ. Washington, the Liberator of America; on the Several arrests of leading agitators had been made other, 'Kossuth, the Liberator of Hungary.' At the by the 'powers that be'—or that were.

The cholera still continues its frightful desolations, ported for the last week 336 cases, and 135 deaths; portion of deaths has been so small. At New Orhas not exceeded twelve or fourteen deaths per day;

P.S.—The horrors of the cholera continue. The spoken c. Oaskewitch despatched couriers to published an incendiary address to the people, expects for aid, and the sudden appearance of General Pesth for aid, and the sudden appearance of General citing them to revolt against the established Governat Churubusco, Sergeant Romayne received six the inhabitants, who can afford the time and money,

The 4th of July was celebrated by those who are disaffected to the British government in Canada by displaying the American flag.

We have to record the death of Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, which took place at Quebec on the packet. 8th July. He was announced to sing on the succeeding evening at Montreal.

THE "NATION" REFUSED STAMPS .- The Irish Stamp-Office authorities have, by direction of government, refused to register the proposed new series of the Nation newspaper, or supply stamps for it. An old ante-union statute gives the Lord-Licutenant the power of practically stopping the publication of any Irish newspaper, according to his will and pleasure; and, according to the same authorized to the same au Stamp-Office authorities have, by direction of go-In Philadelphia the expressions of sympathy were, tenant the power of practically stopping the publistill at Nagy-tgmerd. For two days previously the is described as immense. The mower of their army before Comorn and been still, at Comorn must soon be extinguished. These are bundled of persons and such is the state of that town, that if possible, more closely identified with American cation of any Irish newspaper, according to his will in possible, more closely identified with American cation of any Irish newspaper, according to his will be a still. These are bundled of persons and such is the state of that town, that if possible, more closely identified with American cation of any Irish newspaper, according to his will be a still. These are bundled of persons and all places are bundled of persons are bundled of persons and all places are bundled of persons and all places are bundled of persons are bundled of persons are bundled of persons and all places are bundled of persons are bundled of pe Alessaros, wantered seem were only saved from utter annihilation at Waitzen, means but such as are required for the voyage are storing Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of Georgy, restoring Demister of war in the place of George of tave good reason for believing that the first such as are required for the voyage are who have by the timely succours brought by the Austrian by the timely succours brought by the Austrian of the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no action would lie and the first such as are required for the voyage are should think proper to do so, no act quite a matter of courtesy on his part. So says the of Testimonials which have been sent to and published by law. Therefore Mr. Duffy's new project is knocked the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this

> large china bowls, copper utensils, handsome carpets, &c. And it was no small degree of surprise to many of the visitors to see the young gipsies dressed in the first style of fashion. "THERE IS no longer in England," says the

in the fictions of debate. The Bank of England is all in all—people's purse and people's master. WHAT A THAW DID.—An editor "down east" says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for his columns; but a stituting the rule of the ballot-box for that of the heavy thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor got sick, so the patient recovered .- Boston Chronotype. bayonet.'

The special 'Roman, Hungarian, and Liberty
Meeting' of Philadelphia was, however, held in the
afternoon in Independence-square, and it was numerously attended by citizens of all parties. Judge
Yolly hering hear elegated to the chair the following. was advised by a friend to purchase a pot of "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," and on the first application found great relief, and by using three is. 6d. pots was completely cured, and has not had a return, which is now eighteen mont since he used the ointment.

since he used the ointment.

Physical vorsus Moral.—Whether the Physical wants should be remedied through the Moral, or the Moral through the Physical, has been a question which has occupied the attention of philosophers and philanthropists. for centuries. Without attempting to decide the question there can be no doubt that when the Physical condition is impaired it demands the first attention. For instance; a person whilst suffering from an acute attack of Gout would be unable to appreciate the sublimest lessons of philosophy, even though enunciated by the divine Plato. How much more welcome to the sufferer would be a box of Blair's Sout and Rheumatic Pills, so efficacious in eradicating this

distressing malady.

Cure of a Disordered Stomach, with Wearness and GENERAL DEBILITY, BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mr. M'Kenzie, of Stornaway, a retired officer, who had spent many years in warm climates, was afflicted with a disordered stomach, indigestion, and liver complaint, with complete debility. In his endeavours to renovate his constitution, he visited the various watering places, and obtained the advice of many European physicians of celebrity, without experiencing re-lief. Under these circumstances, Holloway's Pills were recommended to him, and, to the astonishment of all who had witnessed his previous sufferings, he is restored to the most buoyant health, by a course of this inestimable medi-

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE. Twenty-fifth edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 156 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 5s. 6d., in postage stamps,

THE SILENT FRIEND; a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consevations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

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Part the First Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings. Part the Second

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

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of nercury; primary and se-condary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, sore threat, in-flammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonerrinea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause, Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings. Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and Algeria violate the liberties of the sister republic of destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering into life.

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Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is in-

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Fills, but let me emphatically tell you in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-allied family to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy: not only am I PERSONALLY aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease they dissipate it altogether: if in a later, they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge." Nation, "a Treasury, an Exchequer, or a Mint, save by any other means within my knowledge."
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CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

Sin,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your recording education in the shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cabage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which

information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle ef Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1893. The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.—(Signed) Thomas Brunton.—To Professor Holloway.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith

Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848. Sir,-With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.—To Professor Holloway.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED. Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated

Falkirk, August 13th, 1848. Sm,—I was superintending, about six months age, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken all. be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melantholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.—(Signed) Oliven Smith Jenkins.—To Professor Holloway. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKI

On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the Mofussilite newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment net in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

DISEASE.

| e Pills should of the followi | be used conjointly wing cases :— | ith the Oin |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Legs Breasts | Corns (Soft) | Rheumati Scalds |
| s ons | Contracted and Stiff-joints | Sore Nipp Sore Thro |
| of Moschetoes I Sand-Hies | Elephantiasis Fistulas | Skin-disea Scurvy |
| Bay co-foot | Gout Glandular Swel- | Sore-head Tumours |
| lanes ped-hands | lings Lumbago | Ulcers Wounds |
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AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

Bad 1

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and, comparatively, how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicines should always be avoided in all cases of this above the treat that the profession is the profession is the profession in the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession in the profession in the profession is the profession in the profession administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicines should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy; was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles nethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the medical profession, always admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. dint that Apermetry's Phe Ominicus is notonly a summer of the property of that appalling malady, arriety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be property from the Piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be property of the prope

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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

s a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without eausing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consedelightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and

Runions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on

for use, of all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdigate corns.

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

Abernethy's Pile Cintment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Cinemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:

Barclay and Sons, Farring constreet; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prentis, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine vendors in London.

Country Agents.—Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Smeeton, Reinhardt, and sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate; Denton,

able chemists and medicine vendors in London.

Country Agents.—Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Smeeton, Reinhardt and sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate; Denton, Rhodes, Bell and Brook, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leads and Kemplay, Land, Moxom, C. Hag, 106, Briggate & Bradford; Hartley, Denton, Waterhouse, Jepsen, Wood, Dyer, Parker, Jennings, and Leyland, Halfax; Smith, Elland; Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brook, and Spivey, Huddersfield; Whitby; Bolton, Blaushard and Co., Hargore, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Wainwright, Howden; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; Omblier, Market Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Fox, Pontefract; Daiby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Jenneyt, Stockton. And by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in every Market Town in England, Wholesale Agents.—Messrs. Belton, Bianshard and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND,

AB retry. ROME SHALL BE FREE.

Pow'r that canst conquer wrongt! Uplift this suppliant throng, Heart-bow'd to thee: Speed thou the oath we swear— Strong as an answer'd prayer, By all that freemen dare,

Rome shall be free! By Brutus' constant zeal, By thine own Raffaelle,

Rome shall be free! By all the glorious stir Since Rome's first heroes were, By our new Triumvir, Rome shall be free.

By Cocles' dauntless war, By Mutius Screvola, Rome shall be free! By Curtius' deed devout, By Brennus' baffled rout, Yet doth Camillus shout, Rome shall be free.

By all our martyr line, By all their hopes divine, Rome shall be free! By young Ruffini's pain-The Bardiera twain; They have not died in vain, Rome shall be free.

By her eternal name. By Freedom's quenchless flame, Rome shall be free! By thy Beloved, by Him, Who makes old glories dim-Echo Mazzini's hymn-Rome shall be free.

A VOICE FROM THE BASTILE.

SPARTACUS.

With care-worn heart and fleshless arms, And joints all racked with pains; On pallet laid, while coarsest food My load of life sustains: My thoughts still cling to former years, Which food and friendship gave; Ere Want had drove me here to die, And fill a Pauper's grave.

What dreadful crime has scaled my doom, And steeped my soul in woe? That makes me bear this worse than death, I strive in vain to know. Far better they, in battle's van, Who death and dangers brave,

Than I who here must starve and die, To fill a Pauper's grave. Though feeble grown, and shrivelled am, I once could boast of health: My active toil has swelled the sum That marks my country's wealth. I've heard the hungry cry for bread— My hand was stretch'd to save ;

But now, withal, I starve and die, To fill a Pauper's grave. Throughout my grated window small, I view the city dome;— Its towering pile that points the sky, Distinctly through the gloom. Its pillars proud my hands have hewn— Have dug them from the cave— But yet, alone, I starve and die, To fill a Pauper's grave.

I've tilled the ground, I've sown the seed, I've cut the harvest down; But not a foot of barren soil Could ever call my own. To foster others' pomp and pride I made myself a slave : Oh, base reward! to starve and die.

And fill a Pauper's grave! My wife and children—Where are they? Go search some neighbouring cell: Where peace can never dwell. The thought distracts my burning brain, While tears my heart-strings lave, They, too, are doom'd to starve and die,

And fill a Pauper's grave. Oh, treach'rous guardians of the poor; Oh, Justice! where art thou? Oh, man! whose gold my sweat produced, Behold me prostrate now! But why repine ?—and what am I, That such a boon should crave?

'Tis Labour's lot to starve and dic, And fill a Pauper's grave. JAMES HARRNESS. Edinburgh. SUNSHINE AND SHADOW: A TALE OF

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER. Tate Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company.

CHAPTER XVII.

What elegance and grandeur wide expand The pride of Turkey and of Persia land! Soft quilts on quilts, on carpets carpets spread, And couches stretch'd around in seemly band, And endless pillows rise to prop the head.

Here languid beauty kept her pale-faced court.-

Her cold unmeaning eye, her faded cheek, How is she chang'd from what she was of old! Her pale pale lips whence sighs unconsciou

Oh little these who every day behold, Mark the sad change come on, and make a wreck Of many a face that once so brightly told

Each happy thought that o'er the spirit played, Casting a flitting light without a shade!—Deste. The mansion of Sir Jasper Baldwin was situate at ---, about twenty-four miles from the residence of Mr. Elkinson; it was a large pile of buildings, erected after the Eastern fashion, surrounded by a spacious garden, in which flourished every variety of tropical flowers and plants,—here the glorious ise unfolded its paradise of leaves, contrasting beauteously with the dark foliage of the ocynum; there the brilliant tropical lily and the scarlet blossom of the voluptuous bombex, intermingled their flowers with the sweets of the myrtle and the fig-tree; the tamarind and the date were seen side by side with the cocoa and the palm; the mango and the orange, intermingled their branches with those of the pomegranate and the citron; the sun and the shade, the flowers and the foliage, and the bright water glancing through the trees, all combined to render it an abode for the blessed. A dweller in our cold clime can scarce imagine the beauties of a tropical garden, where taste and wealth go hand in hand. Oh! that man's evil passions should mar the beauty of such fair scenes, that the slime of the serpent should leave such traces in the garden of Eden. A colonnade led from the garden to the rear of the mansion, and opened on a spacious apartment, sixteen feet square, the sides of which were covered with rich paper, representing the Loves of the Angels; the floor was twenty-six loads, was destroyed on the farm pre-covered with fine matting, which in the centre was mises of Mr. Robert Freeman, cowkeeper. Supoverlaid with a magnificent Persian carpet; a low posed cause, the overheating of the hay. Not inottoman of beautiful workmanship stood at each end | sured. of the room; small but elegant marble tables were end of the room were surrounded by a balcony, where the passion-flower climbed in fertile luxu-France, whilst a jet of water cast a delightful coolness on the air; the sides of the apartment were adorned with splendid mirrors and costly pictures, oftoman near this reclined in sleep the beauteous form of Lady Baldwin, attended by two slaves or wish is obeyed with mechanical precision—luxury and toker surround here the prison. Sir Jasper, oc-capied in business in the morning, and in sleep during the heat of the day, usually rises with the

his nature will allow him to be,—he interferes not titl her pursuits or amusements—he is content to the possessor of the jewel, to show it occasionally

to his friends and dependents—he enshrines it in a

the apartment, 'tis her playmate, 'tis Arthur, all is joy and sport; the scene changes amid hurricane and storm—she is dragged from her home to a far off clime, and they tell her she is married—she screams aloud at the dismal recollection, the slaves stare aghast at each other and fan the heated brows heard, the earth shakes, the scraph spreads his azure wings, and she is plunged into the yawning gulf,—she awakes trembling with emotion, and is portionate to the sacrifice of the individual. scarce conscious whether it is the apartment or her of the silver fountain fell softly on her awakened ear, and the perfume of the orange diffused its grateful odours around, but they awakened no pleasurable emotion in the languid frame of Lady Julia. one dense cloud of mental haze enveloped her, and it was in dreams only that the faculties of her mind appeared to awaken from the torpidity of inaction. During the six months that Lady Baldwin had resided with Sir Jasper she had never seen Arthur Morton; Mrs. Elkinson had been twice a visitor at the mansion, and from her Julia learnt of Arthur's welfare; and to hear that he was in health, and enjoying happiness beneath her friend's roof, was, indeed, a pleasure, but for her there was no correshood may do much to rob the bitterest grief of its the climate, and her lowness of spirits, equally com bined to keep her from out-door exercise; the labour-for their families. garden was the limit of her world, and even its

beauties could scarce raise a pleasurable emotion. When sorrow hath darkened the heart, and the elasticity of youth is broken by the icy hand of apathy, nature in vain displays her charms—the sun loses its brilliancy—the moon its soft lustre—the stars do not smile from the heavens as they once did—the flow of the waters hath ceased its sweet music—the very flowers have lost their colours, and their sweets bring no incense to the heart—the towering forest trees are devoid of grandeur—the ocean itself is robbed of its magnificence. To the young, the innocent, and the light-hearted, nature unrobes herself, and stands confest in all her loveliness; but when despair hath brought on premature and every tree as a companion, experienced this deprivation of feeling. She had no pleasure in society; to keep up an acquaintance with the few residents who had the entrée of Sir Jasper's mansion, was irksome to her, she had no feeling or sentiment in common with them; and though she sedulter in former cases—towards the family of John Mitchel for instance—it lies with itself to redeem its character.

When a Roman died in battle, he bequested his lously performed her duty as the wife of the Governor, and saw that no rite of hospitality was splendid mansion with no companion but her own restless and dreamy thoughts, the society of Sir We have lad many pseudo-martyrs, few real ones.

Jasper, which she at first loathed, became by degrees a relief to her, and his presence was no longer shunned. Strange and powerful is the effect of interested in their philanthropy. On that account healif blindly and impercentially do we yield to its habit, blindly and imperceptibly do we yield to its influence, whether exercised for good or for evil. Prisoners who, when first introduced into their cells, have shuddered even at the thought of coming in or, rather, we demand that support; for it is not a

to live long together on the terms of intimacy of hend it. man and wife, without habit supplying the place of lrishmen, this must not be. Let us prove that we love, more especially if no prior attachment exist to deserved the confidence of our "traisors." Let the weaken its effect. Something of this kind was gra-dually creeping over the mind of Lady Baldwin, and we can.—Dublin Irishman. had long life been allotted to her, and death or absence deadened the effect of her feelings for Arthur, she might, in time, have become an affectionate wife to the man she once loathed and dreaded. The passions of the human heart - dark, viomanifest themselves - are composed of more ductile elements than the world generally imagines, and it is well for our peace that they are so. Months rolled on, the summer was gradually

"Not the sage's skill, nor the leech's art, Can heal the wounds of a broken heart." The lethargy of her mind, which the voyage had dispelled, now returned with deadening influence, and her intellect was gradually yielding before it; she would sit for hours in a state of almost torpidity, but a word, an accent, or even a scent that reminded her of the past, would operate like a charm upon her, and for hours she would live with renewed life beneath its spell. A sea voyage, and her native air was recommended by the medical attendants as a last resource; the idea of her return to England Sir Jasper would not listen to, but consented to her trying the effect of a few days' sail, and a residence upon his estate at Mount Pinto, healthfully situated in the highlands, about sixty miles inland. The voyage seemed to recall the drooping spirits of their patient; and Sir Jasper, who, with the physician, accompanied her, until her arrival at Mount Pinto, buoyed himself up with the hopes of long retaining his ill-gotten, but muchprized treasure. Vain delusion, and speedily dispelled—it was the wizard power of memory that was tracing the faint bloom on his lady's cheek; almost unconscious of her present situation, she was revelling in joy with the companion of her childhood. Again were his lofty sentiments and pure aspirations ringing in her ears; again was he recounting the perils of his shipwreek, and his adverse fortunes in his native land; and by a strange hallucination she mistook her husband for Arthur Morton, and during its influence he gleaned from her their illstarred affection, and the cause of Arthur's flight from England. Mad with jealousy and revenge, he harshly upbraided his poor victim, but she heeded it not — his furious tones were music to her ears, country house, he re-embarked for his official residence, burning to revenge himself on his rival, by arresting him on a charge of "arson," and sending

him to England for trial. (To be continued.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

At Plaistow, Essex.—About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon last a stack of hay, containing about

In Spitalfields.—About half-past eleven o'clock scattered about, on which were handsome vases on Saturday last, at the foundry of Mr. Cash, filled with beauteous flowers; the windows at each lenage-street, two upper floors, used as pattern and of the room were surrounded by a balcony, rooms, were burned out, the roof off, and a steam engine, &c., much damaged by fire and water. Contents insured in the Licensed Victuallers' Office;

building in the County. Cause not known. In Clerkenwell.—At 8, Coppice-row, about midnight, upon the premises of Mr. Bayley, chandler.

Shory table at one end of the room; and upon the The counter and part of the stock were destroyed. AT THE RED LION, KING EDWARD-STREET, CITY .black servants, who, with fans in their hands, About half-past two on Sunday morning, Bloom-awaited the period of their mistress awaking. Upon field, 286, (City), observed thick smoke ascending the Persian carpet in the centre room sat, or rather from the cellar of the Red Lion-inn, known as the by, two mulatto females, strewing with careless "Lincolnshire House," kept by Mr. W. T. Tabermainds the petals of the orange flower, that its odours in the perfument. Pale and languid is sistance. In a very short time afterwards, Mrs. Tabernacle and the servant made their appearance in their night dresses at the first-floor windows. In an instant the flames burst through the windows below them, and it was feared, from the flury of the flore in the surrey coannoise. The landlord point is effects are already felt and shown policeman besought them to jump out, which they for six months has she inhabited the prison-house of the constable. The landlord of the surrey coannoise is shown as at Gravesend at the time with his children. Several engines were promptly on the spot, but not-flight proposed in a similar manner. The landlord was at Gravesend at the time with his children. Several engines were promptly on the spot, but not-flight proposed in a similar manner. The landlord of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner. The landlord was at Gravesend at the time with his children. Several engines were promptly on the spot, but not-flight proposed in a similar manner of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner of the constable. The potman escaped in a similar manner of the constable of the purpose of ment to support health or the cravings of nature of the committee of the purpose of ment to support health or the cravings of nature of the committee of the constable of the superfluities of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the statistic of the rich are the property of the thands the petals of the orange flower, that its odours nacle, late of the Surrey Coalhole. He immediately Several engines were promptly on the spot, but not-withstanding the exertions made the fire travelled from floor to floor with inconceivable rapidity, and eventually the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The house is gutted, and the contents destroyed. How the fire originated it is impossible to glean, rising of the sea breeze, and when no other resource everything being quite safe when the landlady retired to rest, about an hour and a half prior to the discovery of the outbreak.

> The Judgeship vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Coltman has not been offered to Sir Frederic

around her—all is happy and serene—a youth enters commerce.

PATRICK O'DONOGHUE.

When one man becomes the champion of a community, when he suffers to ward off persecution from his brothers, he leaves the community in his debt. No bond may be signed, no deed prepared; of their mistress; anon the scene changes, and she but, according to honour, the individual and his sits in fairy bowers, discoursing high and mighty brethren stand to each other in the relation of creditor truths with a scraph from above, but a rumbling is and debtor. Ever would be endured, every sorrow

The state prisoners, who are gone from amongst frame that trembles and vibrates like the chords of us, sacrificed everything to secure our happiness. a tempest-riven Æolian harp; and the passion Life and limb, family and home — they relinquished flower still shaded her lovely brows, and the water each and all to benefit our cause. They merged their own existence in that of the country, forgot self-interest to advance national interest, and accepted a lifetime of misery to plant one truth in this Irish soil. They have claims on our gratitude which cannot be denied.

Some of them had worldly wealth, were "men of property," and gratitude is all they seek. If we are grateful for their love, and obey their teaching, we thereby cancel our debt to them. But others are differently circumstanced, become paupers when they become prisoners, lose all their property when they lose their liberty, and in their case some more substantial compensation than mere gratitude is required. Not for themselves do they claim the debt, ponding enjoyment; the active employments of man- for they are independent of Life and Fate; but for those who suffered in their sufferings; for those who sting, but Julia had no such resource: the heat of depended on them for support and protection: who lost the means of existence, when they lost their

Patrick O'Donoghue was one of those. His only property was the labour of his bands. Once his hands were chained he was without wealth or the means of obtaining it. He knew this when he climbed the hillside in the cause of Ireland-he family to face poverty — he understood his duty to those who were dependent on his exertions, but he believed that his duty to the country was higher—his paramount duty; and to perform that he acceptance. his paramount duty; and to perform that he sacrificed home and the hopes of life. He suffered for us. He

when we shrank from the contest. He is now sailing to a distant land-a brokenage, when crime hath scared the soul, when apathy hearted convict—and the hopes of his family go with hath benumbed the faculties, our perception of its beauties is for ever fled; we may, indeed, talk of removed, what is before them but misery? The them, but the feeling of bliss in their enjoyment is strong hand is chained, where shall they seek for help? gone. no more to return; and Julia, once so light- The husband and father is hurried away, where shall hearted, who looked on every flower as her friend, they turn for protection? Truly, the time has come

When a Roman died in battle, he bequeathed his Governor, and saw that no rite of hospitality was children to the state. It was a good custom, and violated, yet she shrunk with a feeling of morbid must not die out. To erect a Pantheon is not so sensitiveness from any further intercourse with consolatory to the martyr as to support his family. them than necessity demanded. Shut up in that If the community inherits his fame and teaching, it If the community inherits his fame and teaching, it should also be the inheritor of his responsibilities. Sides of his head and the lower part of its back are

contact with the vermin that infest them, have at favour, but, as we have shown, a right. It is not the length welcomed their society, and shed tears of granting of a boon, it is the payment of a debt. It is real and bitter grief at death or other causes de. no generous present, it is simply a quid pro quo. He priving them of the solace of their company. So it suffered for us, and he brought suffering on others: is with man and his fellow men; confine the two most bitter enemies in the same cell, prevent them from injuring each other in their first paroxysms of anger, and the love of society implanted in the follow the dictates of duty. We must learn from him human breast, combined with the force of habit, will to regard the existence of others before our own. If speedily render them bosom friends; and, indeed, we do not so, we are dishonoured and false, and the it is impossible for two persons, though mutual "convict's" worst pang will be the thought that his hatred may burn within them at the outset of life, sacrifice was offered for those who could not compre-

THE POOR-LAW.

The following letter having been refused insertion lent, and overpowering as they sometimes in the Preston Guardian, has been sent to us for publication:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESTON GUARDIAN. Sir,-In your independent columns of last Saturday I find that my name has been brought before waxed still paler, and her form more delicate and The article is headed, "An important applicant for shadowy; in vain did the alarmed husband procure relief." I feel grateful for the necessary relief they every medical aid that the island afforded; naught have hitherto afforded me, but I cannot pass over did it avail, the disease was beyond the reach of their unthinking and unjust decision in my case without reply, and all I require is, a clear stage and fair play, which is the right of all, rich or poor, in

the public press. I shall first notice, that my application to the Poor-Law Board, after they had refused me relief, is too much crippled for the public to judge. Why did they not give it at full length? Secondly, my private letter to Mr. Thackery is more abridged, wherein I gave a short detail of the increasing destitution and overgrown distress of the starving hand-loom weavers. Why was not this given at full length, and not confined to the few scraps selected by them to sereen their fancied wisdom in depriving the poor of their legal right? However, I shall take them now on their own admission, and an open acknowledgement, set forth by them in my case, as stated by me. They allow my daughter earns 8s. per week, and myself 2s. 5d., which makes a sum of 10s. 5d. per week; then, sir, they deduct with me the weekly expenditure of rent, coals, candles, and soap, 4s. 3½d., thus leaving me the net income of 6s. 1½d. per week to feed and clothe five in family. in family—three adults and two helpless children and then decide, saying, that it was proper in them to stop my relief of 2s. per week. Now, sir, I do not dispute their transcendent merits as being quather the prevalent lot of humanity? Whatever the expense of the prevalent lot of humanity? lified administrators of the Poor Law, but I must disayow and exclaim against their unconscientious decision in my case, because all men of Christian feelings will allow, that we should have at least three meals per day of coarse food, that is, twentyone meals per week each individual. Let them now calculate, and they will find that each person has not three farthings per meal to subsist on out of my scanty income; and let any honest man put his hand to his breast and ask himself, if he could endure such wasting pangs of sheer hunger and not apply and his violent upbraidings, the soft confessions of his love. Having seen his ill-fated lady safe to his country house, he re-embarked for his official resiciding on my case they would not have stooped to listen to the false personsions of Mr. Ward, their unfeeling inspector. No doubt he returned to them with some new fancied discoveries, to show them the success of his late mission, which has left many with hungry bellies, and a general murmur over the whole town. In my letter to the Poor-Law Board I took the highest average of a power-loom weaver at Ss. per week, and not more than four or five factories in Preston will reach more than 7s. per week average. My daughter was not able to manage two looms until this summer, being only a power-loom tenter the rest of her time, and the half of that time totally idle. She had only one week in her life Ss. 6d., and that was the week that Mr. Ward was the roving inspector. He fastened on this week as a criterion in his private report to the guardians, but forgot to notice that she had only earned 3s. 6d. during the three previous weeks, being on looms of sick persons occasionally—such has been Mr. Ward's juggling inspection. But power-loom weavers cannot earn more than will feed and clothe themselves, paying for lodging and washing, and giving them a sufficiency of food, which they must have, or else they will leave their parents and go to strange lodgings, as hundreds do-the evil habit of too many of the factory hands. Our guardians lay too much stress on the scanty earnings of poor men's children springing up into maturity, because they do not know our creeping and sinking privations. I have said, that if I am refused relief I will and must petition the House of Commons and the House of finding out. We must be content with beholding Lords, and if I fail, I will then petition the Queen and submitting in silence, conscious of our own

> having relief, but too scanty to preserve life, especially the hand-loom weavers, who are destitute of all comforts, as food, clothing, and bedclothes. "Clung to the hob on Sabbath days," In nakedness and clogs, We envy much the brute that strays O'er marshes, moors, and bogs.'

10, Paradise-street, Preston,

July 2, 1849.

John Lennon,

Hand-loom weaver, 70 years of age

Hundreds of the poor are dying by inches, though

ogstly casket, and surrounds it with gaudy trappings, but he knows naught of its hidden virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its hidden virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, fings, but he knows naught of its finded virtues, finds, and the concurrence of the silver foundable her levely brows—fines in a small room in a dell street in the city finds of floopdon—her parents, her knothers, are gathered for foundable and her—all is happy and serene—a youth enters.

THE HEAD OF RUSH THE MURDERER. BY DR. ELLIOTSON, M.D. (From the Zoist for July, a Monthly Magazine published by Baillière, Regent-street.)

The true nature of Rush cannot be mistaken. It

of the head from constant, positive, exhibition of a parts of the mind is accompanied by strong develope-ment of certain pasts of the brain, and consequently of the skull; just as he may always fearlessly assert negatively of the mental faculties from negative exhibitions of the head, because deficient developement of certain parts of the brain, and cense-quently of the skull, is accompanied by deficient strength of certain mental faculties : although, conmental faculties, because the development of the head may arise from other causes than brain, or the quality of the brain may not be healthy; and on the other hand deficiency of the manifestation of certain mental faculties may arise from the correct torted from the over-drained pockets of the hard-working people of England.

It annears that it is by this system — a system of certain mental faculties may arise from mere want of excitement or from disease. Therefore, before we saw the cast of Rush's head, we all declared to govern Great Britain and Ireland. In the latter that his head must have been very large; the organs of the disposition to violence, of courage, and of the opposite sex, and of food, enormously large; while those of self-esteem and the love of notoriety, with the lower range of intelluctual courses. the lower range of intellectual organs, must have

and intellectual organs, small.

Rush, though he could talk glibly and was a sharp, active man of business, showed no force or grasp of intellect. His desence was most loose and rambecame a slave—a chained and prison-bound slave—bling; he asked irrelevant questions; sometimes he that we might be free. He boldly grappled with Fate aimed at what could be of no service to him, and sometimes disgusted every person by his stupid and glaring efforts to establish a falsehood. His force of character was great; but it was the force of all the lower feelings. Placed in certain high situations, he might have become in the vulgar sense a great and renowned man—might have destroyed nations most heroically, and, if cursed with arbitrary power, have trodden upon the necks of millions of subjects. But the want of high intelligence and of a high sense of justice and benevolence ren-

dered his strength mere brutality.

In accordance with his qualities, his head is very large. But unfortunately the head is large where it had better have been smaller; and small where it had better have been smaller; had better have been large. The head strikes a person, even unacquainted with phrenology, as one of the most monstrous and in-shaped ever beheld; quiet as hideous as his character: and his face is in enormous, and there lay the positive, the forcible part, of his character. The organs of Alimentiveness. sexual impulse, the love of property (Acquisitiveness,) the disposition to violence (Destructiveness,) the disposition to contend (Courage, Combativeness,) cunning (Secretiveness,) are enormous. The remark-able negative part of his character arose from the smallness of his organs of Justice and Caution. In the situation of these organs the head grows narrow the situation of these organs the head grows narrow moral corruption, we are to be amused by being the devoted loyalty" of Englishmen, of the "stability of English Institutions," and of the superior blessings enjoyed by Englishmen over the and slopes down in a most singular manner. The contrast with the other organs already mentioned strikes every eye. The organs of Attachment, Love of Offspring, Love of Notoriety, and of Self-esteem, are large. The force of any of them would be very great large. The force of any of them would be very great when one or more of the six years are stricted in justice; and unless some mighty change is shortly made in the relies of England are not stable—they are not fixed upon an immutable foundation—they are not established in justice; and unless some mighty the lower part of the sides and back of the head,

Destructiveness, Combativeness, Cunning, &c., acted in concert with them; but must have been over- made law, we may expect to see one of the most powered when opposed by one or more of these. The same remark holds with respect to Benevolence, Veneration, and Firmness, which are not quite so large as the four former, but still are full. The organ of Ideality is not at all deficient. The organ of Firmness or rather Perscuerance, is not an overpowering organ in him, but much that is called firmness is really either courage, or the strong action of thousands of her hardy labourers prowling about very large organs, that I see no reason to doubt from Rush's head that Gall is correct in what he of Music, the Sense of Persons, Form, Language, and Locality, were large. His speech in his defence for fourteen hours proved he had words enough at command, and he was known to be very fond of music, and to play well upon the flute. The organ of Order was small. The upper row of intellectual organs were among the smallest of his head. His forehead at wish to see our fatherland torn and rent by conthis part was narrow and did not advance. Casuality was small. Wit small, and Comparison was larger. So that the want of intellectual power exhibited in his defence is fully accounted for. Such a brain would never have chosen intellectual pursuches she shall be delivered from the power of narrow-

ment of animals possess, some one, and some another, in equal force with ourselves. And now let me ask, why was such a monster, such a monstrous organisation made? But why is the whole world a scene of suffering and wickedness? Why are innocent babies totured with endless varieties of disease? why are they agonised with the natural process of obtaining their teeth? Why do epidemic poisons devastate nations, the good and the bad equally? Why do agonising and fatal here-ditary diseases attack the virtuous? Why do countless causes of misery assail the just and the unjust? There is little happiness which is not produced with the unhappiness of others, toiling and anxious; or which is not liable to be smashed unexpectedly. As to the miseries occasioned by ourselves, why are we not so made as to wish and be able to act better? Why have we not more intelligent and more virtuous brains? Why is mankind so organised and situated or impending almost everywhere, if we go behind jury :- The four or five hundred convicts on board the scenes and learn the particulars of every indithe scenes and learn the particulars of every indi-vidual; or, if not, we have only to wait and we find the punishment of one of their number, James Croit come. Not only while beholding the glitter and happy excitement of our parks and streets have we merely to turn our heads and see the famishing and diseased beggar, or visit the hospitals or the dirty alleys and back streets and behold want and agonising and wasting disease; but while we are the dirty with ball cartridge (the usual practice, we believe,) ing and wasting disease: but, while we are enjoying the most glorious landscapes, the dwellings of the The quarter-deek is divided from the spar deek by a destitute and almost houseless are at hand, some victim of disease is never far off, and some suffering birds, fish, beast, or insects, in more or less abund-

ance, are always discoverable. For the innocent brutes suffer too. Look at the miseries of the toiling horse—that docile and affectionate animal—cruelly forced to excessive labour for our advantage or perhaps taken into bloody battle to be wounded and painfully killed. Look at the miseries of the myriads of animals which are every moment painfully put to death for our own nutriment. Truly, "the whole creation travaileth and groaneth." The insensible department of nature is no less exposed to injury and destruction. Plants perish from over crowding, from lack of moisture and nourishment, and from the violence committed upon them by the animal department of nature, and by weather. The inanimate department is equally injured; mountains fall, countries are swallowed up: streams obstructed; shores worn away. In the vegetable and inanimate department there is no suffering, and all appears a magnificent circulation of changes: but the same general laws which disturb them reign throughout and disturb the sentient department of nature just. as though this part were also insensible. Good comes out of evil every moment. But the question presents itself, Why the evil at all? And next comes the greater question, Why is anything at all? For what end this strange and suffering spectacle of

nature? The head of Rush is no greater mystery than the rest of sentient nature. To give a shadow of a reason is impossible. The purpose of all this is past

higher feeling and intellectual power, he would be a Rush. Let us detest such organisations as we detest the organisations called wolf, tiger, rattlesnake, scorpion, or vermin; and let us defend ourselves and others from them by all means which are absolutely necessary and as little cruel as possible. But let us pity the individual, for he did not make himself-no, not a hair of his head.

Mr. Hudson's Estates.—The following is an auctioneering estimate of Mr. Hudson's estates now

THE CHARTIST SENTENCES—BNGLISH JUSTICE.

(From the Reple's Advocate and New South Wales Vindicator, of March 17th.) The sentence of the LAW has been passed upon

s certain that he was, in every respect, an atrocious the Chartists and so-called Chartists who were villain, and a villain of extraordinary force of cha- tried at the Central Criminal Court, London. And racter. His acts were such that his whole nature what a sentence! Some of these unfortunate men is inveiled: and, if the development of his head have been sentenced to transportation for life, had not agreed according to Gall's principles with his life, Gall's physiology of the brain must have fallen to the ground for ever. For a cerebral physiologist may always, without fear assert positively the most notorious spice, and infamous informers; of the head from converted and infamous informers; miscreants, such as Powell, of whose character a mental faculty, because constant strength of certain sketch appeared in an article we copied from the Northern Star in our issue of the 3rd instant, we cannot but exclaim "and is this English justice!" Doubtless some of these prisoners had been guilty of high crimes ;-doubtiess they had secretly

plotted the overthrow of the existing state of things n England, -doubtless they had conspired against the government of Queen Victoria, or rather against the government of Queen Victoria, or rather against three hundred. The next generation is, therefore, the government of those unscrupulous Whig lords to be dark in the mass; and afterwards education versely, he would not assert respecting mental faculties from positive exhibitions of the head, nor respecting the head from negative exhibitions of led into these plottings and conspiracies by men and faculties because the faculties for the faculties fo It appears that it is by this system — a system of secret police, during the existence of which no man

> fellows have concocted in their diabolical brains the most horrid conspiracies, they have then broached them amongst a knot of miserable, halffamished wretches, have induced them to give some sort of assent to their proposals, and then de-nounced them to the police; whereupon they have been taken into custody, committed for trial, and convicted upon the evidence of the hardened villains who have caused them to be placed in the which is abroad shall crush those who seek to crush prisoner's dock. This is no new thing in Ireland; in fact, English rule in that country has more or less for the last fifty years been supported by this system. Nor, indeed, is it new in England, the Powells and Davises of the present day may be well ranked with the Olivers, the Edwardses, and the Richmonds of a former period. But what are we to think of a government which requires such props to support it. Such a government must be "truly paternal." It must challenge the love and admiration of all who love under it. The fact is, that this system is nothing more nor less than an engine for the enslavement of the people, and by tending to

debase their morals it opens a ready way for the aggrandisement of despotic lordlings.
Can it be expected that under a system such as this there should be anything else but dissatisfaction and discontent? Is it at all likely that the people of England or Ireland will settle down peace-fully and quietly to pursue the ordinary avocations of life? If they did they would be less than men— they would be unworthy of the ancestry from which they have sprung—they would not be deserving of the liberties of free men.

And yet in the midst of this mass of political and moral corruption, we are to be amused by being told when one or more of the six very large organs at change is shortly made in the policy of England's terrible social convulsions that ever shook the

It is absolutely impossible that the thing called povernment in England can go on much longer as it some other organ: and his organs of perseverance were so supported by the immense power of the very large organs, that I see no reason to doubt her destinies in the hands of an imbecile, truth hating, and dishonourable faction, it is impossible advances upon this faculty and organ. The organs that England, struggle as she may, can steer clear of that sea of trouble and calamity with which she s now surrounded, and into which she has been plunged by the ignorant and truckling statesmen who have undertaken to guide her helm.

We should be sorry, indeed, to see the flames of tending factions opposed to each other in deadly array; but dreadful as such a thing is to contem plate, we would rather than see her degraded as she now is, see her in the throcs of a new birth by which suits, but must always have occupied itself in the minded despots, whose only thought is for themgratification of the feelings which the brute depart- selves; whose only care is for place and pension, who wholly disregard the interests of the people and who in their worship of Mammon, forget the God of Christianity. Men whose rule is based upon expediency, and who in their dealings with the people over whom they usurp, forget alike the dignity due to the state, the honour due to their sovereign, and the good old truths of revealed religion which no nation can neglect and escape scatheless.

> FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE CONVICTS AT BERMUDA.

The Bermuda Herald, of Thursday, 5th July, contains the following account of a conflict attended with loss of life, between the military and the convicts on board the Medway convict ship :- "An inquest was held on Tuesday last, on board the Medway convict ship, by Charles C. Keane, Esq., coroner, on view of the bodies of Thomas Kerrigan and John Tobin, who had been shot. The following is the substance of what was elicited before the the Medway were assembled that morning on the nin, for mutinous conduct. The overseer, F. B The quarter-deck is divided from the spar deck by a railing about five feet high. The man to be flogged had a brother on board the ship, older than himself who had permission from the overseer to absent himself from witnessing the punishment; but this kindly offer on the part of Mr. Black was refused and he appeared with the other prisoners. When the proper officers were in the act of securing the man to the gratings or ladder, his brother rushed forward, and leaping on the barrier and waving his which was answered by a wild cheer, and a rush of some 250 to a barrier, upon which they clustered like bees, preparatory to a descent upon the quarter-deck. The men were desperately excited. The overseer waved his hand, and called to the men to 'fall back,' which order was quite disregarded. Mr. Black, (plainly perceiving what must be the object of the prisoners, viz., the rescue of Cronin, and the probable butchery of himself and his small party,) gave orders to the guards to 'fire,' which was immediately followed by a volley from the front rank. This did not have any immediate effect, the desperate men entertaining the idea that only blank cartridges were fired. The rear rank of the guards, which had been kept in reserve, then moved to the front, and, under order from Mr. Black, fired. Two of the mutinous convicts fell dead, and twelve were wounded. This instantly quelled the mutiny; the men hurriedly retreating to hiding-places about the forward part of the ship. The punishment was then lengthy investigation, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of 'Justifiable Homicide.' One pression is worth two cents an hour more than any administered to the younger Cronin. After a

-An influential meeting of the members of the is appointed one of the assistant commissioners for House of Commons was held on Saturday last, in the government of the Punjaub, with a salary of one of the committee-rooms, for the purpose of £700 a year. dial co-operation in Parliament between the members of the movement parties on both sides of the channel. The meeting was presided over by John Bright, Esq., M.P., and was attended by a large number of the Irish representatives, and by many of the leading members of the progressive party in England. We understand that the meeting unanimously resolved upon a united course of action in who were appointed chaplains to the Liverpool Cethe House, upon the three following questions: - metery, have become mentally deranged. The cirthe Irish Church question; the Franchise question cumstance is attributed to their constant repetition in both kingdoms; the Land question in Ireland. It was also understood between the gentlemen who funeral service, and the impressiveness of the sad

Varieties.

A TYRANT'S FEAR OF EDUCATION.—It is stated from St. Petersburg that the Emperor has just issued an ukase which is worth quoting, as giving our readers some notion of the promising condition of education in the happy territories of the Czar of all the Russias. His imperial Majesty—that great patron of English art, who builds up our national columns and subsidizes our racing fields—finds learning overrumning his convenience in his own dominions. The education of his people is to be reduced to a small per centage—the bread of knowledge is to bear a more modernte proportion to the sack of ignorance. This significant decree limits henceforth the number of students in any of the Russian universities to three hundred; and as at present there is a great excess over this modest allowance (the university of Moscow, for instance, having a thousand students, and that of Dorput six hundred and fifty), no new student is to be admitted into any of these universities until the number there shall have fallen below is to be made—ar in the memory of man it was considered amongst ourselves such a luxury should—an offair of class and privilege. The vacancies when they occur are to be reconsted first from the nobles next from those destined for the profession of medicine. His imperial majesty has fallen back upon the wisdom of the "fine old English gentleman" only he has forgotten the new conditions of the world in which that extinct species lived. It is only in the fossil state that "the fine old English gentleman" could now be kept above ground in England. No doubt his imperial majesty dislikes the fruits of knowledge which he has seen unnaturally ferced in the sudden glow of the revolutionary spirit all around him, and thinks that be can still sow the earth with dragons' teeth, instead of such dangerous seed, at his pleasure, to yield him only armed men. We take upon ourselves the office of Zadkiel, and prophesy-out of the darkness which he would create around him shall come the monsters that it. There is nothing that we should welcome more warmly, in the interest of his subjects, than a few more ukases in the same spirit from his imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias .- Athenoum.

Memory.—A bundle of dried time. Castle in the Air .- A structure which usually consoles the architect for a hovel on earth. Dark Ages .- A long night, with many thieves about and few policemen.

Civilised Destruction.—Every pound weight of cochineal contains 70,000 insects beiled to death; so that the annual sacrifice of insectual life, to procure our scarlet and crimson dyes, amounts to about 49,000,000 of these small members of the creation.

A CLASSIC AUCTIONEER.—An auctioneer, putting up an antique Roman helmet for sale, told the company he was informed that it had belonged to Romulus, the founder of Rome; but whether he was an iron or brassfounder he could not tell.

What Next ?- The American papers state that a machine has been invented for making gaiters, halfboots, shoes without seams, producing any size required, and fitting the foot with great exactness. A RUSTIC BEING joined in the bands of wedlock. was asked by one of the guests, a friend, if he had paid the parson, to which he replied-"Oh, no, he's owing father for a peck of beans, and we'll make a turn." Ene Long (says the Times) George Hudson will

have ceased to be as one of the notabilities of English society, and will relapse into an obscurity from which it would have been well for him had he never risen. An Editor of the Empire State, of New York,

prettily observes:—"Woman's empire state is matrimony; here she is always in the majority ilways reigns, and (as scurrilous bachelors say) sometimes *storms.*'' GRAPHICAL AND POETICAL, THOUGH UNCOMFORTABLE.

-A correspondent of the Elizabethtown (Kentucky) tegister gives a description of a late storm at Bi Spring, one paragraph of which we give :- " A few minutes before nine the tremendous roar of the tornado was heard afar off, making its advance with irresistible impetuosity, and in a few minutes it was upon us, wreaking its vengeance with a lavish hand. The atmosphere was darkened with fence rails and tree tops, and timbers of enormous size went whistling through the air; houses were tossed about like marbles in the fingers of a giant. Two-story framed buildings were raised entire from their foundation, with their inhabitants and contents, and east some twenty, forty, or fifty yards, and then torn asunder and scattered to the four winds of heaven, in some instances even tearing up and carrying away the very foundation stones.

A LONDON BECCAR is said to have obtained a liveihood by counterfeiting a bowel complaint, and successfully entering druggists' shops to beg pieces of ginger, which he afterwards sold to a maker of

ringer-beer.
The Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette says, "It is the custom of the Parisian press to pay the most eminent political and literary writers by the line—as the London newspapers do the scribes of horrible murders and dreadful accidents. Alexander Dumas has received as much as one franc or even one franc and ten cents a line. Marrast, of the National, used to get ten sous, a shade less than ivepence. A. LADY ASKED her intended whether, when they

vere married, the church bells would be rung? The gentleman replied to her dismay, '' That he intended o ring a belle himself inside the church." A DISBANDED SOLDIER.—We learn from the Tuam Herald that, at the Kildare quarter sessions, Robert Johnson and Martin Murphy, having been found guilty of sheep stealing, were asked, previous to sentence, what they had to say for themselves. Johnson, who had been discharged during the late reduction of the army, read a poetical effus on, of which we give the first and last stanzas. They were sentenced each to seven years' transporta-

I served my Queen and country well For seventeen years and over; I fought where comrades round me fell Like leaves in brown October; I fought where, in his ghastliest guise, Grim death around did hover; Yet I was turned adrift to die, A poor disbanded soldier. For thraldom in some penal clime I'll freedom gladly barter; I'd sooner bear the brand of crime Than die starvation's martyr! Proceed—for seventeen long, long years, My theme was British glory; Proceed—this heart's unblanch'd by fear,

A soldier stands before ye. A Model, -Every American artist that comes here says a correspondent of the New York Mirror) sends home a dozen or two of the beggars in the character of Apostles or Virgin Marys. A sturdy old fellow who blacks my boots tells me he has been painted twenty-eight times in the character of St. Paul, thirteen times as St. Peter-he cannot remember how many times as "A Roman Father," and as "The Head of an old Man," at least a thousand times. One would think that from assuming these characters so often, he would have attained to uncommon sanctity, but he is in truth the greatest rogue that I have ever seen in Italy. The rascal prides himself a good deal on being so often sent to America, and the other day he told me that he believed there was not a gentleman's parlour in ny country in which he or one of his family was not hung up in a gilt frame. He said to me yesterday,
"My son and daughter have just been sent to America again, one as "A Peasant Boy of the Campagna, and the other as 'A Roman Lady.'" Having detected him that week in an attempt to secrete one of my pocket-handkerchiefs, to show his contrition, he said, he and his daughter (who is quito as great a thief as her father) would sit to one of my artist countrymen for a "Holy Family," if I would promise not to expose him. "A precious pair you are, to be sure, for a Holy Family!" said I.

other man's in Rome." Editors.—Neither birth, marriage, sickness, nor seasons are known to editors in this country; death itself is no apology; they may die, but their papers

must be published. Brandy, at the gold mines of California, sells at about £4 per bottle, and is used quite freely at that

MR. LEWIN BOWRING, third son of Dr. Bowring,

John Abernethy, the eminent surgeon, used to tell his scholars that human maladies chiefly proceeded from two causes-stuffing and fretting. A young fop about starting for New York, proposed to purchase a life-preserver-"Oh, you will

(sometimes as often as six times in a day) of the

REGEIPTS OF

JULY 26, 1849.

SHARES.

0 12 3 J. Greenwood .. 0 12 10 M. M'Lean ..

0 2 01

IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL VICTUA

TO THE JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS OF LONDON, AND THE TRADES IN GENERAL.

Fellow Workner and Brother Craefists,
We, the committee appointed by "THE OPERATIVE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS OF LONDON," beg to address
you in the spirit of brotherly union, in order to call your
attention to the effort now making by them on behalf of
those individuals and their families, who, in advocating the
cause of "THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER," became the
"VICTIM OF CLASS DOMINATION."
We would also beg to remind the working classes, that
what occurred once may occur again, and that they should,
what occurred once may occur again, and that they should,

We would also beg to remind the working classes, that what occurred once may occur again, and that they should, in this instance, prove their sincerity to the cause, by assisting, in time of need, those good and true exissionaries of freedom, who feared not to advocate the cause of "LABOUR'S RIGHTS," and expose the folly and mischief of those laws which oppress the poor, in order to aphold aristocratic influence and granny.

The operative boot and shoe-makers in making this effect for the distressed families of the "VICTINS," have no wisk to appear too grominent in the matter, feeling confident there are effect bodies of their fellow workmen equally anxious for their POLITICAL FREEDOM, but the necessity arose for doing something, and the talent and skill of our trade will, on this occasion, becalled forth, not only in support of the victims, but as a manifestation of

only in support of the victims, but as a manifestation of their unanimose feeling in the cause of the "PEOPLE'S

CHARTER." The following specimens of work of art, in the boot and shoe-making expartment, will be put an for inspection at the undermortioned houses, on Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th of August.

At the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho. Michael Dermond-A man's prize shell heel boot-Father David Harper—patent leather tullough or sandal brogue—
Father, Henry-Gracy,

John Hemilton—lady's welt-sluper, block heel, French edge, waist, channel, forepart—Father, Charles Silverthorn. Lionel Baron.

At the Wheatsheaf, Marylebone-street, Fitzroy-square. George Ross-lady's heel welt boot-Binder, Mrs. L. Hyde Father, Thomas Daniels.
William Bridgman—man's buckle shoe, shell heel, box toe—Falker, Ralph Green.

Robert Morton's celebrated paper tongue will be shown or this occasion, and Fathered by Wm. Mather, At the White Hart, Felter-lane.

Walter Macfarlane-shell heel hoot-Closer, John Dicken son—Father, William Wingett.

Henry Johnson—a lady's scamless, step shell heel, buckle shoe, channel forepart, French edge, waist, eight inches long, weighing three-quarters of an ounce—Father, Thomas Holmes. At the Rising Sun, Callendar-yard, Long-alley, Moorfields

Edward Walker—a novel description of shoe (lady's) never before exhibited to the public—Father, Abner Hackwell. Walter Jenkins—a shop boot—Closer, Charles Gellard— Father, John Miller.

The price of admission to view the whole, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at the respective houses where the exhibitions take place, from ten in the morning till ten at Sub-Committee-J. M. Veign, T. Holmes, J. Hyde.

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may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

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Observe.—The Counterfeit Medicines have words on the Stamp so NEARLY RESEMBLING THESE, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the AGENTS.—DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Price, 1s. 1½d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per Box.

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the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of palmonary consumption, and they have al-ways afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are de-lighted to meet with so efficient a remedy having such an Ingined to meet with so emicent a remedy having such an agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) John Mawson, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar-choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen.—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial i am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a rive my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a ew of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacions of any I have ever used.—(Signed)

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few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and dexibility of the voice. They have a most plea-Price 1s. 11d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s. per box. Agents, Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street

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News Agents in Town and Country. Well did the July number of the Democratic Review exclaim:—"Is it not infamous, O Englishmen! that you have war ships rotting in your harbours, and those ships not sent to save the gallant cities of Italy? Why do you not thunder in the ears of your rulers to send English cannon to the help of our brothers?" With pleasure have we

transferred those noble sentiments to our columns; and we heartily concur with every syllable.—Weekly Dispatch. The Editor of the Democratic Review boldly, manfully, and without fear or favour, combats for right against privilege, and for freedom against monopoly.—North and South Shields Gazette We hope the Democratic Review will attain the eminence of being the accredited organ of the Democracy. It is in faithful hands.—The Reasoner.

is in faithful hands.—The Heasoner.

Let the Democratic Review pursue unflinchingly its present course, and it cannot fail to obtain the sympathies and hearty support of those whose cause it so boldly advocates. —Reynolds's Miscellany.

Ilonour! say we, to the Editor of the "Democratic Review,"—we look up to him as the champion of our cause, and we give him our heartfelt thanks, trusting our readers will give it their most strenuous support.—Uxbridge Spirit of Freedom

I AND, COTTAGES, AND VOTES. The principal Agriculturist of "Dibdin Hill" having removed into a Four rocmed Cottage, his Two-roomed one may be had immediately at the usual rent of £4 per annum, with Fifty Feet frontage, by 100 feet for garden ground, and, besides, from Oae to Four Acres may be had in the next field but one, at £2 per Acre, per Annum, during the first three years, and £4 per Annum FOR EVER

industry, large fortune, and extraordinary abstemiousness, that he needs say no more at present, but concludes by offering to sell Quarters of Acres of his Land (conferring VOTES for Backinghamshire,) for £20, including Stamps and all law expenses. The money not to be paid till the Title Deeds are executed to the satisfaction of the purchaser's Apply to P. B. Hallett, Dibdin Hill, Chalfont St. Giles, ; personally, or by letters prepaid.

To Correspondents.

Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz.: — FOR MACNAMARA'S ACTION. — Mr. Gee, 6d; Mr. Lees, 1s; Mr. Liggett, 1d. — FOR VICTIM FUND.—Mr. Smith, 6d; and from Mr. Mott, from Mr. Ward, Hyson Green, 1s 6d; Mr. Turton, 2d; "Colonel Hutchinson," 7s 6d; "King of the French," Is 6d; "Alderman Wood," 1s 04d; "Newton's Head," 2s; W.

"Alderman wood, 15 vau, Mondal H. M., 18 93d.

THE BRADFORD VICTIM COMMITTEE begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of 15s from Holmfirth, per H. Marsden; and 10s received for the sale of pamphlets at the Tod morden meeting, per M. Broom, Huddersfield.

J. W.—We cannot tell.

The communications respecting Dr. M'Douali

Liverpool.—The communications respecting Dr. M'Douall must stand over until next week. W. Hore, Manchester.—We cannot answer legal questions.
A. D., Camberwell; J. Major, Reading; J. Stevenson, and J. W. H. S .- Next week. Several communications

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

REPRESENTATION AND POSITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

very shortly after our readers shall have pe- own wages. rused this announcement. And as those feeling or party cumity—to point out one single particle of benefit that has been con ferred upon the nation by the farce of 1849. Nay, we may go further, and show its differno benefit has been conferred even upon a

Heretofore, the power of the IN-party consisted in their ability and readiness to confer exclusive advantages upon those who supported them, at the expense of those who opported them, at the expense of those who opported them, but more consciolly at the expense of those who opposed them. But more consciolly at the expense of those who opposed them. But more consciolly at the expense of those who opposed them. But more consciolly at the expense of those who opposed them. posed them, but more especially at the expense hear.)" of those who had no power to oppose, or even to express their dissent—the PEOPLE.

out, and bringing it to bear upon the unjust word of sympathy beyond Coercion Bills for nearly to our own level, no importation could Can the most inventive mind of man suggest to itself anything more preposterous, anovisit of the English Queen to her starving for freight and profit; but it was contended that visit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality, and to leave no margin for freight and profit; but it was contended that visit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality, and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, anovisit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality, and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, anovisit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality, and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, anovisit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality, and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, anovisit of the English comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, and the english comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, and the english comes over us, when we think of the english comes over us, when we think of the promised cost to an equality and to leave no margin to itself anything more preposterous, and the english comes over us are the english comes over us and the english comes over us are the english come malous, or ridiculous, than the fact of a body Irish subjects—we reflect that her every act is in all the great corn growing countries, this

There can be no possible pretext for such con- enjoy them. tinuous legislation, except the adaptation of laws to the existing state of society, while the whole time is spent in making laws to prevent a real manifestation of the enlightened mind of

the present age. Can any man of common sense reflect upon HAPPY FAMILY has become so numerous, that it requires the whole Exchequer as its patrimony, those classes who can no larger.

also placed on board the Adelaide. On Wedther the "Times," our presenting the United States with some £750,000 or £1,000,000 annually, a steam-tug, left Woolwich for Portland. It is which would otherwise flow into the Exchequer. from despair, and not from principle, join the for Port Philip. beggars, in the hope of securing more from untaxed labour than they can from Ministerial their arrival at Port Philip, the exiles peace both abroad and at home, justifying English interference in the Hungarian struggle for liberty, while they have been the a destitute condition, they may be worse most consistent opponents of English freedom. off than they have been even as pricruit upon the paid mercenary? If not, how can Mr. COBDEN and his party justify English The Advertiser is so well known for his indefatigable become the MINISTER'S strongest and only support? and, therefore, the recipients of patronage.

We justify English interference in the Hun-

readers, as well as the whole people of philanthropy, the benevolence and Christi-

"Willany one in the City of London dare to be a party to a ence from all other sessions, by the fact that cent people? (Cheers.) Such a project has been talked of; but Out of doors the tendency is more unequivolet it assume a shape, and I promise you that we, the peace

was made for 200 years, and the kingdom remained in a state of profound peace.

dred thousand, at one pound each, and not an English musket would be manufactured until

this famishing race. But as a magic spell take place if the duty was such as to raise the of men, called the representatives of the people, guided by the wisdom of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, was not the case, that the average price was so meeting for six, seven, or eight months in our pen trembles, and we must conclude with our year to make new laws and repeal old ones, at an enormous expense to the working classes, while a majority of those laws are enacted for the special purpose of destroying and single aspiration. It is seed in Ireland. enacted for the special purpose of destroying of Majesty may so scatter its seed in Ireland, would be benefitted to the extent of two or Stafford that union of mind, which the MINISTER de- that the earth may yield forth its fruits, so as three millions annually; and the CHANCELLOR clares should constitute the basis of legislation? in due time her starving subjects may of the Exchequen thereby be enabled to re-

THE CHARTIST EXILES.

We understand that on Tuesday morning last, Messis. Cuffay, Lacey, Fay, Ritchie, and Dowling, arrived in London from the present position of England without Wakefield Convict Prison, and were immecoming to the conclusion, that the privileged diately put on board the Adelaide transport, few are daily devouring the unrepresented at Woolwich. Mullins, who, from the time many? It was an easy task to preserve this of his conviction, has remained first in Millbalance of power so long as Ministers could bank, and then in Pentonville Prison, was feed class upon class, but now that the also placed on board the Adelaide. On Wedpatrimony, those classes who can no longer stated that by the end of this, or the beginning is perfectly right, seeing that the United States participate in the BEGGARS' DISH will, of next week, the Adelaide will leave Portland in return send us food, take our manufactures,

If the English were as much oppressed as the soners. We have every reason to believe to exercise their legitimate rights, and if those means of procuring clothing and other neceshis Peace Preservation Friends, justify the these facts known, that the public may render physical attack of the unpaid and willing re- that assistance to these unfortunate men so urgently demanded by their wants. Monies may be forwarded to the Victim Committee. interference in the Hungarian struggle? Is Orders to be made payable to "Mr. James ginated one of the most interesting and spiit to eater for popularity? or is it in the hope that, in case of such intervention, the monied and manufacturing classes at home would and manufacturing classes at home would forwarding of the money received. We trust forwarding of the money received. We trust attacked by the Absolutist and Tory party in

loan to Russia—(no, no)—either directly and openly, or by agency or co-partnership with any house in Amsterdam or Paris? Will any citizen dare, before the citizens of this free country, to lend his money for cutting the throats of an innocally manifested. At the Provincial Agricul- At the close of a Session which may be said party, will have such a meeting as has not yet been held in cally manifested. At the Provincial Agricul-London, to denounce the blood-stained project; to point tural Meetings, the speakers declare their de-the finger of scorn at the houses of those individuals who termination to make reduced taxation follow land in some one or other of the multitermination to make reduced taxation follow land, in some one or other of the multiform

is trying the highest factions. If a working man is known to have been an enrolled Chastist—if he is known to have taken a prominent part at public meetings, or for the reduction of the period of lates that there is not a word of sympathy for the have taken a prominent part at public meetings, or for the reduction of the period of lates the period of lates the hours of the lates and lates the lates of the lates and lates are an our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" called upon to say "Content" to bills of the lates are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Carrying the argument further, Mr. Herries and lates are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Carrying the argument further, Mr. Herries and lates are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Carrying the argument further, Mr. Herries and lates are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Carrying the argument further, Mr. Herries are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Carrying the argument further, Mr. Herries are all our island. Lord Stantan leeps disposed to articles of food—why exclude the one from the principle you apply to the others?" Content "to bills of the make a stand against the introduction of the outer the principle you apply to the others?" and the principle you apply to the others?" and because of the principle you apply to the others?" and the principle you apply to the others?" and the principle you apply to the others?" and the principle you apply to the others?

duce some of the burdens which pressso heavily upon our home industry.

an advocate of an 8s. duty; but they have swam with the Free Trade stream, and now deny the truth of their old opinions. The transcendental school of political economists, which tries every proposition by the abstract canons of what they are pleased to term a science, repudiates all such measures, and hence between the two parties this closing effort of the Protectionist party was unsuccessful. According to in return send us food, take our manufactures, We are informed on good authority, that on and receive the quarter of a million persons patronage. It is really very amusing to find Mr. Cobden and his party, the advocates of leave. They will be at liberty, but the money, but, unfortunately for the money for the

duty on imported corn fell to 1s. a quarter. The American Republic traded with us because it was her interest to do so, and she will not continue to deal with us one hour longer Hungarians, and if they were as well prepared that each and all are absolutely without the be 1s. or 5s. It is very amusing to see the rights were withheld from the united popular saries, when they quit their convict dress and which these would be enlighteness of the would will by brute force, would Mr. Cobden, and prison fare. We consider it a duty to make which these would-be enlighteners of the world big Posco Proconnection Friends, instify the on commercial and financial questions are in the habit of indulging. Mr. OSBORNE deserves credit for having ori-

rited and satisfactory debates of the Session, that the friends of Humanity will exert attacked by the Absolutist and Tory party in themselves in behalf of the infamous Powell's the House of Lords, and narrowly escaped censure and condemnation. After sitting until great and undivided nation, yet possessing in the first place, that taxation was excessive, foreign the paid soldiers of every nation.

Europe should be employed in resisting a despotism which, if not speedily overthrown. will finally—and that ore long—result as NAPO-LEON predicted, in one great European Republic—as Cossaok it never can be.

As the House of Commons is particularly artial to precedent, let us remind the Peace reservation Gentlemen of the explainment half-past four o'clock on Saturday morning, namely, that Sir Charles Wood, the Chan- usually vote in favour of economy, may well his policy in the Lords, delivered himself of a cellor of the Exchequer, stated in Parliament, give rise to doubts, whether any practical re- speech which goes more boldly and distinctly that, but for the application for a large rein-duction of public burdens will follow in the to identify England with the cause of Freedom forcement of troops, during the anticipated wake of this confession. There are, however, and Liberal Progress on the Continent than Chartist demonstrations, in 1848, made indications that at no very distant period this anything previously spoken during the Session. by the Financial Reformers and Peace Preservation Society, he would have been mate the leading men of the Country Party, tion, as indicative of the spirit in which the able to have made a larger reduction in the however desirous they may be to make poliArmy. Is not this, then, blowing hot and tical capital of place and power, the recent cold at the same time? A cry for "Peace," by alterations by which their peculiar produce has tified that the one debate so soon followed the the saving of which they may increase their been brought into open competition with the other, in order to neutralise the mischievous The annual farce of dropping the scene at own incomes; but a cry for "Var," when the agricultural products of the world, must inevitate the theatre of St. Stephen's will be repeated people demand a legitimate increase in their bly tend to make them friends of economy in being supposed that the people of England, or men," Wardour-street, Soho, Mr. James. national expenditure. Mr. Henley's motion the Parliament, would ever consent to support Pearce in the chair, when the following im-Mr. Cobden looks to the humanity, the was one illustration of the growing feeling Austria and Russia in a course which sets at portant letter was read from William Cufupon this subject; Mr. Disraeli's motion at an | naught the laws of nature, and, if successful, | FAY, by which it will be seen that he takes his England, are daily gaining wisdom from past experience, let us ask them—not in arresting the tide of Cossacks now threatening a spirit of hostility or with any factious Further process and Christian interest, and interest, and interest in the magnitude of the session, with reference to would trample down national independence departure, together with his compatriots, alternative and freedom everywhere. The meetings which and freedom everywhere. The meetings which have been held in the Metropolis during the tralia:— Mr. DRUMMOND, though a somewhat eccen- week, on the same subject, are right hearty strict classification, sits among the Country case, at least, the heart of the people is with Members, and generally votes with them.

The conclusion which we wish to draw from this undeniable fact is, that the cry for economy has to a certain extent prohibited the augmentation of patronage; and the Exchequer must, henceforth, be measured by the standard of "Let well alone and we will do anything; but do not reduce our salaries, diminish the pageantry of royalty, or weaken our forces."

The conclusion which we wish to draw from this undeniable fact is, that the cry for ludicrous one than the above? What! the economy has to a certain extent prohibited the augmentation of patronage; and the Exchequer must, henceforth, be measured by the standard of "Let well alone and we will do anything; but do not reduce our salaries, diminish the pageantry of royalty, or weaken our forces."

This speech was a very excellent indictment; it trenchment, we may note the spread of information upon the subject in the manufacturing and commercial districts, through the instrumentality of the tracts and public meetings of the Nor League; and last, not least, the significant change of tone and manner adopted by Ministers with reference to the financial page and the Exchequer and distinctly pointed out the short-comings of our Irish and commercial districts, through the instrumentality of the tracts and public meetings of the Nor League; and last, not least, the significant change of tone and manner adopted by Ministers with reference to the financial page and the Exchequer and distinctly pointed out the short-comings of our Irish and commercial districts, through the instrumental districts, through the instrument is trenchment; it trenchment, we may note the spread of information upon the subject in the manufacturing and commercial districts, through the instrument is trenchment, we may note the spread of information upon the subject in the manufacturing and commercial districts, through the instrument is trenchment; it trenchment, we may note the spread of information upon the subject in the manufacturing and commercial districts, through the instrument is trenchment pageantry of royalty, or weaken our forces."

Perhaps some of our readers have read Knickerbocker's amusing story of a prince who found his kingdom continually convulsed by the enactment of new laws, generally introduced by lawyon and to make the feelings of the English the feeling of the Englis duced by lawyers, and to which the feelings of cent. more than the Government of the English the subject; now, however, from Lord John. fault-finding speeches will not do for Ireland his subjects were repugnant. In order to arrest this process of law-tinkering, he made a law which enacted, that every legislator who proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed and the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed a new law should do so with a rope of the proposed proposed a new law should do so with a rope Queen would be empty.

round his neek, and in case of failure he was Let the tyrant give an order for one hundred session after, that is, if—and only if—those for much work and little talk. Sir W. Soto be suspended; the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Birmingham mathematical burners, and Merville and Mr. Sheil twitted Mr. Horston to note the above, as time presses. A subto be suspended; the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of this wise thousand muskets to the Diriningian material and substitution of the length of the consequence of the length of t Irish members, by assuming to discharge of 3s. 111d. was also collected by Mr. W. functions which legitimately belonged to nained in a state of profound peace.

Now, if the position of the working classes, the tyrant's order was completed. Nay, if limited and modified kind of Protection, was cracked some bad jokes about the peculiar who are the veritable producers of the whole was formed and Russia were dewealth of the country—who recruit our armies and left naked, as if by magic, and if the Exchequer, and in his day considered a goes far in the Commons, he created great and man our war vessels—is not to be improved it required English machinery—the machinery great authority on statistical questions. He laughter by his manner of repeating the by any legislative measure because they are not belonging to the Peace Preservation Society did not openly or professedly ask for protections. represented in the House of Commons; and if legislation is to be but for the benefit of those sian and English soldiers, if the Russian Description, apparently convinced that, with the present constitution of the House of Commons, two placemen, we would suggest, that the fact to the purpose of again to the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers, if the Russian Description and English soldiers, if the Russian Description and proposed again to the purpose of again two placemen, we would suggest, that the fact to the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the purpose of again to the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the purpose of the Russian Description and English soldiers are resembled by the res legislation is to be but for the benefit of those in power, or, when opportunity offers, for the class who support them, we would seriously rejected; recommend the adoption of the same principle by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform. Self-interest is the basis of human by the British Parliament, and then England, uniform and English soldier would have been met by sneers of having segment of the would have been met by sneers of having segment of having been in Ireland does not necessarily to that only salvation—"Union, and restriction of having been in Ireland does not necessarily to the theorem of having segment of having been in Ireland does not necessarily to that only salvation—"Union, and the theorem of having been in Ireland does not necessarily to the total only salvation—"Union, and the having been in Ireland does not necessarily to the total too, may rid herself of petulant legislators and quibbling lawyers.

However, apart from this consideration, let others will do likewise;" and the English protection of any particular interest against an utter incompetency or unwillingness to distinction between duties imposed for the protection of any particular interest against an utter incompetency or unwillingness to distinction between duties imposed for the likewise; and the English protection of any particular interest against a distinction between duties imposed for the likewise; and the English protection of any particular interest against a distinction between duties imposed for the likewise; and the English protection of any particular interest against an utter incompetency or unwillingness to distinct on the following principles were ably responded to the support of the likewise and us now analyse the power of parties—not only broker, the English gunmaker, and the foreign competition; this distinction, we may charge their duties towards their unfortunate in the House of Commons, but out of the English manufacturer would say: "I would add, has been uniformly admitted, even by country, that an English member might be —as giving not only the franchise, but afford-House of Commons—as regards the in- refuse the despot's order if all others did like- the Free Traders themselves; and, as Mr. well excused for trying to help them somewhat: terests of the working classes: for representative; but as others will be sure to do it, I may Herries truly remarked, such duties are im- and, lastly, that we quite understand how a

we would ask, that a great difficulty should poorer provinces, have become a prey to those exist in marshalling this pressure from with- privileged plunderers, while we hear not a cumstances brought up the average price rest is only leather and prunella."

It is adding the consonated Fund—is passed. Union once more, so that they might be cumstances brought up the average price rest is only leather and prunella."

The real business of the Session is over; "the better prepared to withstand any attempt at reducing their prices. This union is in projat reducing their prices. This union is in pro-

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

The whole of this reasoning was in effect that of the Whigs themselves, when Lord John was

In the first Quarterly Part now ready price is To be bourt to ten hours a day—or even to have head of all bookselers, or per post direct; its stamps, in the three shoulder in the Land Company—he is not only dismissed by his employer, but he is received file. To accommodate those parties who have not yet been entertained with this wondrous penny public Test and the following numbers will be a true of the conspirators' private mark stamps him as Permy weekly, sold are all the Tokes. On the Permy weekly, sold are all the Tokes. On the Permy weekly sold are all the Tokes. On the Permy weekly sold are all the Tokes. On the perceptibly affected by a moderate fixed by the complex to the complaint is, at least, fifty years old—and fighting soldier—have, as regards Ireland, for soldiers by Spreeds, the complaint of a poor man's family, the little sayplication; and yo, I will be sold to the total and the collection of the period of labour to ten hours a day—or even to have been understantly suppose come a shareflow in the sond to the whole the transmitten of the total many to the conspiration and you have in the conspirators' private mark stamps him as a political enemy.

Under these circumstances then, when the first six of the most proposed to the period of hours and you have been nearly as large, under the issual process, with the sond count of the period of labour to the head of the country to the conspirators' private mark stamps him as a political enemy.

Under these circumstances then, when the days are the total imports of foreign corn. Last year, while the draw and street, the price kept present for the conspiration and you have been nearly as large, under the same period of labour to the head of the country to the conspiration and you have been nearly as large, under the same period of labour to the head of the country to the conspiration and you have the conspirators' private mark stamps him as a political enemy the conspirators' private mark stamps him as a political enemy.

Under these circumstances then, when the comfort of a poor man's family, the little domestic pleasure of his home—humble as it may be—and the cheering company of his little prize thing children, may depend upon his subservency to a tyrant master, is it wonderful, we would ask, that a great difficulty should

5 0 0 Thomas Hodge... 1 17 6 John Vigurs 1 13 0 0 7 6 £11 4 1L EXPENSE FUND. Chas. Baines .. 0 2 6 Abersychan 0 1 0 Abingdon

0 5 3 MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MATHON. E. M., Four

G. H., Leeds, 2 0 0 Four Acres . . Acres T. D., Alnwick, W. Y., Sheffield, 500 100 0 0 Four Acres .. Four Acres ... S., Alnwick M. H., Gateshead 6 0 0 Four Acres ... Four Acres .. A. T., Wolver-£172 0 0 hampton, Four

TOTALS. Land Fund ... 11 4 I Expense ditto 172 0 0 Mathon Bonus ••• *** Transfers ... £183 17 10

5 0 0

Acres

W. Dixon, C. DOYLE, T, CLARK, Cor. Sec. P. M'GRATH, Fin. Sec. EXECUTIVE FUND.

Received by W. Rider. C. Poulton, Sheffield, Is. FOR THE HUNGARIANS. Received at LAND OFFICE .- G. W., 6d.; Worcester, per FOR MRS. JONES. Received by W. Rider.—Tower Hamlets, proceeds of Female Chartist Concert and Ball, per Mrs. Simmonds, £1 13s. 8d.; Huddersfield, a few Friends, at the Globe Inn, per J. Gledhill, 5s. 6d.; R. Hamer, Radeliffe Bridge, 1s.—Received by S. Kydd.—3s. 6d.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS. Received by W. RIDER .- John Milner, Sutton-upon-Der-Received by W. RIDER.—John Milner, Sutton-upon-Derwent, 4s.; Eccles, per C. Hilbert, 7s.; part proceeds of Camp Meeting, per R. Barker, Todanorden, £1.; Dovemount, near Hawick, proceeds of a Raftie for O'Brien's Portrait, per R. Little, 8s. 4d.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 16s.; A. Barnett, Scouringburn, Dundee, 6d.; Brighton, per W. Flower, 11s. 6d.; J. Linney, Bilston, 1s.

MRS. M'DOUALL, Received by S. Kypp .- 2s.

VICTIM FUND. Received at LAND OFFICE. -G. J., 1s.; G. W., 6d.; Thos.

Received by J. Arnott.—Collected at the Ifall of Science, after an appeal by Thomas Cooper, £1 Ss. 3½d.; Mr. Moore, per Mr. Shute, 2s.; Balance of monies, per K. Holmes, 2s.; A friend, per Mr. Slocum, 6d.; Mr. Kydd, as per Star, 9s. 6d.; Mr. Rider, as per Star, £3 Ss. 4d.; Cripplegate, collected by Mr. East, 2s1d.; 2s, Golden-lane, per Mr. T. Brown, 7½d.—Total. £513s. 3¾d.

⁹ Mr. Holmes requests W. H. Nicholson to forward the receipts relative to this Fund. NOTICE.

The Merthyr Tydvil, Newport, Monmouth, and The Merthyr Lydvii, howpore, monitoring and Abergavenny branches are to form a district for the election of a Delegate to Conference.

T. CLARK.

On Monday evening, July 23rd, a meeting

DEAR MAC,-I have the pleasure to inform you that government has remitted the remainder of our probation here; and withdrawn altogether the sending us to public works in England; we are (through our good conduct and the strong recommendation of our governor) to almost immediately be sent to Australia, with fourteen or fifteen others from this prison, to Port Philip, on the southern coast, opposite Van Diemens Land. I spent some reduced prices, in terms that cannot be misun-derstood, and bound to the car of landlordism, had the hardihood to move a series all in excellent health and spirits; we are as too many of the tenant farmers are, by the Chandos Tenant-at-Will clause, we believe policy of the present and the previous Governosed them, but more especially at the expense fitherefore, but more especially at the expense fitherefore, or even for the purpose of amusing children with ghost stories and fairy tales, could invent a more stories and fairy tales, could invent a believe me still the same. WILLIAM CUFF Wakefield Convict Prison, July 20th, 1849. WILLIAM CUFFAY. Register 712.

After the reading of the letter, Mr. James Grassby was immediately appointed to receive subscriptions, and all Post-office orders for that purpose were requested to be made payable to him at the Post-office, Lambeth, and all letters respecting the subscription addressed to him, at his residence, 96, Regent-street, Lam-HEWITT, at the South London Hall.

THE YORKSHIRE MINERS.

The miners of Gildersome and Adwalton have of late held several spirited meetings in ing a refuge for miners who might be dis-

ress, and having increased alarmingly in the ast few weeks, the employers have resolved to top its further progress by the issning of a ond making it imperative to leave the union or be dismissed the employment instantly and direct. Up to this time the workmen have mbmitted to many little deprivations rather than strike, and thereby endanger their cause: but now they have no alternative, they must strike or leave the union-must give men have tried it before—I have great pleasure metropolis—the holy work of aiding the Hun-in stating that the workmen are resolved to test garians in their glorious struggle for indepen-once more the strength of their employers, and the thereby establish their right to meet and dis— thereby establish their right to meet and dis— the tried it before—I have great pleasure metropolis—the holy work of aiding the Hun-dence and free institutions. cuss their grievances, and to fix the rate of wages and the hours of work, which by the laws of the realm they are entitled to do.

Yours &c., M. JUDE.

fically carried out by those having a direct interest come to a dead stop until such time as reproduc-

Now, Sir, my conviction is, that the hitherto futile knew nothing about what they were doing, neither

that, at the best, can only be at a snail's pace.

Now, Sir, as Whigs, and Tories also, may have a sincere veneration for their own laws, —laws, which have proved so useful to their own orders why not calmly bear the infliction?

Now, Sir, I would say at once, lay aside all thoughts of Whig registration, for, before they allow you to succeed, they will do their utmost to ruin both you and company with expenses, and then turn round upon you, and accuse you of deweight; do not give them an opportunity to do mischief, because they are incapable of doing good.

Leave them to themselves, and show them that selfthe Directors, so that new members may have an £7 10s. to £10 a share; and as a great many people are beginning to see that they cannot manage so much land as they at first imagined, reduce their number of shares, but not below two; and those who think they have not enough increase them to eight; and all paid-up members to pay threepence per share quarterly (over and above the Expense Furd), whether located or not, until the whole are located; leave the Company open until such time as it is fully and entirely purged of all malcontents, or until such time as the Company thinks proper to close. Also make it imperative on all shareholders to pay at least three halfpence per share, weekly, until the whole be paid up. Let mutual confidence henceforth be the Com-

when opposed to the united will of a whole people, strong in union, and confident in that strength. I have seen it hinted, to merge the Land Plan into Mr. O'Counor's New Plan; this is far from complimentary to Mr. O'Connor's long and arduous neither is this new move calculated like the Land large cities, boroughs, and towns. With such weapons in the people's power, I do hope that benot before 20th of July, 1850,) the people will so be

pany's motte, and we shall see how long the Whigs

will protect themselves on the Treasury benches,

If ever the people should petition parliament, let every one send his own petition, it will only be the effort, on the part of this country, to save her expense of the paper, and let the House be floated from so terrific a doom. I am, dear sir, Panmure-street, Brechin. A. CAMPBELL.

want organic reform.

July 16, 1849. P.S.—I have just seen the Star, and observe the quarterly meeting of the Aberdeen branch of the Land Company, the branch to which I belong. It they say it has become impracticable, but do not give any reason, knowing as they must do that the fault lies in themselves. They censure the whole body of Directors, as acting a dishonourable part, because they are pleased to countenance of the satther of the satter of the satther of the satter of the satther of the sa body of Directors, as acting a dishonourable part, because they are pleased to countenance another plan, which it would appear the Aberdonims must consider as an opposition shop, forgetting, it would appear, either through selfishness or ignorance, that the Land Plan was established for the noble purpose of assisting to promote the emancipation of industry, by proving the value of free bour, by applying it to land, over the value of competition slave latour, and as a means to withdraw took office to carry out that intention. They have invested the money of the Company in houses and land, (as far as I know.) in accordance with the rules, and can have no further settlement to make; they have done their duty and fulfilled their intentions as far as the shareholders have permitted them. It is, then, the shareholders who have failed in doing their part of the duty. It is their duty to make an honourable settlement of all arrears, and enable geous terms, would find no difficulty in raising tion, and should interest the whole world. Hear, the Directors to do their duty, to locate the members a loan to any amount in this country. A safe lear.) As regards Rome, do not think her cause in accordance with their original plan. Meanwhile, I consider the Directors fully justified in accepting are the only considerations that ever trouble the clearance of her inquisition was worth all the original intentions of the propounder, to carry out those intentions. The shareholders had the Company closed at the end of i847, to please what appeared to me a very collection of the control of the c peared to me a very selfish policy; now they are knew that by the aid of that cash Nicholas serfdom? Never; they will yet inflict punishment become like the dog in the manger—they will not accept of the benefits themselves, neither will they

were arrested, tried, and whipped.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES. LIV.

"Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps million
think."
BYEON.

HUNGARY.

bad and severe as this ordeal may be—and the in the good work so nobly commenced in the

It is true that the resolutions passed at the great meeting at the London Tavern were not up to the mark, but I can affirm from personal observation, that the great body of the people present were fully so. The resolutions, half. But twice in the course of the proceedin its success—the shareholders—it will soon be ings—first by Mr. REYNOLDS, and subsenumbered among the things that were. The share-holders' disregard to their own interests will compel the Directory to wind up the Company, not according to their own calm judgment of what is best, but for the Hungarians; and twice with thunder-holders' the succession of the share-holders' disregard to the extent and earnestness of its sympathics for the Hungarians; and twice with thunder-holders' the succession of the share-holders' disregard to their own calm judgment of what is best, but for the Hungarians; and twice with thunder-holders' disregard to their own interests will compell to the extent and earnestness of its sympathics for the Hungarians; and twice with thunder-holders' disregard to their own interests will compell to the extent and earnestness of its sympathics to the extent and earnestness of its sympathics. even without allowing them to exercise any judg-ment in the matter, for without money it is impos-sible to purchase land, and without land no mem-land to the Hungarians; and twice with standard ing, and seemingly unanimous shouts, the assembly echoed the demand for WAR! Deducting the moral-force sympathisers, I am to do theirs, the progress of the whole concern must more effective resolutions, had such been brought forward; but I proposed no amendtion set the movement once more in motion, and attempts to get the Company registered, have been would have delighted the Times and the the means of paralysing the shareholders; they other enemies of the Hungarian cause, including the agents, spies, and tools whom there are no lack in this metropolis. Notwithstanding the comparative tameness

of the resolutions, and the nonsensical sentiwhich have proved so useful to their own orders and so very dangerous to all other orders, at a time too when the people imagine they could make much better laws themselves, why are they in this instance untrue to themselves? Let them prove by their confidence in themselves, and in you, that most unconfortably over created and in you, that it is fine from the indicated two most glorious victories. It appears that the battle of Waitzen, fought on the 15th and 16th of July, resulted in a glorious triumph for the Magyars, who broke through the lines of the Imperialists and marginal nave gained two most glorious victories. It appears that the battle of Waitzen, fought on the 15th and 16th of July, resulted in a glorious triumph for the Magyars, who broke through the lines of the Imperialists and marginal nave gained two much better laws themselves, why are they in this instance untrue to themselves? Let them prove by though held at mid-day, the spacious hall was their confidence in themselves, and in you, that they can dispense with Whig and Tory laws, ay, and Whigs and Tories too; unless they prove by their conduct that they can dispense with both, then the conduct that they can dispense with both the conduct that they can dispense with the conduct that they can dispense with the conduct that they can dispense with the conduct that the conduct that they can dispense with the conduct that they can dispense the conduct hours, the people remained, and the hall continued densely crowded until the CHAIRMAN were borne down and compelled to yield before tinued densely crowded until the CHAIRMAN quitted the chair. I rejoice that I was present the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who at that meeting—not appointed (as you may be sure) by the "noble" and "honourable". The renewed charges of the Hungarian horse at that meeting—not appointed (as you may be sure) by the "noble" and "honourable" Lucin turn round upon you, and accuse you of de- by this members of the Committee to take part in its are spoken of as the most brilliant achieve- ister have dared to have secretly connived at the time, the greater part see clearly enough who is proceedings, I was called upon to do so by the ment on military record. PASKEWITCH desanxious to ruin them. Leave registration then to voice of the people, and so was afforded an opthe first Chartist Parliament, and, perhaps, they will grant an act instead. Ask nothing from the portunity of representing the principles, the portunity of representing the principles, the hurried up at the head of a large body of sympathies, and the wishes of the English Austrians, alone saved him from a complete

The meeting on the following evening in the confidence is ten thousand times stronger than all their laws. Seek no Whig protection, and the people will seek no protection but your honesty; up to the mark. The resolutions, while cenre-open the Company anew, for the admission of new members, and allow all the dissatisfied to sell or conniving at, the subversion of the Roman out as they best can but let their sale be through astic responses of the closely-packed meeting —which extended beyond the doors into the street—were most heart-cheering to all who, like myself, are heart and soul with the Hungarians. Yet no report—not a mere notice responded to the resolutions; and the enthusigariaus. Yet no report—not a mere notice even—of that meeting appeared in the daily papers, although the Committee sent copies of the placards announcing the meeting to all the daily journals, to which I added an announcement on the previous day at the London Tavern, in the hearing of a dozen reporters. But our announcement was not sufficiently "respectable"—we had no titled names on our placards. Thus it is that the popular voice is stifled by the infamous Press-gang.

But this conduct of the Press must not discourage you, nor induce you to neglect your duty. Only let your meetings be general, struggle which the Land Plan has already cost him; repeatedly held, and numerously attended, and the Press will, ere long, be forced to Plan has a mission to perform, and I trust its effects record your proceedings. As Parliament is will be politically as well as socially felt. Mr. about to close you must, instead of petitioning, O'Connor's plan is well calculated to secure memorialise the Government to recognise the the county representation, and I trust be will be independence of linguary, and insist upon the powerfully supported. Mr. Skevington's plan is also withdrawal of the Russian and Austrian forces 30th, at Captain Lially's Riding School, out of English pockets, to preserve that alli-Lord PALMERSTON, for presentation to the fore there is another general election (if it comes | 1) user; and take care in those memorials to cisely. Brother Proletarians, I demand your to see established was, the union of the people the conspirators (laughter.)—He would say, with let Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues see, attendance. I pray for a noble example of to overthrow this union of despots. (Cheers.) Jaffier, prepared to meet Whig John Finality, and his that whilst you cherish Peace, you still more energy combined with union. Let your cry be Was it not werse than an absurdity to think friends, as to convince them that they really do dearly cherish Justice, and are resolved that "HUNGARY! Liberty! and THE FRATERNITY of one Cabinet basing its aggression or non-Hungary shall not be Polandised without an OF NATIONS !"

I have spoken of certain nonsensical sentiments given utterance to at the London mode of aiding the Hungarians suggested by to declare sympathy with the brave and heroic Hun-Mr. Corden; and to the praise lavished in all garians, was held at the Literary Institution, Johnappears the local Directors and members are yet to learn the practicability of a plan they have been managing and supporting for the last three years.—

the wonderful speech delivered by Lord Pal
Esq., M.P.; G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., (both of his back upon himself," by under-rating, as vocates of the political and social rights of the much as he once over-rated, the power and people. resources of the Russian Government, proceeded to show that that Government could chair. Immediately over the chairman we noticed not carry on a war of even two campaigns without coming to western Europe for a loan; and his plan of aiding the Hungarians was to some part of the surplus hands from the competial exercise some sort of moral coercion to prevent of the meeting, and pleading his parliamentary tion slave mart. This, I believe, was the intention of the propounder of the plan, and the Directors took office to carry out that intention. They have Russia to be as poor and destitute of the sinews of war as Mr. Cobnex represents, but formance of a public duty, and he trusted all had which I strongly question, every man possess- come with the conviction on their minds that it was ing common sense must be satisfied that so, and that every one present was determined to NICHOLAS, who could give good security, and act as became a free man—(loud cheers)—to hear all patiently, and then faithfully and honestly judge would offer high interest, or other advanta- for themselves. The question was a world's ques investment and heavy interest for their cash lost or the struggle thrown away because the would be enabled to cover Hungary with desolation, and reduce her sons to slavery. Gold

to be opened, to allow the dissatisfied to retire, and of condemnation of the functions, and in re-establishing the temporal governsound men to replace them; and, above all, to resound men to replace them; and, above all, to return to the good old plan, the Ballot, and the Land
test, against that monstrous violation of the
turn to the good old plan, the Ballot, and the Ball turn to the good old plan, the Ballot, and the Earlie Cross, to give expression to the adopted the Hungarians because they have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is subject energetically, and make their decision bind-subject of the result. I trust the Conference will take up the subject energetically, and make their decision bind-subject energy in a specific of consideration of the British lawe adopted the Hungarians because they have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the have been successful." (Loud cheers.) That is applauded, moved the adoption of the following feeling of the people in this borough relative to the have been successful." (That the brave llumgarians in their struggle for the meaning of an alliance—our ally to-day independence, and the extablishment of Demonstration of the feeling of the people in this borough result of the manning of the people in this borough result of the deline of the beautiful treatment of the bound to expression to the bound to express its strong censure of the Brave and the cou subject energetically, and make their decision bindsubject energetically, and make their decision binding on all, and that you, sir, will not think of retiring. Even the dissatisfied cannot do without you
there is none else can take your place.—A. C.

That the brave llungarians in their struggle for know, and subsequent subversion of the liberties independence, and the establishment of Democratic the meeting, after which Messrs. T. Clark, P.

Institutions, are eminently entitled to the support the bowner may be our enemy to-morrow; and as soon as independence, and the establishment of Democratic the meeting, after which Messrs. T. Clark, P.

Institutions, are eminently entitled to the support the full conviction of the people of this and every other country; and the full conviction of the people of this and every other country; and the full conviction of the people of this and every other country; and the full conviction of the people of this meeting of the people of this meeting on his middle to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting of the Roman people."

Institutions, are eminently entitled to the support the full conviction of the people of this and every other country; and the full conviction of the people of this and every other country; and the full conviction of the people of this meeting of the people of the people of the people of this meeting of the people o

try instead the virtue of deeds.

Two things afford me no little satisfaction: 1st. The interest which the people generally and drive back the tyrant aggressor. (Loud cheers.) and 2ndly, the evident reaction against the "peace at any price" party. Not long ago, even the Chartists would bould to long ago, even the Chartists would hardly tolerate my endeavours to inspire them with a feeling of fraternity towards their brethren of the Contract to account and say; "I am responsible to God In the only defence they possess against tyframy and oppression, or perish in the lane and road side; for the next step after leaving work will be to turn them from the houses. Well,

bad and severe as this ordeal may be and the lane and road and severe as this ordeal may be and the lane and road and severe as this ordeal may be and the lane and lane and lane will be to turn them from the houses. Well,

lane exceedingly unwell, and therefore illmillions begin to understand that "all Men are Brethren"—at least all the men of the lane and lane will be to turn them from the houses. Well,

few my words, I must invoke your co-operation people. Notwithstanding past discourage rious apostle Joseph Mazzini and trust to see him ment, I perceive that the men who have a yet lead the notle Romans back to victory. purpose, and (as the sailors say) work with a Mr. Thomas Clark said—I have much pleasure will, do not work in vain. The "decline" of "Elihu-Burritism" has commenced, and its "fall" is at hand. Even Cobden, when he mouths of "Peace" in connexion with "Hungary," cannot raise a cheer; but let the of the young but noble Republic of Rome. (Hear.) humblest Proletarian raise his voice in favour of England taking up arms for Hungary, and he will at once call forth the enthusiastic appears to me that the Cabinets of France and England had a common chief in the appears to me that the Cabinets of France and England had a common chief in the appears of the cabinets while denouncing the crimes of the Austrian plaudits of the public. I rejoice at this. I and Russian tyrants, and calling on the British Government to recognise the independence of Hungary, stopped short of demanding that Respected Sir.—It appears to me self-evident, if he Land Plan is not to be actively and energy he Land Plan is not to be actively and energy here.

while denouncing the crimes of the Austrian plaudits of the public. I rejoice at this. I plaudits of the public. I rejoice at this. I cheers.) It appears to me that the Cabinets of France and desire "Peace"—" permanent and universal beare,"—but not at the cost of Liberty and Justice. I believe that universal war he Land Plan is not to be actively and energy the similar proceeds universal peace—the "war of suffrage in Italy as a prelude to similar proceeds." RESPECTED SIR,—It appears to me self-evident, if which can alone effectually serve the Hunthe Land Plan is not to be actively and energegarians—ARMED INTERVENTION in their beprinciples." (of which we have seen the bemind that our White is no doubt on my

about to be holden in the Borough of Marylebone (in the Riding School), in behalf of the though defeated for the time, have not been con-Hungarians. I know not the day, but, when-ever held, I trust that the men of Marylebone power he is less likely to be the "last of the Tri-Company, as a body, do their duty, pay up their persuaded that the immense majority of that shares, and put it in the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and to do their duty, and attend in their thousands the most of the Popes!

Let them do more; no matter to be the "last of the Popes! (Loud cheers.) Lord Palmerston has been highly to do their stronger and the power of the whole concern and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the power of the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the Directors meeting would have sanctioned stronger and the Directors meeting would be the Direc what the resolutions, or who the speakers-let the people express their sympathy for Hungary ready to admit, that of its ability there can be but ment because I felt that to have done so would in unmistakeable terms. The men of Keighley have created confusion and division, which have set a noble example to their provincial bare delighted the Times and the brethren. What are the men of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, Glasgow, and our other large hives of indusever to get the Company within the pale of Whig of the Russian and Austrian despots, of try about? Arouse, brothers; arouse, do your duty, and have the reward of an approving the English government been opposed to the processionee.

Hurrah! The Hungarians have gained two

patched couriers to Pesth for aid, and the sudden appearance of General RAMBERG, who Proletzrians, on the side of Hungary, Huma- Austrians, alone saved him from a complete defeat. Ramberg attacked the Hungarians in the flank, thus eausing a diversion in favour of PASKEWITCH." Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Duna Kees as a disor-While DEMBINSKI and GEORGY were thus lery, 1,500 muskets, a quantity of gunpowder, bombs, and other ammunition, fell into their hands. The Hungarians have also re-taken Russian armies; and now that they are be- Italian Catholics opposed them in the struggle the President would be here too in the same capa these diseases will work their way in a cor-

responding ratio. Hurrah! Brother Proletarians, I beseech you to raise manfully and nationally the cry for INDE-WAR TO THE COSSACKS!

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

announced for Monday afternoon next, July been coined out of English sweat, and filched STUART will take the chair, at five o'clock pre- parties, and of despots; but what he wished

ROME AND HUNGARY.

A densely crowded meeting, to protest against the Tavern. I allude particularly to the original subversion of the Roman Republic by France, and

The Chairman said they had met to night in per-(Loud cheers.) They had that evening a somewhat uncommon occurrence at a working man's meeting

lordship" to cease his meaningless words and (Hear, hear.) He agreed that, generally speaking, we had no right to interfere in other people's affairs, but when others wantonly interfered to crush liberty, then was it the duty of England to step in rious apostle Joseph Mazzini, and trust to see him

Suffrage in Italy as a prolude to similar proceedings principles," (of which we have seen the beginning,) the war of the peoples against the tyrants of Europe.

I observe that a large Public Meeting is Romans had established on the principles.

I observe that a large Public Meeting is Romans had established on the principles. Romans had established on the ruins of the old regime. (Hear, and cheers.) The Romans, alcomplimented both in and out of parliament for his able speech, delivered on Saturday last, and I am one opinion, but what I want to know is what his lordship was saying and doing when the French assassins were forcing an entry into Rome? (Hear, | (Tremendous cheering.) It was now thirty and cheers.) Of what use are his fine speeches now | four years since Napoleon—THE Napoleon to the Romans? I repeat that it is my conviction, that both his lordship and his colleagues were par-tics to the destruction of Rome. (Cheers.) Had tion in the concerns of other people. But who is there that is acquainted with the moral appliances who is not aware that France would not have dared parliament. Rome would not now be prostrated at destruction of the liberties of a foreign state. (Cheers.) The time however will come, when, power to aid distressed nations, and when that time loes come we shall have the means of enforcing the nation's will. (Cheers.) I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

address an excited people upon, but it was, well, who appear to be indignant at the attack PENDENT HUNGARY, and, if needs be, in their glorious attempt to establish temporal freedom without violating their spiritual faith? town in Hungary in ashes rather than leave any-(Cheers.) One gentleman, who had preceded him, spoke of our alliance with foreign nations. P.S. July 27.—The Marylebone meeting is | Eight hundred millions of English money had interference upon the terms of a Holy Alliance, although the whole people of the nation may be holy ally to suppress and destroy that mind, Hungary drenched with blood as the result of

> for liberty but he will not fail. No: They never fail who die In a great cause: the block may soak their gore, Their heads may sodden in the sun: their limbs Be strung to city gates and castle walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though year Elapse, and others share as dark a doom It but augments the deep and sweeping Which overpowers all others, and conducts The world at last to freedom.

Loud and tremendous cheering.) Ay, and now if England did her duty, and sent her "raw lobsters" and "Piccadilly butchers,"

glad that they had one other member of parliament upon the platform, George Thompson, the really hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, did not come forward now for the first time to advocate the cause of freedom, but the man mode of warfare to be adopted against the -(loud and continued cheering,)—the man who who was one of the first, and the very boldest, to contend for the manumission of the American slave, and who, in his struggles for those who had few other friends to fight their battles, was trusted it would be carried out. (Cheers.) compelled to seek shelter for days in the garret of a friend's house to save himself from the Lynch law of the American slave owner;-(great cheering,) the man who protested against card to Mr. Salomons, with a view of addressing the English tyranny practised against the Indian, and the man who had the range on Tuesday week to speak for and vote for ciples were too democratic, and could not be pertheir Charter. (Tremendous applause.) All the world round them was in convulsion, the base, the cowardly, and hypocritical Special Constable President was seeking to overthrow cour of those brave men, and that declarationthe Roman Republic, and in this rascally endeavour he had the countenance of all the ruling monarchs, who, although they acknowledged him as the head of a Republic, only knowledged him as the head of a Republic, only did so from fear, while they araently hoped to fallacies he was so fond of deluding you with. (Hear.) make him the instrument of destroying re- He said Russia could not find money to carry on publicanism, which by his oath he was bound publicanism, which by his oath he was bound to maintain. (Cheers.) If this policy was to constitute the ruling action of monarchs, class find means again for the Autocrat of Russia? give him (Mr. O'Counor) a republic, a free (Hear, hear.) Why would they not send our soldiers on the plains of Hungary? Because if they did republic, in preference to a despotic monarchy. (Loud and tremendous cheering.) The gorge

without a leader— " Till greatly rising in his country's right, Her Kossuth, her deliverer sprung to light; A race of brave Hungarian sons he led, Guiltless of courts, untainted, and unread

of many monarchs is raised against the brave

Hungarian struggle. The Hungarians were

Whose inborn spirit spurned the ignoble fee, Their hearts scorned bondage, for their hands

(Tremendous cheering.) It was now thirtybe, he would undertake to raise a million of brave Chartists to meet the tyrant, and they a wholesome maturity. (Cheers.) He was brave Romans in the establishment of their

not very speedily take her position-and a Mr. O'Connor on rising was received with several rounds of applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom, she Mr. Gill applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, by the establishment of freedom applause—he said, as the peace, as the peace applause—he said, as the peace, as the peace applause—he said, as the peace applause—he said a chairman had very properly limited the would find herself a beggar at the door of the to the learned his oft repeated. derly flight before Dembinski's Hussars, and states that the Russians were only saved from the brave defence of the Hungarians—should sentiments, and although made prematurely annihilation by the arrival of RAMBERG, be a blood run. It was a very exciting topic to old by the ingratitude of some of their orderopportunity of purchasing their shares. Establish the ballot as formerly, taking bonuses from all who have money to spare; raise the price of shares from £16s. to £2, and raise the location money from took place at St. Thomas on the 14th of July. | question of Rome alone, but as he was allowed | their order. For their cause he had struggled,

said, do your duty. (Hear, hear.) He must be perupon the Pope—let him remind them that it mitted to say a few words respecting several of the was not a war of Protestantism, or a war of persons who had been mentioned. As regards Neutra. It was reported at Presburg on the any other ism, against Catholicism, but a war Lamartine, he could not help regarding him as a 19th of July that the Russians had been compelled to abandon Debreezen from the want of independent Catholicism against long-exist man of mere words, in fine, a humbug. He could not help thinking that Lamartine had been the ing abuses, to which the enlightened mind of long of the disastrons results they want with the could not help thinking that Lamartine had been the of provisions. Fever and cholera have made this age would not submit. (Loud cheers.) in France-(cheers,)—and he thought they should fearful ravages, both in the Austrian and What would the Irish Catholics say if the ere long witness him here as a refugee, ay, and ginning to be drawn away from their supplies, for their just rights? (Hear, hear.) Well, city. (Loud cheers.) As regards Joseph Mazzini, then, what would be the feeling of the Italian from the Emperor of Russia, and have Moscowed Catholics—the Roman Catholics on the spot, Rome rather than ever have given way. (Hear, and the best judges of their own position-if hear.) He had some experience in Poland against the their English or Irish brethren resisted them Russians in 1830, (cheers,) and he now told Ludwig Kossuth, it was his duty to lay every city and

hing for the miscreants of Austria and Russia George Thompson, Esq., M.P., rose amidst great cheering, to support the resolution, and said, he would not take more credit for being there than he deserved. Mr. O'Connor had taken him by the butfrom that country. Send your memorials to Albany-street, Regent's-park. Lord Dubley ance; which was a more union of factions, of ton-hole in the House of Commons, and hence he appeared on their platform; and now he was among

To see so many virtues thus united To restore justice, and dethrone oppression! He was happy to think there was no Belvidera to opposed to the conclusion? while, in another betray them. (Hear, hear.) There is a Belvidera, case, the same Cabinet would lend its aid to a but she desires to see Venice free. (Loud cheers. Many asked, what can be the practical result of whose only object was to establish free institu- your public meetings? Had not many a Roman tions, and a free constitution, in harmony with been fired with the noble words, "I am a man!"the improved mind of a free people. (Cheers.) | (cheers)—and it did us good to sympathise with our He had no doubt upon his mind as to the ulti- brethren, whether on the banks of the Tiber, the mate success of the brave Hungarians. (Loud | Theiss, the Danube, or the Indus-(hear, hear,)cheers.) The soldiers of that country had con- and it must be grateful to their feelings to receive cheers.) The soldiers of that country had con- and it must be grateful to their feelings to receive fore, it is to hold that brave man answerable for surrender stituted the main army of the former Autocrat our sympathies. We wanted many such meetings ing the Eternal City to the French bombarders. of Austria, and a man fighting for himself, his as these, as a set off against the press; yet, after liberty, and his country, was worth two men all, the press did not hoodwink the people, they fighting for a tyrant, and upon this fact he were but holding themselves up to infamy, crying rested his hope of ultimate success. (Cheers.) "Wolf! Wolf!" so often, that their own malprac-But what were the Hungarians fighting for? tices must eventually overthrow them, from sheer Why simply for the constitution which was gibbet us for expressing our sympathies with the promised, and to which they were entitled. brave men of Pesth, or Buda; and can the people Well, then, is it a fair alliance, is it just, or is sympathise with those men without having their t honest, that England, the ally of Austria, minds set on their own liberties? Then let us gene the face of the earth. (Hear, hear.) There were also resolved to have an excursion to O'Connorville the treachery of one of her allies. (Loud but that he agreed with: he was a peace man, but to judge for themselves are invited to take a trip cheering.) Kossuth may perish in the struggle his sympathies were with those who were struggling The vans will start from the Weavers' Arms, Pelhamfor freedom. (Loud cheers.) France had gone to street, Brick-lane, at half-past six in the morning. Rome to smother her new-born liberties, and our censure could not be too severe. He estimated Lord Palmerston's speeches as lightly as any one; was perfectly understood he was compelled to make handsome workbox was presented to the locality by that speech to save him from the opprobrium of the Mr. M'Gee, and it was resolved that it should be people. But whilst we think of our brethren abroad hand the torch about—the torch he meant was that amalgamate with that of the Tower Hamlets. her horse, foot, and artillery to fight the their rights and liberties; there was nothing better O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and return him their con battles of the brave Hungarians, the English than a fine, bold, stern, moral attitude of defiance, fidence and thanks."

ing. Even the disstrated cannot do without you must not discovered the Hungarians and the following resolution of the Roman people."

The vert is none clse can take your place.—A. C.

An arricle in an American paper, amounting a person's decease, says:—"(His remains were compared to the honour, the liberties, and the following resolution of the result of the daily adopted: "That the result to the honour whence no traveller returns find a contemptuous and undecoming manner. They like in the rest of france with special Constable President, and the following resolution of the republic in the french people see through the vanity and interior of the people of this meeting viewing with abhoreace the said, and the following resolution of the result of the chastisened to the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the service of Hungary and the following resolution of the result of the chastisened to the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the said, he did so with the full conviction of their Special Constable President, and the following resolution of the result of the chastisened to the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary and the following resolution of the reproduct in the very existence of Hungary as an independent of the very existence of Hungary and the following resolution of the reproduct in the following resolution of the result of the dealth of the dealth of the benefit of the following resolution of the result of the decease and the full when the very existence of Hungary and the following resolution

Mr. HENRY HETHERINGTON, in seconding the reso lution, said he dissented from the sentiments of Major Beniowski. Let them remember Kossuth's proclamation, in which he said the Hungarians Austrians and Russians were to mine the towns and to set fire to the places behind them. He (Mr. Hetherington), thought this was an excellent mode of warfare against such barbarians, and he Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds rose amidst much applause to support the resolution and said:—He had gone to the London Tavern yesterday, with a strong feeling in favour of the Magyars, and handed his mitted there, and consequently refused him a hearing, but the working classes had obtained a hearing for him. He told the meeting it was the duty of England to send her army and her fleet to the suceven in the London Tavern-was received with great applause. Lord Nugent had told Mr. Salomons that ie was ill-using a man who represented the feelings of the working men of London. Mr. Cobden had come a war if you prevented her getting a loan. Why they would imbibe republican notions which might prove dangerous on their return to England,

at the head of an army of liberators? Could not the Queen spare him from her side? (Laughter.) It had been said that Austria was our ancient ally—ally in what? Fighting the battle of the Bourbons.

It was said she was a bar against the aggression of the Mussulmen of the East—why there were two occasions when they had engagements with the Turks. (Hear, hear.) In the sixteenth century they fled before the Turks, and the Turks were compelled to raise the siege in consequence of an insurrection which broke out in the Turkish dominions. In the seventeenth century the Turks renot the Special Constable—prophesicd that in fifty years Europe would be Republic or Cossack. He could not answer for the feeling with his army and routed the Turks (Horn bean) turned again, and proceeded to the gates of Vienna. when John Sobieski came down from the mountains with his army and routed the Turks. (Hear, hear.) of other nations, but this he would say for the Then what had become of Lord Palmerston's boast? proper steps at the proper time, instead of pretending a kind of sympathy after all the mischief has been done. (Hear.) I am not for going to war in the affairs of other nations—I am for non-interventage and save the Western the affairs of other nations—I am for non-interventage and save the Western the affairs of other nations—I am for non-interventage and save the Western that say in the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of freedom with confidence; he (Kossuth) would yet liberate Hungary and save the Western that say in the lower of freedom with confidence in the low world, and under his command he had three brave generals-Georgy, Dembinski, and Bem. (Great cheering.) Kossuth's policy was to draw the enemy would erect a pyramid of Cossacks, and cap it into the centre of the kingdom, and there, on their with the Czar. (Tremendous cheering.) The own ground would the bloody battle take place, and English people were not for war till war was forced upon them; they knew that war was to trade what the hot-bed is to the plant—it why strongthens it not in its growth. to have acted as she has done? (Hear.) Had the industrious classes of England been represented in while peace is as the pure air of Heaven, which not find Bem beating Luders in Transylvania, and forces it not, but strengthens it till it arrives at the forces under the infamous Ban Jellachich cut to pieces? (Loud cheers.) The speaker concluded by not a man of war, but he would cheerfully en- and Hamplen, the Scotch by the names of a Wallace calling upon the English in the names of Cromwell list as a drummer or a trooper to resist the and a Bruce, and the Irish by the heroism of a through a national representation, we will have the invasion of the Northern Tyrant, or to aid the Meagher and a John Mitchel, and men of all other nations in the name of the God of battles, to give their cordial and devoted sympathies to the brave and glorious Hungarians. (Tremendous cheering.) constitution. (Cheers.) And if England did

Why was not Field-Marshal Prince Albert sent out

Mr. GILL briefly moved the following petition:

The resolution was then put and carried una

The Petition of the inhabitants of London, in public meeting assembled at the Literary and Scientific Institution, in the borough of Marylebone, this 24th day of July, 1849.

Sheweth,—That your petitioners have witnessed with

Your petitioners beg to direct your attention to the struggle at present raging in Hungary, between the people of that country and the despotic power of Austria, by whose tyranny the brave Hungarians have been compelled to fly to arms in defence of their constitutional liberties, and in which struggle atrocities are being committed by the Austrian government have caused the invasion of Hun-gary by Russian armies, in violation of the law of nations, and to the imminent peril and welfare of the whole of Europe. Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable House to address her Majesty's government to at once re-cognise the independence of Hungary, and to interfere, if needs be, by force of arms, to aid the Hungarians against their despotic and savage assailants. And your petitioners, &c.

Mr. M'GRATH seconded the adoption of the peti-

The Petition was unanimously adopted Mr. WILLIAM DIXON moved that the Petition just donted be signed by the chairman, and forwarded to Lord Dudley Stuart for presentation, which was seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. HARNEY moved that a duplicate of the petition

be signed by the chairman, and forwarded to Lord Beaumont for presentation to the House of Lords. which was seconded and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to Mr. James Watson for his impartial conduct in the chair, which he briefly acknowledged and the meeting

We have received the following letter from Mr. Watson, the Chairman of the meeting, in reply to Major Beniewski, as far as regards the conduct of The proposition for withdrawing further resistance came

from the Constituent Assembly, and not from the Tri How did Mazzini act at that critical functure? When he order of the Constituent Assembly, and I resign at once into their hands the authority I hold." How unjust, there-

In the foreign news of the last month, you may pro-bably have inserted Fazzini's letter of resignation in the Star. I have not the papers to refer to, but I am confiden

Chartist Entelligence

should stand tamely by and see the plains of rously sympathise with every oppressed people of of £7 in the National Land and Labour Bank. They but few of the sentiments he had heard expressed on Monday, for August 6th, when all friends who wish Lord Palmerston spoke after a fact, when he should chair. The following officers were elected have spoken before. (Loud cheering.) Of course it Messrs. Brisck, Hockley, and Mather, auditors. A let us not forget our rights at home; and when our | councils of the Tower Hamlets attended, according flame burns dim it is well to say to the Hungarians, to appointment. Moved by Mr. Brisck, seconded by "Give us of your oil," and thus resuscitated let us Mr. Brown, "That the council of this locality of truth and justice. He liked to see those mental Three new members were enrolled. Mored and revolutions go on; his belief was, that they need carried unanimously, "That this locality appreciate not even risk a dangeon in the efficient advocacy of the services, talent, and incessant exertions of F. accept of the benefits themseives, neither will they have no show or willing: in a word, they wish to so so who are willing: in a word, they wish to control servants when they have no word, if fear, fall far short of the director's salaries would, if fear the principles would in their contribution of the peace, if they were engaged in so noble a struggle. (Cheers,) Thimse would not be conservations of the peace, if they were engaged in so noble a struggle. (Cheers,) Thimse would not be conservation of the peace, if they were engaged in so noble a struggle. (Cheers,) Thimse would not proportion to the benefits received. There is no remedy for this something must be done, most are contributed to the benefits received. There is no remedy for this one thing must be done, most are contributed to the benefits received. There is no remedy for this one thing the contributed the struggle of the the contributed the struggle of the the contr

Tavern, Rateliff Cross, to give expression to the

The Metropolis.

733. In the two previous weeks the deaths caused by cholera were 152 and 339; but in the last they have reached 679, whilst the weekly average is only 8. Of the 678 persons who have sunk under the epidemic, 355 were males and 323 females, a more equal distribution than in previous weeks. The rate of increase is apparent in the fact that in each of the last two weeks, the mortality from cholera has been about double that of the week immediately preceding. The mortality from diarrhoea and dysentery also increases, the deaths in three weeks having been 54, 100, and 146; while the weekly average of this season is not more than \$4. The whole mortality from the three diseases, in last week, is therefore \$24, and gives an excess on the average of 732, which almost exactly coincides with the excess of mortality from all causes as above stated. The diarrhoea was fatal in a large proportion of cases, to children under two years of age.

The increase of cholera is observed in each of the five metropolitan divisions except the Northern, which comprises Marylebone, Paneras, Islington, Hackney, and Hampstead; where the deaths in the week were only 7. But it is chiefly remarkable on the south side of the river, where the deaths in the last three weeks were successively 93, 192, and 443. In Newington they were 53; in St. George's Southwark, 51; in Bermondsey, 64; in Lambeth, 106. In Rotherhithe the deaths were 37, the same as in the previous week. Typhus continues near the average; hooping cough above, scarlatina and small-pox considerably under it. Two persons died of privation; three of intemperance. The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.692, and lower than in the previous week. The mean temperature was lower than the average, except on Monday and Tuesday. The highest occurred on the former day, and was 83 deg. 6 min. The mean of the week was 60 deg. 5 min., less by 6 deg. than in the pre-

Tious week CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. Baker (pursuant to an adjournment), at the Mercer's Arms, Jubilee-street, Stepney, touching the death of Henry Cowdun, aged sixteen months. It appeared that about three in the London Docks, as a nurse to his wife, and also to take care of the deceased, who was then suffering from water on the brain. Mr. Cowdun sent the nurse with the child to Mr. Rose, a surgeon, and also gave her money to pay for the medicine. She took the child three times, and it appeared to be improving under the treatment. The father continued to give the nurse money to pay for the medicine each time she was desired to take the child to Mr. Rose, but instead of doing so, she applied the money to her own purposes. On Thursday week last the infant appeared worse, and when Mr. Rose was called to it he said he had not seen it for a week. The deceased died on the following Saturday. It was afterwards ascertained that the nurse had charged Mr. Cowdun double the price for the medicine which she had paid Mr. Rose .- Mr. Cowdun said he was constantly giving the nurse money to purchase nourishment for it, and he afterwards discovered that she kept the money, and never obtained the food.—Mr. Rose, surgeon, said he had made a post mortem examination of the body but the brain was so decomposed that he was unable to state the cause of death. All the other organs of the body were perfectly healthy, and the presumption was, that if the child had been properly treated it would have survived.—The coroner said he could not send this case for trial, as the surgeon could not state the positive cause of death. Verdiet, "Natural death, which may have been accelerated by neglect on the part of the nurse.'

MURDER OF A CHILD.—An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on the body of a male child found in a field at Kentish-town.-George Weston, a boy living in Ferdinand-place, said he near the Prince of Wales's road, when he saw a bundle lying in a drain running from the field into bundle lying in a drain running from the field into the road. On opening it he found it contained the body of a child. Two boys, who were there at the time, said they saw a woman cross the field with a bundle some time before. He called the policeman, who brought the child to the workhouse .- Mr. H C. Robinson said he had made a post mortem exami nation. The child had been born alive, and the immediate cause of death was congestion of the brain. and effusion of blood into the pericardium. Verdiet, "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

SUICIDE IN VICTORIA PARE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. W. Baker, at the City of Paris, Bonner's-fields, on view of the body of Mary Schooling, aged 68, the widow of a licensed victualler, who destroyed herself in the new ornamental waters in Victoria Park. Deceased's husband formerly kept the Ben Jonson public house in Houndsditch, and had been dead about ten years. Since that time his widow had resided with her daughter, with whom she lived very uncomfortably in consequence of giving way to habits of pilfering. On Friday last she left for the purpose of going to her son's at Vauxhall. It was afterwars found that she had not gone there, and she was never heard of until five o'clock on the following morning, when she was seen to enter the principal gate of Victoria Park by one of the park-keepers. She went towards the ornamental waters, and about half an hour afterwards her body was discovered floating in the water. When she was taken out life was found to be quite extinct. It was stated that deceased lived very unhappily with he husband through her pilfering habits.—The jury, in the absence of any

DEATH OF MR. DROUET, OF TOOTING .- Mr. Drouet died on the 19th inst. at his residence at Margate, after bered that a few months ago Mr. Drouet's life was in imminent danger from disease of the heart; and the painful situation in which he has been placed since the death of Mrs. Drouet, which occurred in a large quantity of the goods were rescued from the September last, and the subsequent breaking up of flames. The total damage to the building and stock his establishment, have not, of course, tended to is estimated at £1,700 which will be partly covered alleviate the disorder. THE CONSERVATIVES AND BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Several leading members of the Carlton and Conservative Clubs have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of prosecuting the petition presented to parliament against the return of Baron members of the Ilouse of Commons, and it was arranged that steps should be taken to prosecute the petition with energy. Funds, it is said, to any extent will be forthcoming to carry on the contest before a committee of the House of Commons. Court of Aldersen.-On Tuesday, Mr. Alder-

office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE NASSAU BALLOON .- On Wednesday evening the feelings of hundreds, who had, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, assembled in Vauxhall-gardens to witness the ascent of the Nassau balloon, as well as those any; but lays much stress upon the necessity of the gardens, who had been on the lookout for the present week. balloon, were for some time kept in a state of painful excitement for the safety of no less than eleven chine. At seven o'clock, the balloon having been sufficiently inflated, Mr. Charles Green, the veteran aëronaut; Mrs. Green, his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Green, his nephew and his wife; Miss Green, and Miss Gascoyne, of Vauxhall-gardens; Mr. Crayhaw, the iron-master; Mr. Stephens, Mr. Faunce, Capt. right" having been given, the ropes were unfastened and the balloon mounted into the air in very good style, and the ascent was considered a very beauticharacter was inevitable. Mr. Green, who was seated in the car, perceiving the extreme danger in that his death must have been momentary. which he was placed, commenced emptying the sand bags or ballast as quickly as he possibly could, but even this did not prevent the gradual sinking of the and 95 on the north side of the London-road, and only one house removed from the Nunnery which had been formerly the Roman Catholic chapel. The car, in which seven of the aëronauts were seated, struck the front of the house with considerable force, so much so that three of the persons able force, so much so that three of the persons able force, so much so that three of the persons able force with the car was the persons and the persons and the control of the house with considerable world and the control of the house with considerable world and the same about the same about the same and the same about the same about the same and the same about the same ab the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from the weight of three of its occupants, and having fortunately escaped damage, instantly rose into the air to a considerable altitude, when a brisk current of air, carried it in a southerly direction, apparently 10 wards Croydon. The three individuals who had thus fortunately escaped descended through the trap-door of an adjoining beer-shop from the roof, reached the street, and having procured a cab, drove as fast as they could to the gardens to relieve their friends and the visitors from their painful.

direct to Dublin.' It is probable that the royal is squadron will enter Kingstown Harbour on the 7th or Sth of August. We have reason to believe that it is the intention of her Majesty to pay a short of the trap-door of an adjoining beer-shop from the that arrangements are in progress at Carton for her Majesty's reception. The preparations at Dublin Castle and at the Viceregal-lodge are still control of the control of

at Yauxhall-gardens, at half-past one a.m., conveying the information that, after passing over a great portion of the county of Kent, the balloon had safely

acrid mineral poisons. In consequence of these suspicions it was determined to examine the bodies of some of the deceased, and the remains of Sarah Smith, who was born on the 18th of June, 1841, and buried on the 7th of August following; and of Edward Smith, who was born on the 14th of June, 1844, and buried on the 29th of the same month, were taken up in the presence of the officials and of the mayor. Mr. Shorland. The inquest on those bodies was resumed yesterday, the remains having been in the interim forwarded to Mr. Herapath, the eminent analytical chemist, for examination .- Mr. Shorland having deposed to the circumstances connected with the exhumation of the bodies, and the mode in which he packed up the remains, and forwarded them to Mr. Herapath—Mr. Herapath was sworn, and was examined at considerable length. He deposed to having received a box, which had the murder of Daniel Dillon, and Catharine Dillon, been carefully divided into three compartments. In wife of the deceased, was also charged as an accesthe first was a portion of the graveyard soil, taken sory before the fact. Dillon was a wealthy farmer, from where the remains lay; in the others were the and his wife was suspected of illicit intercourse with remains of bodies and of coffins. The one was the prisoner, Fogarty, who was alone placed on his position, and having had his supper, went to bed labelled with the name of Sarah Smith. The tex- trial in the first instance. The jury found a vertures of the body were all gone, and the bones sepa- dict of "Guilty." rated : but, upon subjecting the bones to the proper weeks since a woman, named Esther Bagg was engaged by the deceased's father, who is a watchman
in the London Docks, as a nurse to his wife, and also mould taken from between the ribs. The witness then exhibited the arsenic to the jury in the several the South Riding of Tipperary was opened at Clonforms in which he had produced it. In reply to the mei on Friday. The calendar is light, notwithcoroner, he said he believed it was the first instance on record in which arsenic had been found at so long an interval as eight years. Treated the remains in the compartment labelled Edward Smith in a similar way, and with similar results.—The Coroner: Are you of opinion that the arsenic must have been administered during life ?-Mr. Herapath: I have no doubt of it. I have never succeeded in finding arsenic in any body in a natural state, and I mention this to correct the ridiculous notion which has gone abroad in consequence of some expressions which have been attributed to the French chemists. -There being no evidence to show under what eir cumstances, or by whom the poison was given, the jury, after a summing up by the coroner, returned a verdiet, "That the deceased children died from assenie, but by whom administered there is no at once at the assizes next ensuing after their appreevidence to show." ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN

REMLWAY .- An accident occurred on this line of large, could not be tried at the ordinary assizes, inrailway on Monday morning, between Coventry asmuch as the assizes are held under a commission and Birmingham. The first down train ran into a for separate ridings of the country, It is said that number of carriages, which appear to have been left on the line. Some of the passengers were bruised, and the arrival of the train in Birmingham was delayed about three-quarters of an hour. FETAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT LEEDS, -An ex-

ip, by which two men were killed. occurred on Monday morning, at Waterloo Colliery Thorp Hall, Leeds.

beaten to death by her father, at Kirkby, Notts, Swann) immediately made out his warrant of committal, and the prisoner was conveyed by train to Nottingham county gaol, where he will remain till the next March assizes to take his trial for the offence.

Suicide at Dover .- On Saturday night a gentleman named Jacob Sercherer, said to be a General in the German army, arrived by the eleven o'clock train from London, accompanied by a friend, and they were about to embark in the Ostend packet, but while the latter was absent for the space of only a minute or two, seeing to their luggage, the former ried about two months since, and that his wife dying very suddenly, he had been in a desponding state of mind ever since. He was on his way to join her mother and sister at Ostend. An inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF MORETON. The abovenamed lady, who has been an inhabitant of East Bergholt for some years, was found dead in her bed on Monday morning. On Sunday evening she retired to rest in her usual health.—Ipswich

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A COTTON MILL.—On Saturday morning last a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. J. Rostron, spinner, Edenfield, Ramsbottom, near Bury, which has proved destructive to nearly pilfering habits.—The jury, in the absence of any the whole of the premises. None of the workpeople positive evidence, returned an open verdict of were engaged in the mill at the time, though several men who had been employed in repairing the en-gines, which were somewhat out of order, could not commenced. Its origin is at present unknown. So rapid in its progress was the fire, that before any effectual assistance could be procured, the premises were almost entirely destroyed, though fortunately by the insurances effected by Mr. Rostron. No lives were lost or injury inflicted by the burning or falling

materials.—Manchester Examiner.

THE MURDER IN LEVESON-STREET, LIVERPOOL, THE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.—From information which we have received, it seems that the prisoner Gleeson Rothschild. They held a meeting on Saturday at the residence of one of the leading conservative members of the House of Commons, and it was armembers of the Hou of all the depositions connected with the transactions in Leveson-street, and desires that they be furnished to him in the course of the present week. He man Lawrence gave bond to take upon himself the states that it is his intention to conduct his own case, without the interference of any other parties, and says that persons who know nothing about the facts have already made themselves busy about him. He says that he has no money, and, in consequence of his friends living at a distance, he cannot procure of the vast numbers of persons on the outside of having copies of the depositions in the course of the as having resulted from cholera throughout the

FATAL ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING. - A SOLDIER KILLED .- On Wednesday afternoon, about a quarter past four o'clock, a heavy thunder storm passed over Woolwich, accompanied with thick hail and rain. A vivid flash of lightning was seen, followed immediately by a sharp short clap of thunder. At the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the time the time the time the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery resided in the Camberwell-new-road, not far from the time the tim the time the storm passed over the Royal Artillery Barrack-field, two gunners of the Royal Artillery, named John M'Quincy, of the 7th battalion, and Ondre, and Mr. Pierce, making altogether eleven James Milstead, were standing on the parade individuals, got into the car, and the word "all ground, and when the flash was visible both men were seen to fall. Upon a number of gunners running to the spot, it was found that M'Quiney had been instantaneously killed, and Milstead was in a ful and successful one. The balloon proceeded in a state of insensibility. Upon removing the latter to night of Thursday, but at an early hour on Friday north-eastern course, but it was soon observed that the Royal Ordnance Hospital, and proper remedies the wife and two of her children died, and on reit was descending so rapidly that it was generally being applied, Milstead was pronounced in a fair turning home he found two more of his children thought that a considerable leakage of the gas must have taken place, and that an accident of a serious the hat and head of M Quiney, leaving a hole combospital, where another of the children expired on

Ereland.

who were standing on the hoop were thrown for-would embark, weather permitting, on Thursday, ward on the roof, which fortunately happened to be the 2nd of August; their stay at Cork is not to a flat one; but the fourth clung to the network of exceed twenty-four hours, and thence they proceed the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from direct to Dublin. It is probable that the royal

"On last Tuesday a gentleman named Mr. Nugent, who purchased a property lately from Mansergh St. George, situated near the Lime Tree, came to Kilkenny, sent for his tenantry, and civilly requested them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them to give security that they would not make them away with the crop which is now growing on their farms. The tenantry laughed at Mr. Nugent, as much as to say—'Don't you wise you may get it?'

The following inquests were keld in the metropolis of Asiatic cholera in the parish of Halsall, in the Ormskirk union. The victims were a man and his son of the name of Eaves, boatmen on the Leeds and Before Mr. Bedford, at the Millbank prison, on Saturday last:

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The following inquests were keld in the metropolis of Asiatic cholera.

The cases of cholera are:—Peter Gaskelf, collier, the woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to chert they woman eried out "What are you doing to cat others of her eleven children, all of whom, with the counting the chickens before they were hatched. forth from the bosom of the earth the abundance and but one case had occurred since Friday.—Verthat the farmers do really indicts of "Died from Asiatic cholera" were re-that the efforts of alleviation and precaution, so tend to partake of the fruits of their and precaution and precaution, so tend to partake of the fruits of their own labour this turned. season, no matter what political economy, Lord John Russell, Lord Clarendon, the landlords, and police Horses, James-street, Kensington-square, on the say to the contrary; and a good appetite to them say we. It is worthy of remark that the land in from the evidence gone into that the deceased question was raised from £1 5s. an acre to £1 14s., was in the service of the Equitable Gas Company. and in some instances to £2!" CHIEF BARON PIGOT .- We have to record the con-

cholera, at Monaghan.

Assize Intelligence, Limerick, July 19 .- John Fogarty and Thomas M'Cormack were indicted for Monday.-Mr. Thomas Carlyle is travelling

THE LATE INSURRECTION .- The commission for standing the imposing array of fourteen cases of "high treason" which figure at its head. In the Mr. John Blake Dillon. It is said that some other bills for high treason are in the course of preparation, with a view to having warrants ready for the apprehension of certain others of the leaders, Ireland. This prevents recourse being had to the ssuing of warrants under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and will enable the government, if the parties be apprehended, to bring them to trial hension; whereas parties charged in bills found a the special commission in 1848, for the county at

charged on moderate bail. TUESDAY.—STATE OF THE WEST.—A Leibrim paper has the subjoined statement :-- "We regret to was flying his kite on Saturday evening, in a field Martha Wilkinson, an illegitimate child, who was labour rates exceed 5,000 names, and the sum in ar- Old-town, gave notice to the coroner of the deaths rear amounts to £1,984 16s 6½d. We have only to of two persons from cholera in his district. add, in order to show the awfully distressed state of Tuesday,—Mr. Bedford held two inquest the country, that the collectors have attached their oaths, and say, they "have used every exertion to collect the same, and could not succeed in consequence of the great distress prevailing in the country, cattle housed or driven off.'

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The Cork Examiner of STAND ON PENROSE'S-QUAY.-Mr. Edward Scott. the general committee, a grand stand or gallery tween that and others. The jury, in both cases, on Penrose's quay, immediately opposite the Cus-returned a verdict of "Died of Asiatic cholera." tom-house, at which the Queen is to land, after rushed out and running down a lane at the back of tend 450 feet in length, and to contain a dozen rows Tipstaff, aged 68, who died from Asiatic cholera, at Providence Hotel, cut his throat so effectually as to of seats, one gradually rising over the other, and No. 15. Queen-street, owing, as it was alleged, to cause death. It was stated that deceased was mar- it is calculated that it will afford accommodation to as noxious vapours arising from an open sewer, running quay is to be railed off by a barrier, so that all theroughfare will be stopped, and a promenade of 700
in its present state is injurious to the public health,
feet obtained. A portion, capable of accommodating
the Coroner said that he would correspond with the
S00 ladies, is to be arranged in the centre of the gallery, which is to be suitably decorated for the occabe adopted to rectify the evil. Several of the jurors be in attendance. The whole structure is to be of number of persons who had been attacked with that presented itself, paid me attention. He told me the strongest materials, so as to preclude the possi- typhus fever in the immediate neighbourhood of the that he was thirty-four last April; I am twenty-

the who'e circumstances connected with the fatal diseases. conflict at Dolly's Brae, and the subsequent homicides and wreckings at the village of Mahermayo, on the 12th of July last, will be opened at Castlewellan been publicly announced.

this morning :- "Last evening a party of police, amounting to seven in number, under the command of Inspector Dundon, entered the residence of Mr. Joseph Brennan, editor of the Irishman. They exhibited a search-warrant, and Mr. Brennan immediately led them to his sleeping apartment. The near Carrick-on-Suir, and committed to prison in that town, we know not on what charge. Mr. O'Grady was confined six months in Clonmel Gaol, we believe, under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act."

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The returns made to the commissioners of police as to the health of the force, give but three deaths whole police district of fifteen miles. In the whole population included in the bills of mortality, the day, and forty-five the day before. On Saturday last a married female named Theresa

Mr. Farmer's vitriol works, and on Thurday last the mother with two of her children, were attacked with cholera. The father, who works at a wine merchant's in Pall-mall, was sent for, as well as several medical men, and at the request of the latter the three were instantly removed in a cab to the hospital. The father remained there during the

During the night of Friday, Mr. Robertson, for many years connected with the Morning Post, and latterly with the Railway Record, died from an ing docility in them, as being most essential to their attack of cholera.

ton-lane, was sent for to attend a female, of the the hospital for fever, but was attacked with name of Roberts, the wife of a bricklayer, living at cholera, and having led a dissipated life, she pro-

the negistrar-General demonstrates the further progress of the prevailing disease. The deaths from all causes, which in the two previous weeks were 1070 and 1369, rose in the last to 1741; a number which exceeds the average of the sparsor by are still a new isolated accounts of blight in the potator, but in general that and all other crops are imperceptible, the fingers blue, and so contracted proceeding most favourably. There is now an that it was impossible for him to open the hand. disease in that district.

Surgeon, was procured, and the nemorrhage stopped.

A razor was found in the bedroom, where the attack hope, in Weardale, being the first appearance of the broken glass. The intro returned a verdict of "Guilty" broken glass. The intro returned a verdict of "Guilty" abundant supply of fine, sound potatoes in all the He applied his ear to the chest, and found that the markets, at very moderate prices. The Kilkenny heart had not entirely ceased to beat. As a dernier heart heart

"On last Tuesday a gentleman named Mr. Nugent, Howed freely, when to the astonishment of all pre-

Smith, for a wilful murder of her child by the administration of arsenic. Circumstances which transpired in the course of that inquiry induced a suspicion that she had likewise made away with others of her eleven children, all of whom with the counting the chickens before they were hatched. and jury, that in consequence of the prevalence of the fact is that there are three parties in the country at present looking with anxious ever at the country at the coun their last illness was characterised by symptoms approaching those which follow the administration of last the landlords, the vice-guardians, and more were in the course of removal. The number last, though not least, the farmers themselves—the of cases now under treatment in the infirmary was sons had been attacked, and thirty-nine of the cases men who ploughed, and sowed, and toiled to bring forth from the bosom of the earth the abundance and but one case had occurred since Friday.—Ver-

Before Mr. H. M. Wakley, at the Coach and at their works at Stamford-bridge, King's-road, Fulham. On Tuesday he got up in his usual good severe and dangerous attack of diarrhoa, or rather state of health, and went to his duties at the gas works, one of which was cleaning out a boiler, works, one of which was cleaning out a boiler, which he has daily performed for some years, he going into it while hot, having previously thrown in out in a state of perspiration, from which he had assistant to Mr. Guazzaroni, parochial medical officer for the district, saw the deceased, and found in the afternoon of the same day. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from Asiatic cholera.

Before Mr. Baker, at the Duke of York, Salmon'scourse of the day, Lord Suirdale, foreman of the aged 29, a seamen on board the Guildford collier of but few cas grand jury, with twelve of his fellows, appeared in South Shields. The deceased, who was one of eight character. court and handed down true bills for high treason seamen on board the above vessel, went to bed on against two of the leaders of the insurrection of Wednesday night in good health, but between 848, viz., against Mr. Michael Doheny and against eleven and twelve o'clock he was seized with sick- and the deaths to 30, but these only include the parness, and he was attended at six by Mr. Cleland, ties who apply for medicines and attendance to the the workhouse in Salmon's-lane, where he died in a few hours,-George Dodd, a seaman, stated that a should these gentlemen think proper to return to sewer emptied itself close to the forecastic of the vessel, and that a most offensive smell came from it. -The Coroner remarked that it was possible the attack was produced from that cause.—Verdict, " Death from Asiatic cholera."

who had died in Whitechapel workhouse, from cholera. The deceased were removed from Wentworth- form. street and Cartwright-street, Aldgate, to the workhouse, suffering from cholera, and eventually died all the others now in gaol. and charged with being there. Mr. Nash, the surgeon, said there were nuconnected with O'Brien's insurrection, will be dismerous cases of cholera brought to the workhouse alarm, as to the progress of that malady during the from Wentworth-street, but there was no one last fortnight, although that silence is perfectly juspresent to give any evidence as to the state of the tified by the sanitary state of the capital. Notwithfocality. After some convergation, the inquiry was standing the great heats, the epidemic has remained ground is not given up, the people are so reduced in | deaths of four persons in Limehouse, who had died |

Westminster Bridewell, on the bodies of John Bonner, aged 40, and Edward Burt, aged 21, prisoners he was wholly unable to account for the disease in some instances the lands being waste, in others the appearing, for the prison had been free from it. recovering. He had ordered a better diet for the been any death, or even one case admitted. Monday, contains the following: - "GRAND prisoners; but he believed the cholera was entirely atmospheric. Three of the prisoners had been at architect, is about erecting, under the orders of tacked in one ward; but there was no difference be-Before Mr. W. Carter, at the Coburg Arms, Webreceiving the deputations, &c. The gallery is to ex- ber-street, Waterloo-road, on the body of Mrs. Ann many as three thousand spectators, the price of a seat at the back of the houses in that and several other being five shillings. At each end of the gallery the streets in the neighbourhood. Evidence having been sion; and, to crown the whole, a military band is to | complained of the horrible stench, and of the large the strongest materials, so as to preclude the possibility of accident. Mr. Scott's services are given gratuitously."

The jury returned a verdiet of "Death from Asiatic cholera," at the same time they (the jury) considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back of Queen-jury considered the open sewer at the back

Crown, Blackfriars-road, received intimation from Mr. Fairbrother, surgeon, of the London-road, of during the present week. The precise day has not the death of Peter Blyth, of No. 3 Mount-place, yet been fixed, nor has the name of the Queen's Gibraltar-row, St. George's fields, of Asiatic cholera, have been long absent from the building before it counsel before whom the inquiry is to be held yet and that in the same house three other members of the family, as also the mother, were labouring under Wednesday.—Arrests under the Hadeas Con-the same inalady. Mr. Fairbrother stated that the same evening that he offended that he asked me priviles and the drains were in a most disgraceful to forgive him. I met him on the 12th of August. nouncement appears in the Freeman's Journal of state, and that the stench and noxious effluria arising therefrom were of so offensive a character, that the inhabitants were continually vomiting, and that he and after that time I frequently met him, and the could be clearly ascertained that death ensued from search then commenced; his desk was opened; his circumstances for which a remedy might be found, private letters were read; and all his papers taken an investigation should take place, and he subseand transferred to the eastle. Mr. Brennan asked quently appointed a day for holding an inquest; the body in the meantime being removed.

DEATH OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE TOWER FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.—On Monday morning, at twenty minutes to two, the Rev. Charles Boughton St. George, clerk, and chaplain to St. Peter's, in the Tower fortress, died from an attack of Asiatic cholera, under the following very distressing circumstances. It appears that the rov. gentleman seemed in his usual health on Sunday morning last, and of considerable personal attractions, against the depreached his usual sermon to a large congregation. | fendant, Mr. Richard Parton, son of a respectable His voice, which at all times was perfectly clear and farmer of this county, for a breach of promise of loud, suddenly fell towards the conclusion, and it marriage. Damages were laid at £5,000. Counse became quite inaudible. After the sermon was over, for the plaintiff, Mr. Sergeant Allen and Mr. he immediately went home to his parsonage house, Greaves; for the defence, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd which adjoins the church, and was immediately attacked with vomiting, purging, cramps, and all the that the plaintiff was the daughter of a large and resymptoms which are characteristic of an attack spectable farmer, who also practised as a veterinary and died at the above-mentioned time. The deceased county. She was a young lady who had been was universally respected by all the officers and carefully brought up, and had received a superior

has been taken to arrest its progress. Southampton.-Although the number of deaths

of cholera in this city, in several of which death oc-

Worcester.—There were seven patients in the

successful treatment.—Worcester Herald. A number of persons have died from cholera in Lambeth Workhouse during the week, but no inquests have been held on them, and Mr. Bedford and there, rather in a mild form, but few deaths

tual cholera, and five from diarrhoa. The victims of the former disease were in both cases poor people. The cases of cholera are :- Peter Caskell, collier,

tacked first at Liverpool, and on their arrival at Halsall the disease had become so serious that they were obliged to stop, and died in a few hours after. Eaves was aged 48 years, and his son was 18 years. NANTWICH.—During the last week this disease continued to spread into different parts of the town. During the three weeks previous seventy-eight perdreadful epidemic be effectually stayed.

HULL,-With the exception of two cases (one fatal) the attacks have diminished; both in number

Woolwich -On Tuesday evening, Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, held two inquests at first on the body of William Butcher, a seaman rigger belonging to Woelwich dockyard, who died of cholera on Monday morning; the second on the body some cold water. That duty caused him to come of a convict named Jones, who died of consecutive fever, having laboured under Asiatic cholera for seven never felt any inconvenience. He returned home days. The peculiarity about this case was that it at his usual time to the house of his parents, with-Warrior convict-ship (Iping off the dockyard) has had. Verdicts in both cases were returned of "Death from cholera."

Boston.—It is a singular fact that Lincolnshire, which is considered to be so unhealthy a county. on account of the marshy character of the soil, has been so free from the ravages of the cholera. In this town (Boston) there have been some attacks and a few continued to get worse, and died about three o'clock | deaths; but taken upon the whole, the mortality does not seem to exceed that of the corresponding period of last year. To Market Rasen, Louth, Spilsby, Grantham, and other towns throughout the lane, Stepney, on view of the body of James Brown, county, the same remark applies. There have been aged 29, a seamen on board the Guildford collier of but few cases, and those by no means of a violent

LIVERPOOL.—The new cases reported by the parochial medical officers on Wednesday amounted to 80, surgeon, Ratcliffe-cross, who ordered his removal to parish; a large number of cases occur in the middle classes of society, of which no formal report is given, excepting that delivered to the registrars when the attack proves fatal. PORTSMOUTH. - In the island of Portseathe disease

fast disappearing, as among the cases under the parish medical officers only three or four deaths are Death from Asiatic cholera."

On Monday Mr. Baker held four inquests at the of the same authorities since the commencement London Hospital, on the bodies of as many persons, amount to about 280. A large number of sases are still under treatment, but generally of a milder

THE CHOMBRA IN PARIS. - We read in the Consti tutionnel:- "The silence of the government with regard to the cholera has given rise to unfounded Tuesday,-Mr. Bedford held two inquests in the number, as it also was in the week preceding. The general mortality in the city from all diseases united has been sixty-five in one day only, and has fallen to there, who died of Asiatic cholera.—Mr. Lavies said fifty. As to the military hospitals, they are com-

Assise Intelligence.

DERBY, July 23. SEDUCTION.—This was an action to recover comensation for seduction and loss of services. Plaintiff is a shoemaker residing at Tickenhall; defendant is a farmer residing at the same place, and his orchard djoins plaintiff's garden. Cheatle's sister resided with him as housekeeper. The facts of the case wil best be gathered from the subjoined evidence -Eliza Smith, daughter of the plaintiff, deposed: and Cheatle's sister became intimate, and so did the plaintiff and defendant. My father, mother, and myself reside tegether, and I do the household work My father is seventy-four. Defendant usually called him "uncle." Defendant, on every opportunity him by accident I have walked with him. In 1847 he asked me to meet him, but I refused. In last Mr. W. Payne, whilst holding an inquest at the year he asked me to meet him, and on the 1st of August he ran after me in the street. In 1847 he offered to take some liberties with me, but he was not quite sober. We had a disagreement in consequence, and I beat him and blackened his eye. He said he would act honourably, and make me his the rest. It was necessary to have some assistance to go of errands. Mr. Baron Parke summed up. The jury then retired, and after an absence of some time, returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £30.

STAFFORD, July 23.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. - This was an action brought by Miss Kezia Langley, a young lady of Asiatic cholera. A surgeon was instantly called surgeon, and resident when the defendant was first deaths reported amounted to but fifty-five on Satur- in, but the unfortunate gentleman gradually sank, received into the family at Abbet's Brownley, in this was supplanted by another mistress that any action ISLE OF WIGHT.—The cholera has appeared in the of age. The defendant was introduced to plaintiff's locality of Parkhurst barracks, but every precaution father in the latter end of 1844, and shortly afterconsummated by marriage. The tenor of the letters showed that the defendant was serious in his purman named Combes, still remains not out of danger. his address by an eloquent and forcible appeal to the Wilkins here said that he had given

Lambeth Workhouse during the week, but no independent of the prosecution. The prisoner has decided on not holding inquests on the bodies of have occurred. A woman died on Friday week in has decided on not holding inquests on the bodies of have occurred. A woman died on Friday week in had not the benefit of counsel. The prisoner has decided on not holding inquests on the bodies of have occurred. A woman died on Friday week in had not the benefit of counsel. The prisoner had not the benefit of counsel had not had not the benefit o hose who have died in King's College Hospital. the Canal-street hospital, which is common both to respectable looking young woman, whose neek was dingly, on Friday week, Mr. Morse, surgeon, of Kenning-fever and cholera patients. She had been taken to bound up, said she had lived with the prisoner some time, and determined upon leaving him on the 4th name of Roberts, the wife of a bricklayer, living at Smith's-place, Kennington-lane. Upon his arrival there he found the female surrounded by her family, suffering from Asiatic cholera, in its worst form.

Bursley.—The number of new cases is on the desufficient of the recoveries on the incompany her to the prisoner's house and remove her cluding mileage, averaging £9 per month each, or £324,000 ner appure. The purpose of inducing him to accordingly went, the prosecu-July, in consequence of a quarrel which had taken the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, it appears rently towards Croydon. The three individuals who had thus fortunately escaped descended through the trap-door of an adjoining beer-shop from the properties and adjoining beer-shop from the properties and the visitors fast as they could not be gardens to relieve their friends and the visitors from their painful antiety. A good deal of injury is done to two houses in the London-road-quoe of which is occupied by Gross, who is a marine store dealer, and the Offices, who is a marine store dealer, and the office by Mr. Hammond, a hairdresser. The office has appeared the trapear them to the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from Astatic cholera, in its worst form, the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufering from their part of the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the proportion of the recoveries on the insufers, and the

coping-stone, for about ten or twelve feet, has been carried on to the roofs, and the chimneys are much damaged, so that it will take £10 or £12 to repair.

The friends of the parties who had escaped with the balloon, continued in a state of much anxiety for balloon, continued in a state of much anxiety for balloon, continued in a state of much anxiety for balloon, continued in a state of much anxiety for balloon.

The find lavoe; likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The daughter was dead, and had been laid out twenty-ful lavoe; likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The find lavoe; likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The threatening and endeavouring to cut her. The prospect of the near long for meant and continued in a state of much anxiety for late of the prisoner off the bed, when he saw blood a certificate, before the functal could take plage, six days—cases, 253; deaths, 156. Cases at Aberdare, likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The threatening and endeavouring to cut her. The prospect of the near long for method and been laid out twenty-ful lavoe; likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The threatening and endeavouring to cut her. The prospect of the near long for method and been laid out twenty-find the noise, ran up stairs, six days—cases, 253; deaths, 156. Cases at Aberdare, likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The threatening and endeavouring to cut her. The prospect of the noise, ran up stairs, six days—cases, 253; deaths, 156. Cases at Aberdare, likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The daughter was dead, and had been laid out twenty-ful lavoe; likewise at Dowlais and Aberdare. The threatening and endeavouring to cut her. The prospect of the prisoner off the hoise, ran up stairs, six days—cases, 253; deaths, 156. Cases at Aberdare are the noise, ran up stairs, six days—cases, 253; deaths, 156. Cases at Aberdare are the noise, ran up stairs, and rolled the prisoner off the hoise, ran up stairs, and rolled the prisoner off the bed, when he saw blood are the noise, ran up stairs, and rolled the prisoner off the bed, when he s surgeon, was procured, and the hemorrhage stopped. him with the intent to do some grievous bodily harm; when his lordship, observing that the jury had acted with great forbearance in not finding the prisoner guilty of the capital charge, sentenced him to be transported for fifteen years.

CAMBRIDGE, July 23. SLEDING.—James Lee, a child ten years of age, was indicted for wilfully killing and slaying Robert Newman, at Ely, on the 12th instant. The prisoner, who had at first pleaded guilty, called his father to speak to his character, and the jury having returned a verdict of guilty, the judge inquired of the father whether he would take care of his boy if he was speedily set at liberty, and having received the expected answer, he sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for two days. The effect of this sentence was that the father at once took his boy from the dock, but not before he had "pulled a lock of hair' at his lordship in token of his gratitude. JULY 24.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND GALLANT DEFENCE. -Two young men, were charged with having, on the 6th of April last, being Good Friday, feloniously assaulted Mr. Josephus Glover, B.A., of St. John's College, and stolen from his person a silver watch, a sovereign, two shillings, a latch key, and a penknife .- Mr. Sanders prosecuted. - The prisoners were undefended. Mr. Glover left his friend, the Rev. Mr. Harding's house at Granchester, on the the Albion and Shakspere Taverns, Woolwich; the evening in question, at a quarter before ten, and coming through the fields, saw a man standing near the swing gate, having a bludgeon in his hand about three feet long. As Mr. Glover passed, the man said "Good night," and immediately after struck Mr. Glover a blow on the forehead, which fortunately did not fall with full force, because of his cap; but it gave him a wound in the forehead, blackened his eye, and felled him to the ground. Mr. Glover managed to rise, and was grappling with his assailant when he was seized behind by another assailant, and the two got him on the ground and rifled his pockets. They were then about to turn him over as if to get at his coat pockets; but seeing an opportunity, he adroitly put his head between the legs of one of the ruffians and threw him over, then springing upon his feet he enatched the bludgeon out of the other fellow's hands and threw it some distance away. While the fellow went to look for the stick, Mr. Glover ran away shouting for assistance, and he was soon joined by two persons who accompanied him to Mr. Fawcett's, a surgeon, at Cambridge, where he had his wounds dressed and his arm placed in a sling, where it was compelled to be for more than five weeks. The jury, without hesitation, found the prisoners 'Guilty,' and his lordship sentenced them to be transported for fifteen years. EXETER, July 23.

STEALING NAVAL STORES. - Elizabeth Rickards and three other young women were indicted for stealing a quantity of naval stores from the Plymouth Breakwater. The prosecution was instituted by the direction of the Admiralty, in order, it was stated, to check a system of depredation which had recently peem carried to a considerable extent.—'They were all found guilty, but recommended to mercy, and the sentence of each was consequently mitigated to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

JULY 25. SEDUCTION BY A CLERGYMAN.-Mr. Collier stated the case. The Plaintiff was a poor woman who had been a monthly nurse, and she had three now lie unoccupied; in other instances, where the spected. The coroner received information of the to oscillate within very restricted limits. From the daughters. She brought this action for the seduc-13th to the Fifth the minimum of the daily number of tion of her second daughter. The defendant was a Manslaughter.—The evidence at the inquest circumstances that they cannot pay the rates. In one on Saturday and Sunday from enoiers. Mr. Sic- accounts has been adjourned twice, upon the body of barony the lists of defaulters of county cess and phens, the constable for the hamlet of Mile-end maximum eightsen, giving an average of twelve; and although separated from his wife. Maria Brooks was constable from the 10th to the 13th the average daily number of in his service, as she stated, in 1842. In the month circumstances that they cannot pay the rates. In one on Saturday and Sunday from cholera. Mr. Sto- deaths in the hospitals has been eleven, and the clergyman, residing in Exeter, a married man, from the 10th to the 13th the average daily number of in his service, as she stated, in 1842. In the month deaths in private practice had been the same average of November in that year she quitted his service to attend her mother, who was ill. The reverend desendant was a constant visitor at her house under the pretence of bringing such articles as a sick person pletely free from cholera; the hospital in the Roule might require, and of administering religious conschas only had one death in the last two days, and at lation to the mother. He also brought religious There had been six cases, but the other four were the Val-de-Grace or the Gros-Caillou there has not books to prepare her for the administration of the sacrament. He employed the girl in making shirts and other articles, and required her to bring them to him singly as they were finished. On one of those occasions he effected his purpose. Her seduction accomplished, she returned to his service and found herself with child. Drugs were administered by defendant and miscarriage followed. She again became pregnant, and was delivered of a child in the defendant's house. The defendant nursed the child: it, however, died, and he paid the expenses of burial. Some time after he performed the office of churching this woman in his own parlour. After the birth of the child a series of miscarriages occurred, each following the administration of drugs by the defendant until 1848. The rev. defendant then took another woman under his protection, and discarded Brooks. Has repeatedly promised to maintain her for the rest of her life, and put that promise in writing, but the document had been abstracted from her drawers .--These facts were fully borne out in evidence by Maria Brooks.-Eliza Brooks, sister of Mary Brooks, stated that when the latter was taken ill Mr. Lamb. the surgeon, would not take the responsibility on himself, and proposed calling in Dr. Shapter. Defendant begged her not to call him in, as the bishop would know it, and he should lose his gown. He cried, and on his knees begged her not to have another doctor called in. Saw the paper Mr. Rooks had (Laughter.) He made it up again. In 1847 he laid drawn up, and was satisfied with the contents. My an accusation against me which I denied. It was sister continued with him. They frequently had prayers.-Mary Sheppard, the monthly nurse who attended Maria Brooks in her confinement, deposed to defendant's saying he hopes he could put confithought the case was one calling for inquiry. Mr. connexion took place again. In January I found know it, because he was no friend to the parsons, dence in me, and that I would not let Mr. Latimer Payne mentioned the circumstance to the jury myself pregnant; and as soon as I became aware of (Laughter.)—Mr. Greenwood, for the defence, relied the situation I was in, I informed defendant of it. A on the statute of limitations barring the action; and child was born on the 20th of April. My father has been much distressed about it. My sister paid the expenses of my confinement. My father has paid Mary Hanger, who stated that she lived with Mary Hanger. Mary Hanger, who stated that she lived with Mr. Rooks in 1840. I had the small-pox in August, 1941. Mrs. Brooks attended me as nurse. I remained at Mr. Rook's until I was partially recovered, when I left. That was the latter end of September. 1941. When I had entirely recovered I went to Mr. Rook's to offer my services again, and found Maria

dict for the plaintiff-damages £100. YORK, July 24. BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. - This was wards commenced paying his addresses to the young an action for breach of promise of marriage. The lady, who was about nineteen. His addresses were defendant denied the promise and the breach.—Mr. from cholera is much larger this week we are accepted, and he visited as plaintiff's suitor. The Watson, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff pleased to hear that the disease is on the decline, learned sergeant in the course of his address read explanation and that very few cases of a malignant character tracts from several letters sent by the defendant to have occurred within the last two or three days.

The defendant to ments, aged twenty-three, the daughter of an attorance of the plaintiff, the whole of which disclosed the ney at South Cave, near Doncaster. The defendant Briston.—Last week there were many new cases strongest affection and most fervid love; several of was an officer in the 1st Dragoon Guards, and is them anticipating the day when his desires should be twenty-six years of age, equal in station. An attachment had been formed, upon which followed an en-Hospital on Friday week, of these four have died, pose, there being very little that was mawkish or brought—not fram sordid motives, but to stop the gagement, for breach of which the present action was two have been removed convalescent, and one, a sentimental in them. The learned counsel closed whisperings which had gone abroad. — Mr. Sergeant Whilst the family was being attended to by the Amarried woman named Walker, died on Sunday: jury, affirming that the case was no light one, and mary attention to the case, and he was of opinion Whilst the family was being attended to by the married woman named washer, and on banday. Jury, amrining that the case was no light one, and mary attention to the case, and he was of opinion medical officers of the institution, a man residing in through obstinately refusing to take the medicine sergeant's statement was substantiated by the evidence of the plaintiff, the was immediately placed in bed, prescribed for her. In some way or other she considered and heart. No human balloon. On passing over the St. George's-road, near West-square, it was painfully evident to the thousands who were looking on that the balloon must come in contact with some of the buildings, and in an instant it struck the roofs of the houses 91 in an instant it struck the roofs of the buildings, and should not promote the day fixed upon for the in an instant it struck the roofs of the buildings, and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the buildings and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the plaintiff, the ceived a prejudice against the treatment, and remains in the defined the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday of the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fever only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fever only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fever only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fever only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fever only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having only evidence called.—Mr. Sergeant Taliourd having fev course of his remarks that the plaintiff had received a very grievous injury, and the jury, after ten minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £400.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT LICHFIELD.—W. Sandford, aged thirty-one, was indicted with feloniously and maliciously cutting and wounding Mary Billings, on the 4th of July, at Lichfield. Mr. Hudsless of the prisoner of the prisoner

Brooks there. That was in October, 1841.-Mr.

Collier replied, imputing that the entries in the

pocket-books were recently manufactured, and that

the witnesses in point of time were mistaken. - The

learned judge summed up and said that, on the ques-

tion of damages, the jury must take into considera-

tion that the plaintiff was content to allow her

daughter to live on in opulence as the mistress of

the defendant, and to send a younger sister as a ser-

vant in the same house; and it was not until she

was thought of.- The jury retired, and after an ab-

sence of about a quarter of an bour, returned a ver-

OMNIBUS STATISTICS.—From returns just made by

SATURDAY, July 21. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met at noon for receiving the report of the committee of Ways and Means, when Mr. OSBORNE called atten-

tion to the Affairs of Hungary. The hon, gentleman rose to move, pursuant to notice, was a free and independent kingdom, and had presented itself from the earliest times as an oasis of the people of England. In 1848, Ferdinand II. guaranteed the existence of Hungary as a separate kingdom; but he broke that guarantee in 1849. Female influence was at the bottom of this, and the Archwould not allude further to the intrigues of this wretched camarilla; but he must say, he thought that they had seen the last of the Holy Alliance. They had however, witnessed its embers smouldering in another place-not where unfortunate spirits werebut another place not very distant from that House. They had heard the moans of an ex-Foreign Secretary, and the melancholy drone of a Scotch bagpipe lamenting over the last glories of "our ancient ally." Surely we were bound to maintain our ancient alliance with Hungary, which formed two-fifths of the Austrian empire in size-(hear, hear)-and which was a much greater part of it, if considered in reference to her commercial advantages and her great military power, as much as with Metternich or the camarilla of Austria. He contended that the Emperor Francis Joseph was not King of Hungary either de jure or de facto. What was the third article of her ancient constitution? "The King of sovereignty without the consent of the nation." Yet Ferdinand II. was shuffled off like a bag of dirty clothes, and a boy not twenty was put on the throne, the mere puppet of Count Stadion and General Weldon. He might be Emperor of Austria, but King of Hungary he was not. The movement in Hungary was in no way connected with the movement which was going on in France, for it had been going on for the last thirty years, and was entirely a national movement to resist the aggressions of Austria. The whole constitution of Hungary was eminently aristocratic, and the people there was as much attached to their aristocracy as the middle classes here were to the institutions of this country. It was nothing, therefore, but a love for their constitutional privileges and rights which had induced them to rise against Austrian tyranny. Ilon. gentlemen might say that this was a purely democratic movement. The fact was, the popular party in Hungary was the aristocratic body, in the present sense, and which had always been celebrated for its attachment to liberal princip'es, to the vindication of the rights, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people with whom they were connected (Hear, hear.) In 1772 who abolished serfdom in Hungary? Who d'd this but the llungarian aristocracy? Who was it in 1832 instigated the first great reforms in Hungary? It was the aristocracy of that kingdom. Who was it who first established the liberty of the press in Hungary? It was that man who will leave behind him a name which will never be forgotten, Clarum ct venerabile nomen-he meant the President Kossuth. It should not be forgotten that that great man, for merely publishing the debates in the chamber, was imprisoned by the Austrians for four yeas. They all knew that on his release, he was borne into power on the shoulders of the Austrian people. In 1848, under his government, the last feu al privileges were abolished, and the tenure of all property was enfranchised from its former restrictions. The custom of the head of a great, a free, and a noble people. He might be told that this was a war of rares. Nothing of the kind. Hungary had a p pu'ation of 14,000 000, nearly the whole of which was engaged in this cause; and the Slovark was taking common cause with the Magyar. No doubt a portion of the inhabitants of a territory annexed to Hungary had taken part with the Austrians. He allowed that the Croats, who were nothing more than a set of barditti and savages, had done so These robbers had been made use of to put down the liberties of the Hungarian people

a mere inadvertency, had a few nights ago made use of the word is surrection as applied to the people of Hungary, for it might be taken in an invidious sense. He was sure the noble lord meant nothing of when he used the word insurrection he thought he had applied the proper term. He did not. however, unjust and unprovoked insurrection. (Hear, hear.) Mr. B. OSE RNE. The noble lord was q ite right in one respect, for this was the legitimate and right term in Hungary. If they looked into the recent message to the Diet, they would find the word "insurrection" had been used. In 1740 also, when the whole population rose in a mass in favour the whole population rose in a mass in favour and rose used. The of Maria Theresa, the same word was used. The cently published work that Prince Metternich had cause for which Kossuth and the Hungarian nation were now contending was the same as that in defence revolution in 1688, and was one with which every true Englishman mast sympa kise. (Hear, hear.) The government of Austria had been spoken of in this paternal government? Need he refer to the Venice and Milan, and on the other Presburg and they directed their shaft against the great despot of Pesth? Need he remind them that this paternal the North, let them not forget that many-headed whipped? Or need he refer to the excesses of that strong their indignation might be at these proceedmodern Attila General Haynau? Need he remind rank (hear, hear,) and shot prisoners of war? (Hear, ment of our ancient ally, which met with such strong sympathy in another place. He would pass over the commercial advantages which this country might derive from a recognition of the free and independent kingdom of Hungary,—for our ancient ally had always impo-e la dute of sixty per cent. upon English was tolerated the last barrier between Russia and take upon himself to say that the people of this country reposed tull confidence in the nob'e land, and viewed with satisfaction the course he had pursued.

which the attention of the House was now called. for any papers connected with the advance of the Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary. It was generally supposed that Hungary was a province of the Austrian dominions, but the fact was that it foolishly and vainly represented, it would be to him That event would render the future independence dence of the Austrian empire utterly submerged in liberty amid a desert of despotism. The perfidy of the waters of Russian absolutism. It was very easy the Austrian court had never been fairly put before to say that a province had revolted from Austria: where, and that it was therefore most convenient would see on consideration how delusive and superficial that representation was, and how it really insurrection of Hungary against Austria? Was it not a civil war of the most frightful and desperate character? Two-fifths of the empire of Austria empire. So long as the question remained that of civil war in this country; and the parliamentary paradox then so famous, "It is to serve His Majesty that we against him

was perfectly carried out in Hungary. In the early part of the contest Hungary was considered the wheels of the noble lord, for he stood there in opmost loyal part of the empire; and until the Emperor of Austria called in foreign aid not one word was uttered by the Hungarians against him—their complaint was against his ministers. But the subdue the kingdom of Hungary were so enormous that it was almost impossible that any effort of patriotism on the part of the Hungarian people could prevent the destruction of their independence, and the consequence would be, that Hungary would become essentially and practically a Russian province. He might remind the House that before this Russian intervention no terms had been proposed to the Hungarians by the Austrian government, and no attempt had been made to effect a satisfactory arrangement would be glad to hear that the noble Secretary for government the policy of attempting to come to terms with the Hungarians, or that he had, since the Russian intervention, represented as strongly as he could the fatal consequences of that intervenor a democratic question; it was purely a national

a princely fortune, and who had never been asso ciated with political tumults and plots-had risked not only their fortunes but their lives in the attempt to secure the independence of their country. If Austria had acted with anything like justice and moderation-if she had been willing in the first instance to admit Hungary into a federal relation with her, the demands of the Hungarian people would have been satisfied, and Hungary would have been rendered one of the most attached and loyal in Hungary,—that no pretence for a republican form of government had at any time been put forward. The present political state of Hungary was a regency, at the head of which was that remarkable man Kossuth, which was acknowledged by the the peasants having to give twelve days' labour in the Diet, and which was simply an interregnum of a year to the nobility was abolished, as well as all disprovisional character, that might be put an end to tinction of classes. The man who did this had at any moment by a constitutional election to the out Europe. (Hear.) He helieved that England great symbol of the opinions which the control of the opinions which the control of the opinions which the control of the opinions which in their remote and certain consequences are noon.

An English "Razzia."—Sir E. Buxton put a great symbol of the opinions which the control of the opinions which the c tinction of classes. The man who did this had been held up to the people of England as a wild and been held up to the people of England as a wild and desperate rob! er; but he now stood in as proud a desperate rob! er; but he now stood in as prou hat the state of the continent could go back to of Europe than the establishment of the principles spirit of the English people was with freedom everyof constitutional liberty. (Hear, hear.) He recognised the statesmanlike spirit of the noble Foreign Secretary in the circumstance that that noble lord, looking somewhat beyond ordinary politicians, had years ago anticipated the awful changes which had satisfied when they found the ultima ratio of Eurorecently occurred. When others supposed that the state of Europe would remain unchanged, the noble lord saw the latent power working in the hearts of was divided into two distinct populations, the nations, and called upon the governors of the world northern and southern; and it would be a great to be prepared for the changes that were coming :-(Hear, hear) He was sorry that the first Minister (hear, hear)—and the noble lord had been accused of the Grown, and he (Mr. Osborne) was sure it was of having brought about existing evils, simply because he had anticipated them. It was an absurdity to suppose that any English minister would foment foreign disturbances for the sake of producing tu-mult in the world. (Hear, hear.) A foreign minister of England knew that his popularity depended upon maintaining peace; and to suppose that he would risk disturbing the peace of Europe without liberal institutions would have been spread through one national or commercial object was a delusion He (Mr. Milnes) believed that this was one of many questions of a similar nature with which they would He had used the term which he thought at the have to deal in future years, and he was convinced time was most applicable to the case. (Hear, hear.) that to secure the peace and order of Europe the right in one respect, for this was the legitimate and established. The great principle of this country

Mr. Roebuck said that the principle which his hon, friend wished the House to sanction was thisthat with respect to the internal regulation of a another place as the paternel government of our nation's affairs no external force ought to be emancient ally. Why, what had been the conduct of ployed to alter the will of the people. This principle this paternal government? Need he refer to the a rocinics perpetrated in Galicia, where the peasant had been set against the noble, and the noble against the peasant? Need he remind them that this pat rein al government had on the one hand bombarded of international morality and policy; and, while the peasant will be not the one hand bombarded of international morality and policy; and, while the peasant will be not the one hand bombarded the remaindance of international morality and policy; and, while the peasant will be not the carried their characteristics perpetuated in Galicia, where the peasant as in the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants of Hungary had been. All the descendants of those who had been nobles were privileged, free from arrived the peasant will be provided the interference of Russia in the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants of Hungary had been nobles were privileged, free from arrived privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants of Hungary had been nobles were privileged, free from arrived privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants as he was called, of Russia, was not the only power in the peasant the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants as he was called, of Russia, was not the only power in the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants as he was called by the interference of Russia in the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants as he was called by the interference of Russia in the privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants are privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants are privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants are privileged aristocracy than the unfortunate peasants. government had invited the barbarian Cossack to despot, the Republic of France, which was just now ravage Europe, and had countenanced the order of adding ridicule to injury (the ridicule, however, the Russian G-neral (Paskiewitsch) that all llunga-rians wearing the national colours should be publicly nate people of Rome. (Hear, hear.) However ings, their indignation would go for nothing unless them of the villages which had been burnt down in Hungary by this raternal government; or would they forget the paternal kinduces which flogged ladies of which existed, the expression of opinion in that which existed, the expression of opinion in that House would never be allowed to reach the cars of the Poles and Hungarians, and hardly of the French. Therefore, he wanted to know whether it is to be given to the square of the hear.) This was the conduct of the paternal govern- the Poles and Hungarians, and hardly of the of which Kossuth was now the head, and whose those great principles of international morality they ways impo-ela dutr of sixty per cent. upon English in his opinion was of much greater importance. This was not a merest uggle for Hungarian independence. He looked upon the struggle now going on in Europe and constitution of England liked the Minister, and held him dear in as a conflict between the two principles of de-potism and constitutional government. (Hear.) It was a struggle which had constitution as the first of their ene-work in the diorect. (Hear, hear.) The log of the concurry with the hon, member (Mr. Hamilton) had spoken of the constitution of Hungary in a binist opinion was of much greater importance. This was necessarily unpopular under whose administration England went to war; for the people tria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austin being broken down. For years and years it is to be found to respect the government of Austria, being bound to respect tria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria had opposed. (Hear, hear.) The ing to a dut to resist all phose of their ene-would be acted to resist all the cflorts of their ene-would be acted to resist all phose of the constitution of pulling-block which prevented those obnoxious distinctions that the finite flort C. Hamilton) bourn days proved the government of Austria, being bound to respect tria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is indictions being broken down. For years and years it is of the utmost importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful; but it is indictions being broken down. For years and therefore the total powerful the country of the country of the c and constitutional government. (Hear.) It was a struggle which had commenced in Hungary, but Good lieve in any school of politicians who brought them knew where it would end. If this Cossack invision down to such a low level of morality as bound up all their interests and feelings in the mere inter- buy for the peasantry of Hungary that liberty, of from Austria, it will be impossible not to see that Constantinople would be swept away, and Hungary change of commodities for profit. (Hear, hear.) He would become a mere dependence of the Russian believed that there was something more in the souls place who wished to see Hungary become a Russian use a phrase which was uttered the other night only Magyars, but the real peasantry—were against this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian which their clamorous, liberal-talking, but not libe-this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian ral-acting countrymen, wished to keep them decupy the great position she has hitherto held among use a phrase which was uttered the other night only Magyars, but the real peasantry—were against this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian ral-acting countrymen, wished to keep them decupy the great position she has hitherto held among use a phrase which was uttered the other night only Magyars, but the real peasantry—were against this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian ral-acting countrymen, wished to keep them decupy the great position she has hitherto held among use a phrase which was uttered the other night only liberal-talking, but not libe-this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian ral-acting countrymen, wished to keep them decupy the great position she has hitherto held among use a phrase which was uttered the other hand. place who wished to see Hungary become a Russian province, and those persons had endeavoured to throw obloquy upon a Foreign Minister (Lord Palmerston) of whom he (Mr. Osborne) would say that he was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful Foreign Minister who had ever held office in the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the great name of the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the great name of the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the great name of the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the great name of the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the great name of the was the most independent and successful fore; and they did wish to have the personnel foreign foreign for the was the most independent and successful foreign foreign foreign for the was the most independent and successful fo country. (Hear, hear.) They had passed an alien bill against unfortunate werethers who were going about the country spreading revolutionary doctrines, and but there were now here other aliens, ex-Ministers. Who were intriguing in the upper circles, and who were intriguing in the upper circles, and who were intriguing and their tools and agents in he other House to had their tools and always shown the strongest liberal teadencies. He believed that if the noble I ral teadencies. He believed that if the noble I ral teadencies who who had been guaranteed to Neapolitan tyranny and to Austrian despotism, those parties would have bowed down before him and licked the dust at his feet. He considered that the liberal party in this country were fore this and licked the dust at his feet. He considered that the liberal party in this country were fore the liberal party in this country were fore so from the field among the flungarian despotism, whether under the banner of the country swere down the sum of the country swere fore so for those who trampled upon the field among the flungarian despotism, whether under the benner of those who trampled upon the field among the flungarian that the opening adout the country spreading revo'ntionary doctrines, the there mere now here other aliens, ex-Ministers. When the people are the interfered that in the proposes of a paltry intriguing spirit in not desire the old and tyrannical constitution, and the empire. (Cheers.) Laying aside the empire. (Cheers.) Laying aside to come to any terms that would and tyrannical constitution, and allow their magning spirit in not desire the old and tyrannical constitution, and the termite forest obvious considerations that have the empire (Cheers.) Laying aside to come to the ewidence had the opening of which is brought about by forming the field among the Hungarians. He that perishes Markina addition of the country which the empire (Cheers.) Laying aside to come to any terms that would allow their magning the Majesty to direct the attention of the te dered that the liberal party in this country were greatly mistaken in not giving their support to the greatly mistaken in not giving their support to the present noble Secretary for Poreign Affairs. That noble lord deserved the support of the cemarks which had been applied to him in another place did not express the feelings of the people. There was in that place against their ruler, whom he believed to be about the principle of general humanity, but on the principle of general humanity, England interfered, and now the people of Greece was the greatest curse of the country. (Hear.)

were indebted to England, if it were a subject of gratical property of the pr marked cases of insurrection against lawful acknow- motion of my hon. friend, and upon what has passed within her empire. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Poland, nor did he now think that Europe would the redundant population must be diminished by

have them unless they were a great and mighty for him to seek the assistance of his neighbour the people. (Cheers.) He was not to be deterred from Emperor of Russia to enable him to put down this expressing his views on this Hungarian question happen not to be in a state of war. (Hear, hear.) land. He had been a repealer in the case of Greece, and in the case of Belgium, and he might be a reevaded the whole question at issue. What was this pealer in the case of Sicily; but he was not a repealer in the case of Ireland, simply because in the former cases there was great injustice, and he denied the injustice in the case of England and Ircland. were ranged against the remaining portion of the He contended that the English were directly interested in this question; and he called upon the a civil war it bore a complete analogy to the great uoble lord, the Foreign Secretary, to apply his mind to the consideration of the means of employing the moral power of England in the settlement of these it to be supposed that he was linked to the chariot position rather than in support of the government with which the noble lord was connected; but he must say that were he to point to one part of the and if the noble lord's colleagues would act in the same way, they would receive the same meed of approbation, not only from him (Mr. Roebuck) but Foreign Minister to act upon that principle-had if disposed, they should fear to injure Great Britain. Foreign Affairs had either pressed upon the Austrian (Hear, hear.) As far as the noble lord was concerned, his administration of the functions belongextinction of all their high and noble aspirations.

England, in the place which she occupied among

> means. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Thompson represented a community composed of men of peace, and who abhorred the effusion of blood; but they were not subject to the pean politicians consisting in the bayonet of the the expression that has fallen from their own barbarian. (Hear, hear.) The Russian empire mouths. I will only say that the conduct of such blessing for humanity if one set up against the other, both being thereby neutralised. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Russia had interfered where she Europe if it had not been for mad political economy. However, that would blow over, and he trusted vouring to pass judgment either way between the that posterity would see Europe free, and this Austrian government and the Hungarian nation. country glorious for having aided in effecting so (Hear, hear.) Isay the Hungarian nation, because,

valuable an improvement. (Hear.) government in regard to the affairs of the continent. He was glad the subject had been brought forward,

Lord C. Hamilton protested against the assumprest, from toll, from military service, and they had the power of inflicting corporal punishment upon the peasantry. They had also other privileges; none but a magnate could sit in the lower house, or sources of the constitution itself to reform it, and really a degree of ignorance and folly which I never vote for a member of it; and the members for bo- it might have been hoped that those improvements supposed any public man could have been guilty of He (Lord C. Hamilton) spoke now of the old constitution, which it was said Kossuth and the Hungarian people were fighting for. There had been into the details of mutual complaints as to circum- and continued cheering.) changes in the last few years; but it was astonishing stances which have taken place within the last year Lord D. STUART looked that any reference to those changes could be made or year and a half, I take the question that is now put forward as the author of all those improvements which his party had opposed. (Hear, hear.) The

the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of Hungary. and any communications which had passed between the British Alinister for Coreign Affairs had ally expressed the equation they had to consider was whether the British Alinister for Roreign and settle the disputes now going on. He kingdom of Hungary. He would certainly be unwilling to believe that that noble lord—who had kingdom of Hungary. He would certainly be unwilling to believe that that noble lord—who had they may, and some process of the control of the past as well as the concernence of the single process of the control of the past as well as the control of the past as well as the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the process of the control of the past as well as the control of the past as well as the past of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He would center that he wood have the disputes now going on. He would certainly be unwilling to believe that that noble lord—who had they may, and as the past of the civilisation of Europe in the past as well as the control of the past as well as the control of the past as well as the control of the civilisation of Europe in the past as well as the control of the past as well as the past of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He was the work house the third past of Europe in the time that inputations—in the following the past as well as the control of the past as well as the contr

more important, and replete with far more fatal consequences, than any event which had occurred during the last two remarkable years; for, notwithstanding the great confusion and timults which had taken place in some states from attempts to change the territorial dispositions of the treaty of Vienna, nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that any considerable change would be made in those wished the remarkable place in some states from attempts to the fact, that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that territorial arrangements, except the single event to which the content and the place in some states from attempts to change would be made in those territorial arrangements, except the single event to which the distribution of the House was now called. If Russia were at Constantinople she would soon be influent to the fact, that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) Austria is a power to-nothing had occurred to lead to the expectation that the civilised world. (Hear.) We have been told that Austria is occurred to lead to the expectation of peace, because we are desirous, the civilised world. (Hear.) This was the case with the civilised undoubtedly to create in the breast of every Engtween the governments of the two countries. (Hear, the smallest monarch in Italy, this country would (Hear, hear.) There are persons who see in the reweight, but for its political opinions, and who consider that the relations between countries are suffies in Europe as our forefathers considered | ferred their allegiance to the government of France, they had, in other times, in upholding what was because they thought that in that government they

in Syria and Egypt; and then we should have war and "allies" rung in our ears by those who either be injured by the interruption of our friendly relaon our hands under the most disadvantageous eir- must be ignorant of the slip-slop expression they tions with other countries; but, on the other hand, cumstances. Therefore, he thought the people of were using, or who, through what I must admit to it is also essential for the attainment of that object, England were directly interested in this matter; have been its general acceptation, forgot that they and even essential for the protection of that comfoolishly and vainly represented, it would be to him and it would not do to shut one's eyes and say, were using a totally unmeaning term. Why, what merce to which we attach so much importance, that a matter of high gratification to see the independence we are afraid of war; we want cotton-spinning, gagements in carrying on some active operations, linen-spinning, and woollen-spinning, and the profits thereof." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He knew ally merely because it is in a state of friendship with maintenance of peace on our part is subject to the maintenance of peace on our part is subject to the indispensable condition that all possible conditions that all possible condi that the troops of the Emperor were engaged else-they wanted all those things, but they should not you is to use an expression that has no meaning indispensable condition that all courses shall results and the condition of the whatever-(hear, hear)-because it is applicable to peet our honour and our dignity, and shall not inevery other power in the world with whom you may flict any injury upon our interests. (Cheers.) Sir, duchess Sophia played just the same part which slight insurrection. This was the diplomatic form because he might be likened to those who advocated Henrietta Maria did in the time of Charles. He in which the matter was represented, but the House the repeal of the union between England and Iretions; and the remembrance of the alliance ought countries. (Hear.) I agree with those who think -and I know there are many in this country who lishman who has a recollection of the history of his entertain the opinion—that there are two objects | House adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock. country feelings of respect towards a power with which England ought peculiarly to aim at. One is whom we have been in such alliance. (Hear, hear.) to maintain peace,—the other is to count for some-It is perfectly true, that in the course of those re-peated alliances, Austria, not from any fault of it is not fitting that a country occupying such a here but from the course of those rehers, but from the pressure of irresistible necessity, proud position as England—that a country having was repeatedly compelled to depart from the alliance, and to break the engagements by which she herself up in a simple regard to her own internal had bound herself to us. We did not reproach her affairs, and should be a passive and mute spectator disputes. In his hon, friend's eulogium upon that mith yielding to the necessity of the moment, and of everything that is going on around. (Hear, noble lord he perfectly concurred. He did not wish no generous mind would think that those circum- hear.) It is quite true that it may be said, "Your surgents by her Majesty's government. stances ought in any degree to diminish or weaken opinions are but opinions, and you express them the Marquis of Lansdowne had only to say that tween the government of the transactions must create be against our opinions, who have at our command there had been no alteration in the circumstances stances ought in any degree to diminish or weaken opinions are but opinions, and you express them tween the governments of the two countries. (Hear, large armies to back them—what are opinions in which England stood with regard to Hungary tions, which ought to render the maintenance of the stronger than armies. (Cheers.) Opinions, if former question, therefore there could be no such transactions of the government which more than Austrian empire an object of solicitude to every they are founded in truth and justice, will in the recognition as that referred to. article of her ancient constitution? The King of Lucir companie was against an another he approved of, or rather to the only part English statesman. Austria is a most important end prevail against the bayonets of infantry, the fire which he could perfectly approve of, it would be the proceedings of the noble lord. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that the noble lord had a purpose, and that he had the courage to effect that purpose; and that he had the courage to effect that purpose; and that he had the courage to effect that purpose; against invasion on the other. The political independence and liberties of Europe are bound up, in our opinions prevail; and I think that what is hap-my opinion, with the maintenance and integrity of pening on the whole surface of the continent of Eu-Austria as a great European power; and therefore rope is a proof that this expression of mine is a truth. from the whole country. The principle upon which anything which tends by direct, or even remote conthe noble lord had acted—and it was the duty of the tingency, to weaken and to cripple Austria, but governments of Europe imagined they could keep Mond, in which Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellingstill more to reduce her from the position of a first- down opinion by force of arms, and that by obstructwithout calling in an immense alien force. He been to keep such a front to all foreign nations that, rate power to that of a secondary state, must be a ing progressive improvement they would prevent great calamity to Europe, and one which every that extremity of revolution which was the object of Englishman ought to deprecate, and to try to prevent. (Hear, hear.) However, it is perfectly true, opinion to the contrary effect, and we have been on Tuesday. to his office deserved and received the approbation as has been stated, that for a long course of time blamed for it. (Hear, hear.) We have been accused Lord Redesdale submitted an amendment that of the country. (Hear, hear.) Let not the noble Austria has not been a favourite with the Liberal of meddling with matters that did not concern us, let be be read a third time that day three months, lord suppose that, because peace meetings were got party in Europe. Austria, by the course of policy and of affronting nations and governments by giving and, on a division, the amendment was carried by a course of policy and of affronting nations and governments by giving and, on a division, the amendment was carried by a course of policy and of affronting nations and governments by giving and, on a division, the numbers 23 to 17. tion to the independence of the Austrian empire. It up, the whole spirit of the country was with them; which she has pursued, has, in the opinion of a our opinion as to what was likely to happen; but majority of six—the numbers 23 to 17. had been truly said that this was not an aristocratic and he deprecated the use of any expression in that great part of the continent, been identified with ob- the result has proved that if our opinions had been House which would lead foreign nations to fancy struction to progress. (Hear, hear.) That circum- acted upon great calamities would have been avoided. of the Small Debts Bill, one. Many most eminent individuals—and, amongst others, a valued friend of his own, Count Adrian Bathyany, the foreign minister of the Eungavian nation, a man of the highest character, possessing later of the Lungavian nation a man of the highest character, possessing later of the later of much to those protestations. (Hear, hear.) It is that nobody is likely to join with him—the enemy nations, was so great, so mighty, and so secure not as the ancient ally of England during war—it is we are most afraid of is the moderate Reformer, from danger, that she of all others should take on not as the means of resistance in the centre of because he is such a plausible man that it is difficult against such a system of legislation. herself the character of arbitrator, and say: - | Europe to any general disturbance of the balance | to persuade people that his counsels would lead to "Listen to me and to my suggestions; and he who of power-it is as the former (though I trust it is extreme consequences-therefore let us keep off, of lord's complaints: but the bill was read a second militates against the great principles of interna- no longer so)-the former symbol of resistance to all men, the moderate Reformer, and let us prevent time. tional morality and policy must not count on my improvement, political and social—(hear, hear)—it the first step of improvement, because that improvement support." If that were known and felt by every is in that capacity that Austria has won the affection might lead to extremities and innovation"—power in Europe, from the Emperor of Russia to tions of some men in the conduct of public affairs. (hear, hear)—those governments, those powers of (hear, hear)—those governments, those powers of portions of the Austrian empire. The House would bear in mind that no republic had been proclaimed suggestions which humanity made through her cabinets, who value a country not for its political who have checked improvement because it is innovation, will one day or other be compelled to accept and the Marquis of Salisbury were added to the bill innovation when it has ceased to be improvement." ciently intimate when the personal intercourse of (Cheers.) I say, then, that it is our duty not to ciently intimate when the personal intercourse of (Cheers.) I say, then, that it is our duty not to their governments is placed on a complimentary remain passive spectators of events that in their immean imputation of being insensible to the welfare footing. (Hear, hear.) Sir, there are men who, mediate consequences affect other countries, but of other nations, or to the interest this country had having passed their whole lives in adoring the go- which in their remote and certain consequences are noon. what it had been, and he was satisfied there was no other times, in upholding what was because they thought that in that government they other permanent foundation for the peace and order called the Protestant interest in Europe. The saw an almost equal degree of leaning to the arbi-giving it, to state our opinions, founded on the exspirit of the English people was with freedom everywhere. (Hear, hear.) First-born of liberty, she looked for nothing so earnestly as for the success of her younger sisters in every clime. (Hear, hear.) We have heard of her younger sisters in every clime. (Hear, hear.) Public men ought to the carried to the thorities of Sierra Leone for troops, and to the persons of that sort making use of the expression that has fallen from their own parbarian. (Hear, hear.) The Russian empire mouths. I will only say that the conduct of such of one power having in the exercise of its own sovemen is an example of antiquated imbeellity. reign rights invited the assistance of another power; scribed :- The town was burnt in all directions, (Cheers and laughter.) With regard to the present and however we may lament that circumstance, and our enemy had to bolt for it, when immense question, I am sure that everybody who has heard however we may be apprehensive that therefrom numbers were killed, both from the grape diswhat has passed, everybody in this country who consequences of great danger and evil may flow, still charged from the battery and the fire and bayonets has given attention to the most important events we are not entitled to interpose in any manner that of the skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap had no right to interfere, and he asked what our position would have been if an interference of the same kind had taken place in the days of our struggles for constitutional freedom? (Hear, hear.)

The reduced the foundation of the most important events we are not entired to interpose in any manner that of an eap will commit this country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He wished the country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He wished the country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He wished the country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He wished the country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He wished the country to embark in those hostilines. (Hear, hear.) All we can justly do is to take and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He was applying the possible destroyed and house and house and houses." The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. The next day another town was attacked, and as far as possible destroyed. He believed that European liberty would and must principles of Europe, and having a most important peace may be offered to the contending parties. parently of a most extraordinary nature, had been liberal institutions would have been spread through power. (Cheers.) The House will not expect me lave happened of late in Europe been invited to live happened of late in Europe and also whether the government had any to follow those who have spoken to-day by endeacountries, although it has been said of this country, that we are treated with contempt both by governin spite of what has fallen from the noble lord opposite (Lord C. Hamilton), I do believe, from the that want of respect has been shown is singular. Russia in the affairs of Hungary. The government information I have received—and I do not pretend I when from the north to the south, in cases of diffiof Austria was called paternal; but it certainly was may not be mistaken—but I firmly believe that in culty, not only between nations but internally benot so with regard to Hungary, for Austria had for this war between Austria and Hungary there is en- tween governments and their own subjects, we have present prepared to lay the despatch on the table, a long time prevented the Hungarians from exer-listed on the side of Hungary the hearts and souls been asked and invited to interpose our friendly cising their constitutional rights. The hon. mem- of the whole people of that country. (Cheers.) I mediation in their affairs. (Cheers.) We have on despatch, but the correspondence consequent upon ber expressed his approval of the conduct of our believe that the other races, distinct or the Magyars, have forgotten the former feuds that existed ject which we were called upon to fulfil; and, in that the governor had undoubtedly entered upon once remarked to him, "I can see the symptoms of disease in the state of Austria, and I know that they are fatal."

Ile was glad the subject had been brought forward, between them and the Magyar population, and that one case at least, we have now nearly succeeded. but should be sorry that any expressions should be the greater portion of the people have engaged in they are fatal."

Ile was glad the subject had been brought forward, between them and the Magyar population, and that one case at least, we have now nearly succeeded. It is greater portion of the people have engaged in they are fatal." used which might wound the national feeling of what they consider a great national contest. course of the session, of "sham mediations" in the other countries.

(Cheers.) It is true as my hon, and gallant friend contest between Denmark and Germany, but that has said, that Hungary has for centuries been a "sham mediation" has ended in a real preliminary tion that in this cause the Hungarian people, as a state which, though united with Austria by the link treaty-(hear, hear)-and I hope that preliminary people, were fighting for their privileges. Never of the Crown, has nevertheless been separate and treaty will soon be followed by a permanant pacifiwere people more ground down to the earth by a distinct from Austria by its own complete constitu- cation. (Hear, hear.) Sir, to suppose that any

> would have been carried into effect. (Hear, hear.) — (hear, hear)—which may do very well for a news-But, so far as I understand the matter, I take the paper article, but which it astonishes me to find is present state of the case to be this:—Without going into the details of mythal complaints. (Loud Lord D. STUART looked upon the speech which had been delivered by the hon, member for Middlewithout an allusion to a venerated Hungarian no. to be fought for on the plains of Hungary to be this sex, followed as it had been by the hon. member forces as are now arrayed against Hungary proceed- be witnessed, but he hoped that that gallant people nose the bill, if persevered in, at the next stage ing to a war fraught with such tremendous conse- would be able to resist all the efforts of their ene- whereupon had done much to improve it. They improved it the attempts now making to put them down. (Hear, hear.) If William the Fourth, when the Reform Bill was passed, had brought over Hanoverian troops to prevent that great change being carried into effect, it would have been a case perfectly ana- o'clock.

There were means probably within the force and re harmony between governments and subjects, shows

and the present events in Hungary would, if Russian influence succeeded, shut out England from one of her most important markets. There was an opportunity of sending goods to the value of sixteen millions a year to the Hungarian market, and at a time when British commerce received so many blows, he hoped the noble lord would so protect the interests of this country that they would not suffer in any posed to submit to wrong-(cheers),-and that the new arrangements that might be entered into by Russia with regard to the Austrian territories. Mr. Osbonne said, that as the noble lord had intimated that there were no official papers to produce, he would, of course, not press his motion. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and the report on ways and means was brought up and agreed to. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the

MONDAY, July 23. HOUSE OF LORDS .- STATE OF HUNGARY .- Lord BROUGHAM, after referring to the debate in the Commons on Saturday last on the subject of Hungary, and to the constitution of that country, repeated a similar question to that he had put a short time since, whether there had been since that time

Earl Nelson, on behalf of the Bishop of Oxford presented the report of the committee on the African

The Stock in Trade Bill, after a short discussion, in the course of which the Earl of Malmesbury urged the adoption of a national rate for the relief of the

poor, was read a second time. A discussion ensued on the subject of army and l ton, and Lord Colchester took part, after which The Titles of Religious Congregations Scotland

Lord Campuell having moved the second reading

There were no less a number than twenty-three important orders on the paper, and he must protest Lord CAMPBELL agreed in the justice of the noble

On the reception of the report of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Wick-Low, clause 8, providing that rent charges by way Europe, have at last learned the truth of the of annuity and jointure should be made liable to and the report was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met at

cially when our opinion is asked, as it has been on the orders of the Governor of the Gambia, upon the and utterly destroyed it. The attack was thus de-" intermeddle," as it is called, in the affairs of other | objection to lay upon the table any correspondence which had passed between Earl Grey and the Governor of the Gambia respecting the expedition. Mr. Hawes answered that the government had received no other official information than that which was contained in a despatch from the Governor, and whatever had been done had been done

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Senday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, Sir G. Grey suggested to Mr. Hindley, who had charge of the bill, whether, in the last week of the session, when there was so little chance of his passprivileged aristocraey than the unfortunate peasants tion. (Hear, hear.) That constitution has many government of England can wish to excite revoluting the bill, and so much business was before the whole had been nobles were privileged, free from arremedied not long ago—(hear, hear)—and it is not suppose that any government of England can have did not object to the principle of the measure, but the only ancient constitution on the continent that any other wish or desire than to confirm and mainwas susceptible of great improvement. (Hear.) tain peace between nations and trauquillity and the whole difficulty of a bill of this kind consisted in its details.

entirely upon his responsibility. He was not at

but undoubtedly at a future period, not only that

the expedition not altogether without provocation.

considered.

The amendments of the Clergy Relief Bill were

Mr. HINDLEY declined to adopt this suggestion, but, after some time lost in conversation, and a division upon a motion to adjourn the debate, the bill was in effect withdrawn.

The House then went into committee upon the Cruelty to Animals Bill, the enactments of which underwent great consideration, a new clause, proposed by Mr. Hexry, to put down steeple-chasing, being negatived on a division by a small majority. The House then went into a committee (in pro-

Mr. S. Wortley said, it was impossible to hope, under the circumstances, in the face of such a declaration, that he could pass the bill this session; but the subject could not by possibility sleep, and unless it was taken up in the other House, or by some other member in this, he should introduce another bill at the earliest possible period next ses-

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time that day three months; so that it is lost. A great many bills were advanced their respective stages, and it was not until half-past six o'clock that that business was suspended until eight

wiewed with satisfaction the course is nad pursued. Here Majesty's (Cheers.) Here Majesty's (Che address to the Crown for any papers connected with the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of the advance of Russian troops into the kingdom of the contract of the con

the people or their wants, censuring, by retrospective criticism, measures of legislation which he had taken no pains at the time to improve. He defended those measures, some of which, devised to meet extraordinary emergencies, had been eminently successful, exculpating the poor law, in particular, from the blame cast upon it by Mr. Horsman, who, he observed, had suggested no practical remedy which had not been debated over and over again. government could, at best, only offer palliatives, and these had been offered with no niggard hand. Mr. Horsman had asked what hope there was for the future? First, there was a prospect of a bountiful harvest; and, next, the diminution in the amount of distress and in the number of outrages afforded ground for believing that we were on the eve of better times. He met the motion with a

direct negative. Mr. STAFFORD refused to recognise the doctrine that parliament was responsible for the late Irish measures, which were the work of the government; and here viewed, and to some extent re-argued, several of those measures, amidst manifestations of impatience in the House.

Mr. Shell asked how it came to pass that of those Irish members by whom this motion was to be supported, not one had thought fit to originate it. Their backwardness could not arise from consciousness of incapacity, or want of self-confidence, or from their being unaware that Mr. Horsman had no connexion with Ireland. It was because his want of knowledge of Ireland was countervailed by his fitness to be an organ of dissatisfaction. It was not, however, in the use of causties that that gentleman excelled; last session he had spronounced a high encomium upon Lord Clarendon, and had extended his eulogy to the First Minister of the Crown, acknowledging that great allowance should be made for the difficulties with which the government had to contend And who would say that they were not entitled to such allowance for difficulties almost insurmountable ? Yet Mr. Horsman now set down in his motion a censure upon them for the temporary measures they had adopted for the relief of Ireland. Faults may have been committed, but he denied that "the benevolent intentions of parliament" had not been realised; and if faults had been committed, they were as nothing compared with the relief which had been afforded—the millions of lives saved by the generosity of England. Then Mr. Horsman found fault with the permanent measures. The governmen: had to choose between the poor-house and the charnel-house, and they chose the former. Mr. Horsman proposed to devise a legislation that should be "at once solid, profound, and regenerative." He did not venture to discuss this unathomable legislation, but he believed that the urgent evils of Ireland were such as defied human legisla-tion, and could only be healed by an Almighty

On the motion of The O'GORMAN MAHON the debate was adjourned until Tuesday, and, after some further business, the House adjourned at twelve

TUESDAY, July 24. HOUSE OF LORDS.—In this House a great rated in the report.

The various other bills on the table having been proceeded with without discussion, the House adnumber of bills were advanced a stage, amongst them was the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill as amended or damaged rather by the Peers.

Lord Stanley repeated his objections to the practice of sending up a shoal of bills at the close of the session which they had scarcely time to read—con-

-sideration was out of the question. Earl GREY admitted the justice of the complaint but said it was quite fifty years old, and he believed the inconvenience was inseparable from the constitution of the two Houses of Parliament. [We presume that, as true supporters of the Constitution, both noble lords would resist any change which would get rid of this objectionable mode of legisla-

At the close of the sitting their Lordships ad journed to Wednesday, thus giving themselves an extra day, to keep pace with the bills sent up from HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met at

twelve o'clock. upon the sitting was suspended till seven o'clock. At that hour the house re-assembled.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Boston, in the room of Sir James Duke, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

RAGGED SCHOOL EMIGRATION.—Lord ASHLEY brought before the House the state of a portion of the juvenile population of the metropolis, and moved, "That it is expedient that means be annually pro vided for the voluntary emigration, to some of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called ragged schools, in and about the metropolis." In speaking to this motion, the noble lord entered into a series of interesting and instructive details respecting the condition of the destitute juvenile population of the metropolis, and strongly urged the necessity of adopting some course for the promotion of the voluntary emigra-

Sir G. Grey, in reply to the arguments of the noble lord, stated that as the funds for emigration purposes were already insufficient to meet the demands of the honest people whose emigration it was to be hoped would raise the colonies to the condition which it was wished to see them placed, he could not sanction the proposition of the noble lord. Sitting there as the representatives of the people, they must look at the interests of society as a whole, and, while not disregarding the criminal, they must before all take care to do justice to that class of society consisting of the children of honest parents, labourers, and artisans who had peculiar claims on the benevo lence of the country.

Mr. P. Wood considered that it would be highly

desirable if some plan could be devised by which orphan children, when they left the workhouse, could be sent to the colonies. He would consent to a slight encouragement from the state to ragged schools, but he was satisfied the moment that was exceeded, the would paralyse all eff its of individual charity.

Lord Ashley replied, that seeing the sense of the
House was against him, he would withdraw his

AFFAIRS OF GUIANA.—Mr. HUME then proceeded to make his promised statement with reference to the affairs of British Guiana, and submitted a motion to the effect that the time had arrived when the public expenditure of the colony should be reduced, and that a local responsible government should be Cossacks. The resolution in his hand was as folfounded therein to decide upon the extent of their lows:-" That this meeting, without compromising establishments, and to provide the means for paying | individual opinions on the subject of war, regard Mr. H. BAILLIE and Mr. Hawes followed, after

Mr. STUART moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Hume replied to certain arguments of Mr. Hawes, and after a few observations from Mr. DISPARENT the House divided, when the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by a majority of 77, the numbers 17 to 94. No sooner was the gallery re-opened at twelve

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Their lordships sat an hour and a half, and forwarded bills as usual. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House met a

The order of the day for the adjourned debate upon the state of Ireland was discharged, Mr. HORSMAN intimating that he should renew the motion next The Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill was

withdrawn, and the Smoke Prohibition Bill experienced in effect the same fate. The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, on the third reading, underwent some amend-

Sir G. GREY joined in the request. Mr. REYNOLDS, however, persisted, and after a lengthened speech moved for papers relating to the unfortunate affair. Mr. Scully seconded the motion. A brief discussion ensued, after which the motion

The House immediately afterwards adjourned FRIDAY, July 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Lord BROUGHAM com plained of certain alterations which had been introduced in the Lower House into the BANKRUPTCY DIGEST AND CONSOLIDATION BILL, and proposed additional amendments.

After some discussion it was agreed that a message should be sent to the House of Commons on

The PILOTAGE BILL and the MUNICIPAL CORPORA-TIONS (Ireland) BILL then passed through committee. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.
HOUSE OF COMMONS. — The House met at

were severally read a third time and passed.

these clauses was affirmed by a majority of 49, the numbers 111 to 62, and the House temporarily

On its resuming, the House proceeded with the amendments of a less important character, some of which were agreed to and others rejected, four divisions taking place on the amendments enume

ourned until Saturday.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, where- Willcox, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M. P., Colonel Salwey, M.P., Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P. Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., Captain Townsend, M.P., Mr. J. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, &c. There were also present a considerable number of Poles, Hungarians, Germans, and other foreigners.

Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the position of a chairman in a meeting like the present was one of considerable responsi bility, but his responsibility was greatly lessened since the debate in the Houseof Commons on Saturday—(cheers),—which would carry to the country facts that would probably have been discredited if they had appeared on any less authority than that of eminent members of Parliament, and our Minister for Foreign Affairs. In alment, and our Minister for Foreign Affairs. luding to the Times, the Chairman said, he deeply regretted that a journal which had ever been, and which still was looked up to, as the great organ of public opinion in this country, had not taken that lead in regard to the Hungarian question which he had fondly anticipated. But he saw in that morning's paper symptoms of coming round to them, and he found also a condemnation of the opinions that it

professed last week. (Hisses and laughter.) The Chairman read letters from Lord Beaumont and the Marquis of Sligo, expressing their regret that their Parliamentary duties would not allow them to be present. He also stated that he had received letters from several members of the House of Commons to the same effect. Mr. G. W. ALEXANDER came forward to propose

the first resolution. He said he belonged to a society that had ever been friends to peace, and this had probably been the motive for placing him in his present position. Allusion had been made to the tone of the remarks made by the leading journal, and those remarks had been another motive for him in taking part in this meeting. (Cheers.) He had read those with disgust and indignation. read them with disgust and indignation. (Cheers and hisses. He was sorry to say that paper had become the sworn ally of despotism. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) There was on the part of that journal, and of one or two others that might be named very great consideration for our "ancient ally,"
Austria, but comparatively little sympathy for the
wrongs endured by the Hungarians, for their cities laid waste by the Imperial forces, and by hordes of with sincere admiration, respect, and sympathy, the noble determination of the Hungarian nation to maintain intact their just rights and the constitutional independence they have inherited from their

fathers, against the tyrannical encroachments of Austrian despotism." Mr. COBDEN was received with great cheering. He said, I appear here to-day anxious to add my mite of sympathy to that which you are prepared of all other countries to recognise, it is that separate and independent countries should be allowed Mazzini," which was heartily responded to). The Hungarians have, I believe, twice driven the Austrian armies from their territories, and to all intents barrier against Russia, but she was no longer so. and purposes, therefore, they stand now in the posi-tion of an independent nation. (Cheers.) So far, Louis Napoleon.)

war undertaken for conquest and defensive wars, undertaken for the preservation of the rights and liberties of mankind. Therefore he took the liberty to say that he did in his conscience believe that a defensive war was a righteous and holy undertaking —(cheers);—and he could tancy no sight more —(cheers);—and he could tancy no twelve o'clock, when the Workhouses Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Drainage of Lands Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction is the Colories Bill were severally read a third time and not agree with his hon. friend the member for the west Riding of Yorkshire, in the reflection he threw cheers.)

(Cheers.) He was not much in the habit of defendturing and fight for the cause of their touring, were not a cause in which they, as Englishmen, were not only justified, but bound to sympathise. (Loud west Riding of Yorkshire, in the reflection he threw cheers.) on the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his speech on On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Lord J. Russell, after taking the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments affected the privileges of the Commons, and learning that the privileges of the Gommons, and learning that the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments affected the privileges of the Gommons, and learning that the did not use the term "insurrection" in a the consistency of the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments affected the privileges of the Gommons, and learning that the did not use the term "insurrection" in a that the did not use the term "insurrection" in a that the did not use the term "insurrection" in a that the privileges of the Gommons, and learning that the did not use the term "insurrection" in a that the privileges and chappen. The population of the failure of the crops, the consistency of the day for taking into consideration in its seption in its sentiments, and more noble in its aspirations, than the consistency of him to employ more than a few words in obtaining their support to the resolution he was going to move, which was—"That the English obtaining their support to the resolution he was in obtaining their support to the resolution he was going to move, which was—"That the English of the opinion of the Cheers." And he must also do the noble lord the going to move, which was—"That the English in obtaining their support to the resolution he was going to move, which was—"That the English of the constitution in a didress myself to your virtue, in pleading for just to our support to the resolution he was going to move, which was—"That the English obtaining their support to the resolution he was in obtaining their support to the resolution he was for head of the first work was and work which was—"That the english to move, which was—"That

was that we persisted in believing that Russia was always better than she really was.

Mr. OSBORNE accepted the explanation of his hon. friend, but he (Mr. Osborne) asked the meeting if meeting rose, and cheered vociferously as they subsequently did upon an allusion being made to General Bem) the hon, member proceeded to denounce

Lord Nucent had pride and pleasure in expressing his concurrence, not only with the terms of the resolution he would have the honour of supporting, an appeal had been made to the generosity of their fellow-countrymen, which had been nobly responded to; but that day an appeal would be made to still higher and more elevated feelings. They would appeal from the government, if it were slack, to the people—the masters of the government—(cheers)—and they would insist that government should no long of the English people were with them. (Cheers)—that meeting and others of a similar character, would convince the Hungarians that the sympathics of the English people were with them. (Cheers)—that meeting and others of a similar character, would convince the Hungarians that the sympathics may allotment:

They are meployment of fourteen years in London, this country, but should penetrate even into Hungarians, was the chief cause of that meeting being held. (Hear, bear.) But whatever might be written by the Times, viz., that which I gave for the right of location. Thus, then, will stand the account between me and my allotment:

They allot an employment of fourteen years in London, this country, but should penetrate even into Hungarians, was the chief cause of that meeting being held. (Hear, bear.) But whatever might be written by the Times, viz., that which I gave for the right of location. Thus, then, will stand the account between me and my allotment:

They are an employment of fourteen years in London, and have since devoted myself to the cultivation of my allotment. The value of my allotment is a country. I have not yet given—

the fellow-countrymen, which had been nobly responded to; but this country, but should penetrate even into Hungarians, was the chief cause of that meeting being held. (Hear, bear.) But whatever might be written by the Times, then, will stand the account between me and my allotment. The value of my allotment. The value of my allotment. The value of my allotment is not have since the fi clearer case of liberty contending with despotism than that of the Hungarian struggle. The Emperor of Austria, who was King of Hungary by virtue of five treaties, spread over a space of 300 years, had marched a powerful army into an independent state, and it was not until then that the Hungarians established a constitution for themselves, by which serfdom was abolished, and civil and religious liberty was secured. Cowley said there were two kinds of tyranny; one, ex malo titulo, and the other, ex malo exercitis. In both senses Francis Joseph was the tyrant, and not the King of Hungary. (Cheers.) They should not look for guidance on this question from a weak government, or a prostituted press; but, as Englishmen, should think for themselves, and speak their sentiments before all Europe. (Loud

The CHAIRMAN put the two resolutions, which were carried unanimously. No sooner was the gallery re-opened at twelve o'clock than the question was put by the Speaker think it right to explain exactly what my objects are in coming here. If I have one principle more than agreed to amidst much laughter.

WEDNESDAY I are a section was put by the Speaker think it right to explain exactly what my objects are in coming here. If I have one principle more than another firmly implanted in my mind, and war in defence of Hungary if necessary. (This Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS next addressed the which I think it is for the interest of this country and assertion was received with such hearty cheering as proved that the speaker had expressed the sentiments of the vast body of the meeting.) All the to regulate their own affairs in the way that seems moral efforts of that meeting (continued Mr. Reybest to them, without the interference of any other nolds) would be perfectly useless unless they were foreign power whatever. (Cheers.) I make no prepared to go further. If the government would exception to this rule. I include in it the right of employ some of the ships that were now rotting in the Romans (enthusiastic cheers, and a "cheer for our harbours, and some of the troops now marching

they have proved their power to maintain their in-dependence against Austria. My object in coming citizen of London, to move a resolution, expressed Mr. R. Taylor having been requested, as an old

agreeable to the spirit of justice than a great nation sixty Hungarian officers and soldiers now at Folktheir means to their means to their wants, or whose hopes of the agreeable to the spin of Jacobs than a great nation sixty nungarian onneers and soldiers not at the future may not be of that buoyant character to instruggling for its liberties against despotic power. stone who needed assistance to enable them to reduce them to reduce their present wants to their the liberties against despotic power. Stone who needed assistance to enable them to reduce their present wants to their the liberties against despotic power. Stone who needed assistance to enable them to reduce their present wants to their Lord D. STUART said, he did not think it would be

[Cleard, Bills, Lord J. Russell, after taking the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments affected the privileges of the Commons, and learning that the omission of the first two clauses, prescribing a maximum amount of rate, did, strictly speaking infringe upon the privileges of the House, proceeding infringe upon the privileges of the House, proceeding infining upon the privileges of the House, proceeding indeed would it have been for one bearing the House was bound to insist upon them on this occasions, been waived, he did not think that the House was bound to insist upon them on this occasion, the subject being one concerning which both House of parliament should be entitled to give an opinion.

Sir James Gramal, upon the constitutional question involving the privileges of the House, differed from Lord John Russell, and contended that the interference of the Lords in this instance had goor rather too far. Forewarde consistent to abandon their privileges at once. This very question, as to the extent to which this House should waive its privileges in matters of local save the constitution of the Russian government of lungary that they had no sympathy that they had no sympathy that they had no sympathy and the research that they had no sympathy that they had no sympathy and the research that they had no sympathy that they had no sympathy and the research that they had no sympathy and the research that they had no sympathy with the present movement, because the Hungaryan steps of feeling makes him insensible to the privileges of the House, driften of the Hungary was carried on for the House, driften and the fall matter and that the manner of Russell Acry: "He is not worthy of the wist subject are fully—the truth of the aristocracy. Now he there denied—that have been for one that the manner of partial truth and been and the fully also present movement of Hungary was carried on for the denied—having studied the subject care should waive its privileges in matters of local taxation, had been referred last session to a Select Committee, which came to an unanimous opinion that any relaxation beyond a very limited one would be dangerous.

A long discussion then ensued, and Sir D. Normers moved that the amendments be considered that day three months. On a division the motion for agreeing to the Lords' amendments omitting for agreeing to the Lords' amendments omitting these clauses was affirmed by a mendments on the sudden and large demand for her corn, and they are clauses was affirmed by a mendments omitting these clauses was affirmed by a mendments of the allot-months. On a division the motion for agreeing to the Lords' amendments omitting these clauses was affirmed by a mendments of the callot-month that day three months. The government had the control of the bank alone. The government had the control of the same one of the Russian government, the great impostures of the Russian government, the great impostures of the Russian government, the great impostures of the nobles. Now the nobles were a very different the great impostures of the nobles. Now the nobles. Now the nobles were a very different the great impostures of the nobles. Now the nobles were a very different the great impostures of the nobles. Now the nobles were a very different the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that it to deprive him of the allot-month that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that the nobles. So that which was known by the same name that th operation of the bank alone. The government had to vote, a property qualification such as we our nothing to do with it, and he did not know how it selves possessed. They now had £10 householders and freeholders, as we had. There were two reasons for expressing their sympathy with Hungary: first, because of all countries in the world it was the most remarkable for its attachment to religious liberty; and, secondly, because it had carried out the prinder. Wy case, like those of my felloward, secondly, because it had carried out the prinder. they thought a power which felt no scruple in over-whelming Hungary would have any scruple in breaking faith with the public fundholder? After a fault with the old Tories in the Heuse of Lords, who had grown grey in opposing the liberties of the Kossuth" (at the mention of whose name the whole people, standing up in defence of Austria; nor was other people's circumstances. he surprised that a noble lord should come down to the House of Commons to defend his uncle, Lord On Monday a crowded meeting was held in the large room of the London Tavern, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with that noble, maligned, and betrayed people, the Hungarians; also for vindicating the people of England from any participation in the sentiments expressed by a portion of the public press as to the subjection of Hungary by the Austrian and Russian armies."

The Alderman Salomons the cause of despotism of the support of people who were dying of famine. He knew of no distinction of colour or of a small pittance supplied to him by the Polish Aspectation. He was suffering at the time from an neonle, and he thought they might with equally old wound, but his poverty not enabling him to re-Aberdeen, and denounce that great and good man now at the head of Hungary, as the "infamous My receipts and expending Kossuth—(shame)—but he did denounce those who were once professed Liberals, for forsaking their principles and aiding the cause of despotism. (Cheers.)

He was rejoiced to see the manner in which the name of General Bem had been received. (Cheers.) But | 42 west of Ireland than the well-fed slave under the sia, and he had lived to return to his native country paternal government of Austria or Russia. (Cheers.) of Galicia, to lead on the Hungarians to freedom He appealed, then, to the citizens of London, by the bombardment of Vienna and Pesth—as apostles of trians took delight in boasting of the conquests and commercial freedom, for the tariff of Hungary was gallantry of their generals in Italy; but when they free, whilst the tariff of Austria was exclusive—he came to meet armies headed by Bem and Dembinski, appealed to them as the lovers of constitutional they were so triumphantly vanquished that they government, for Hungary had a free parliament, were forced to seek refuge in the territories of a and the Hungarians were all enfranchised—he apnentral country, and call in the aid of Russian barnessed to the country and call in the call of the country and call pealed to them as the haters of war, and of the cru- barians. (Cheers.) Russia, no doubt, had imelty which flogged ladies at Presburg, and shot pri-soners of war—above all, he appealed to them as them remember that from Xerxes down to Napoleon; Christian men to give not only their assistance, but the right of the few had overcome the tyranny of to manifest their horror and detestation of the cruel proceedings that were now devastating the plains of spair, he for one had full confidence in the ultimate proceedings that were now devastating the plains of Hungary and which would substitute a heartless success of the Hungarian cause. (Cheers.) The and crushing despotism in the place of a free and noble lord concluded by proposing the following reand crushing despotism in the place of a free and constitutional government. (Great cheering.) The hon. member concluded by moving: "That this meeting view with detestation and horror the barbarous modes in which the war now raging in Hungary is prosecuted by the Austrian authorities and generals, and consider their conduct to merit the indignant reprobation of all parties." the fearful atrocities which mark the progres of the

Austro-Russian armies." Mr. Cassel, in seconding the resolution, said he

the great body of the meeting, Julian Harney came forward, and spoke at considerable length. His speech called forth the most enthusiastic applause; tion, in order to test their accuracy. particularly when he complained that the petition did not go far enough in omitting the demand for armed intervention in behalf of Hungary. At the conclusion of his speech J. II. was warmly congratulated by a number of Hungarians, Poles, Germans, &c. The petition was then adopted.

Lord DUDLEY STUART moved the adoption of a petition, similar to the foregoing, to the House of Lords, which was seconded by Mr. Mowatt, M.P., and duly carried. The Hon. Augustus Moreton moved, and Lord D. STUART seconded, a vote of thanks to Alderman Salomons for his conduct in the chair, which having

been passed, the meeting terminated at half-past

five o'clock.

TO THE DELEGATES ABOUT TO ASSEMBLE IN CONFERENCE AT SNIG'S END.

GENTLEMEN,-You are about to assemble on very important business; on your decision will rest the solution of a most important question: one on which the future well-doing of the working classes mainly depends. To a great extent, you are about to decide the morality of the Future. Pause and reflect, then, on the sacredness of the trust reposed in you. To assist you in your reflections and deliberations, I respectfully and submissively offer a few remarks.

I assume that the object for which the Land Plan

was instituted was of a two-fold character-the

attainment of political power for the working

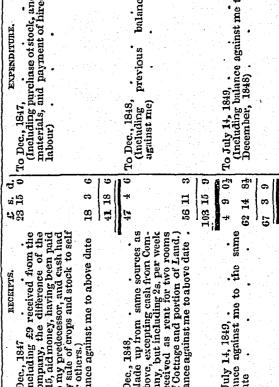
classes, and the amelioration of their social con-

The six of the filler and a find from our composition of the section of the secti dition. Without attempting the solution of the

As far as I have yet gone I have considered the subject as it bears, in my humble view, upon the interest of the great bulk of the subscribers; I have,

vary with the means and other circumstances of the holders. By way of illustration I will adduce my own case, and I do this in full confidence that my

Premising that I am an allottee by purchase, and that I bought a few weeks after allocation took



In the above statement is not included the value of my own labour, which I have bestowed, with looked with much anxiety to the result of that day's little interruption, but, I boldly assert, with much who had just sat down. It was not long since that their opinion should not only influence the press of left an employment of fourteen years in London,

The books from which the foregoing abstracts

have been taken I am willing to submit to examina-And now, gentlemen, the amount of money here set forth as expended, comprises the savings of many years of strict economy and rigid frugality. Will you, by stamping my industry with legal security, give encouragement to perseverance in the employallottees, deprive me and them of incentives to in either. future industry and other excellencies, make us the laughing stock of our opponents, and damn the hopes of our fellow working-men? In your hands, gentlemen, is placed the morality of my future character, and that of the characters of my fellow

allottees. With all that deference which a man should feel in the enunciation of his opinions, and that respect which is due to a body of men representing the interests and wishes of so many thousands of my fellow men, I subscribe myself, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble servant, THOMAS IRELAND. O'Connorville, Rickmansworth, Herts, July 23.

THUNDERSTORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday afternoon, shortly before two o'clock the metropolis was visited by one of the most terrific thunderstorms which has occurred since August 1846 During the continuance of the storm, the rain fell in torrents, at the same time the wind blew a perfect hurricane. Much damage was done to the shipping and small craft lying in the river.

In several instances houses were damaged and persons killed. At 7, Duke-street, Stamford-street,

crumple up that piece of paper in my hand. (Tremendous cheering.) Russia a powerful country! I foreign affairs: (Hear.) He trusted they would not be angry with him for saying that all that had been specified not be angry without a commissariat, anary without as farthing in it. (Great cheering.) [After making some further remarks the cheering.] [After making some further remarks the cheering.] [After making some further remarks the cheering.] [After making some further remarks the hound must be analy provided with the flats, and a present interest of the specified with the flats, and a specified with the flats, and a considerable of the speech which had been so humanely and well delivered by the member of the speech which had been so humanely and well delivered by the member of the full concurred. Although supporting the principle of arbitration, he would draw a distinction between war undertaken for conquest and defensive wars, undertaken for the preservation of the rights and event of your deliberations be, that it is and the animal were struck by the fluid and were of the sense of the soluble there would into the result of your deliberations be, that it is and the animal were struck by the foreign affairs: (Hear.) He trusted they would not be angry with him for saying that all that had been so humanely and well delivered with the flats, hear.) For the public journals, partly leading public opinion, would not have acted, the part they had, if nion, would not have acted, the part they had, if they had not thought them. Let them only stand up and show their opinions, and the present interest of the subscribers would be promoted by the adoption of such as society of Friends (Mr. Alexander) he cordially and fully concurred. Although supporting the principle of arbitration, he would draw a distinction between war undertaken for conquest and defensive wars, undertaken for conquest and d eussion had taken place about the power of Russia. by the admission of men whose tastes and means is exposed at a penny per head to the lovers of the

> EXECUTION OF WARD THE MURDERER .- On Friday John Ward was executed at Lincoln Castle. He was tried at the assizes on the 17th inst., and found guilty of the wilful murder of his mother. On Monday ast he confessed that he shot his mother intention ally, and gave as his reason her interference with him about Susan Bogg, the servant. An immense crowd had gathered in the streets to view the exccution; and jokes and oaths, mixed with obscene language, were plentiful. He walked briskly up the steps of the drop, and in less than a minute from his first appearance all was over, except his convulsive agonies: he struggled violently for above two minutes, and evidently suffered very much. A boy in the crowd fainted away when the drop fell. There were at least 10,000 persons present, a great number consisting of women.
>
> FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BLACKWALL RAIL-

WAY.—For some time past, John Lakey, a stone mason, and several other men, have been engaged in clearing out the ditches which run alongside the railway at Poplar. On Friday morning, at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, Lakey was proceeding along the line, between the two lines of railway, when the train was perceived coming towards the West India Dock Station, from Blackwall. The unfortunate man turned round and saw that the engine was close upon him, and instead of stepping on to the line out of the way of the engine, he suddenly jumped upon the rails on which the train was. The act was so sudden, that before the engineer could stop the engine, it struck him on the breast and forced him upon the rail. The whole of the carriages passed over his head and chest, and killed him on the spot. He has left a wife and five young children, who were entirely depending on him for support.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—On Friday the Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, was elected without opposition to represent the City in parliament. The proceedings commenced at twelve and terminated

shortly before one o'clock.

The New Judge.—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd has been appointed to the vacant judgeship.

Markets, &c.

Premising that I am an allottee by purchase, and that I bought a few-weeks after allocation took place, I proceed to furuish you with an abstract of my receipts and expenditure from taking possession until the present time.

Solution of the proceed to furuish you with an abstract of my receipts and expenditure from taking possession until the present time.

Solution of foreign from various ports during the last week. English wheat sold slowly to-day, unless very fine, and Is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, and the sale of foreign was in retail at 1s per qr. reduction. Flour unaltered. The arrival of foreign barley was large, and to effect sales is per qr. less than on this day week was accepted. Beans rather cheaper, and in peas little doing. We have had a large supply of foreign oats during the week; good fresh samples maintained previous quotations, but ill-conditioned parcels were difficult to sell at a reduction. Rye very dull. Linseed cakes sold pretty readily. New Essex carraway-seed sells at 30s to 32s per cwt., and quality various. New rapeseed £30 per last to the seedsmen.

Conn Exchange, Monday July 23.—We had a fair supply of wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, with a tolerable arrival of foreign from various ports during the last week. English wheat sold slowly to-day, unless very fine, and Is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, undess very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, undess very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, undess very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday, unless very fine, and is to 2s per qr. cheaper than last Monday to 2s per qr. cheaper

proved rates, to which, however, our buyers are not in-clined to concede. Spring corn much as on Monday. clined to concede. Spring corn much as on Monday.

JULY 27.—This morning's market was badly attended and English wheat left over from Monday could only be cleared at the reduction of that day. Foreign met but a retail inquiry, at late rates. Barley is 6d per quarter dearer. Beans and peas are a slow sale at former prices. Oats met a better inquiry at an advance of 6d to 1s per qr. Flow meets an improved demand at 24s to 25s per barrel.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 980 quarters; foreign, 3,300 quarters. Barley—Foreign, 1,940 quarters; Oats—English, 470 quarters; foreign, 6,930 quarters.

Flour—English, 1,490 sacks.

CATTLE. SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 23. - The number of Foreign

beasts and calves in to-day's market was but moderate, the time of year considered. That of sheep was extensive. Comparatively speaking, the quality of the stock was good. There was a decided increase in the supply of home-fed beasts here this morning. Still, however, the beef trade, as the dead markets were very scantily supplied and the attendance of both town and country lymps was extensive. as the dead markets were very scantily supplied and the attendance of both town and country buyers was extensive, ruled tolerably firm at fully last week's quotations, and at which a good clearance was effected. The best Scots were selling at from 3s 10d to 4s per 8ibs. The supply of sheep was about 2,000 less than that exhibited on Monday last, yet it proved seasonably large. All breeds commanded a steady, though not to say brisk inquiry, at full prices; the primest old Downs producing. 3s 10d to 4s per 8 ibs. The best lambs moved off freely, at extreme quotations. In other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at late rates. For calves the inquiry was in a very inactive state, and in some instances the currencies had a downward tendency. The pork trade was in a very depressed but with every word of the speech of his hon, friend proceedings, for he wished that the expression of assiduity, since June, 1848, the period at which I ward tendency. The pork trade was in a very depressed who had just sat down. It was not long since that I their opinion should not only influence the press of left an employment of fourteen years in London. State, at last week's prices.

> HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. .. 3,496 | Calves .. 28,240 Pigs ... Price per stone of Slbs. (sinking the offal). .. 2s 8d to 4s 0d | Veal .. 3s 0d to 3s 10d m .. 3s 0d .. 3s 10d | Pork .. 3 2 .. 4 0 Lamb ... 4s 0d to 5s 0d,

Lamb was 2d per stone lower in price, and not in very great demand. Pork was unaltered. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday. — Dullness has been the prevailing feature in our market since our last. In Irish butter the dealings were comparatively trifling, and prices again slightly in favour of the buyers. Foreign was held for an dvance of 1s to 2s per cwt., and partially realised. For give encouragement to perseverance in the employ— ment of these virtues, or, by disregarding my obvi-ous claims to justice, and also those of my fellow dies the same may be reported. Hams and lard, no change

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, July 23. — The only article which shows any improvement with us is fresh butter, which is just now scarce, but its value will soon be altered by these fine rains, and the consideration that in another by these fine rains, and the consideration that in another fortnight town will be comparatively empty. Every sort of eask butter is very dull of sale, and prices are not supported. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s to 80s per cwt,; ditto, middling, 68s to 72s; Devon, 70s to 72s; Fresh Bucking. hamshire, 10s to 12s per dozen; Fresh West Country,

CITY, Monday, July 23.—The imports of wool into London last week were over 10,000 bales. Of this quantity 4,343 bales were from Sydney, 2,008 from Port Phillip, 1,241 from Peru, 835 from Van Diemen's Land, 849 from Germany, &c. The woolauction continue, and large quantities are finding purchasers. only a few parcels of the inferior foreign being withdrawn.

Liverpool, July 21.—Scotch.—The reports of the sales having gone off rather high at the fairs have had no effect yet on our market, and we are without any transactions of consequence in any class this week.

consequence in any class this week.

Imports for the week
Previously this year

360 bags
4,813 bags.