

William Pickers, 10 Great Brunswick St. Glasgow

TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF NOTTINGHAM.

My Friends, —
I re-election of me as your representative gives me great pleasure, not in consequence of your declaration of confidence in me, than from the fact that it roves to our opponents, that under the ples of the People's Charter, no honest representative need dread opposition, and I think, the town of Nottingham affords to most conclusive refutation of the absurd notion, that Annual Parliaments would lead to confusion. The chief value that I have, then, to your renewal of confidence, is the sterling stamp that it puts upon your principles.

My Friends, the "Times" of Tuesday characterises the proceedings thus:—
"Mr. F. O'CONNOR, M.P., in Nottingham, at 10 o'clock, a small knot of Chartists, accompanied by a small band of music, half-a-dozen green flags, met Mr. O'Connell, at arrived by the London train, at the Nottingham station, and in half-an-hour the whole took their seats in and around a wagon, which served as a temporary hall. Mr. George Harrison took the chair as the returning officer, and Mr. O'Connell, accompanied and seconded as a fit and proper person to represent the town of Nottingham in Parliament, a show of hands was taken, which was in its favour as to induce the chairman to declare that Mr. O'Connell was duly elected. The returned member returned thanks for the compliment conferred upon him, and though comparatively brief, it was a speech, yet he did it with a man of pure and irreproachable character, and, in short, far surpassing for its laudable motives every representative who has been elected to Parliament by the electors of the town of Nottingham. A vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, who was ludicrously mistaken in the error of filling the post of returning officer in this contemptible farce, the evening after a few cheers broke up. The proceedings did not occupy more than forty minutes."

Let me now ask whether, when another election takes place for Nottingham, and if Mr. WALTER should again offer himself as a candidate, the "Times" will then cast its imputation upon the non-electors whose names are first appealed to, or whether it will designate Mr. WALTER's appearance in a wagon in the market place as a "CONTEMPTIBLE FARCE."

My Friends, perhaps there is no greater surer in representation than Nottingham now presents. It has two representatives: the one the manager of the most corrupt and profligate paper in Europe—nay, in the world—and the other, the proprietor of a paper, which neither reward nor punishment, island nor persecution, could divert from the advocacy of your principles; and should we again appear upon the hustings as candidates for your support, I will read the above paragraph, and ask my honourable colleague if it represents his opinion of the people of Nottingham.

My Friends, in every other city, town, or borough in the kingdom the representative has the support of a portion of the Press, and, in fact, it is that support which returns him; while a single Nottingham newspaper has done otherwise than abuse me. The "Times" tells us, that without putting the question both ways, the chairman declared me re-elected; while I tell you, and you know, that the resolution of confidence in me was read by the proposer, was read by the seconder, and read a third time by the chairman; and that the chairman, in a loud tone, did put the question both ways, and not one single hand was held up against my re-election. And this is what the "Times" would shroud in the darkness of a presumed majority; and this is what I develop as my greatest boast.

I trust that the "Times" will never praise me, for then I shall begin to suspect myself. HARRY BROUGHTON has been the target for the paper's pellets of that marksman for several years; while, on Thursday last, he is paraded in the columns of the "Times" as the Lord of Lions—the great Law-lord, who has proposed more vile and important changes than any man that ever went before him; while every one of those propositions was treated by the "Times" as ludicrous, ridiculous, and Utopian. So much for the "Times" consistency; and if slacking HARRY casts his eye over the article, he will consider it as the most censorious critique published by that journal; as you may rely upon it that it is not in the habit of eulogising anything that is beneficial to the poor.

Electors and non-electors of Nottingham, I thank you for the renewal of your confidence, and as I fairly represent you in the House of Commons, allow me now to represent to you what constitutes your greatest difficulty, and your dire enemy; it is—DISUNION. And while I shall not attempt to cast the slightest censure or reflection upon any party that may be opposed to me in your town, let me implore of you, in the name of justice and common sense, to bury for ever in oblivion those hair-breadth differences that constitute your weakness and the strength of your enemies. Cast them aside for ever. Unite for one common object, and let those who have never thought before, think now, when they look on the pallid faces and emaciated frames of their own order, and reflect that both are the consequence of their own disunion, as they may rely upon it, that where the working-class mind is united, the profit-mongering power must bend before it, and yield to it. And let me, above all things, implore of you not to make confidence in me, or want of confidence in me, the bone of contention; throw personality overboard, and direct your mind solely to principle, and let that principle be the full, free, and fair representation of the whole people in the Commons House of Parliament; and then my feelings will not be hurt by presenting myself before a weak, pallid, emaciated, industrious constituency; and if you really wish well to your fellow men, and however both your political and social cause may be damaged by my advocacy, do you keep your minds sternly fixed upon these two great principles, by which alone the condition of your order can be improved, the whole people made happy, England at peace through contentment, and the arbitress of the world through the power of a united people—peace, because contented; happy, because faithfully represented; legal, because equally protected; and brave, because equally interested in the preservation of property; and those two principles are—the equitable distribution of the LAND, and its equitable representation by the PEOPLE'S CHARTER. The Charter as the means, and the Land as the end; for, rely upon it, that artificial humbugs will always convert an artificial system to their own benefit; while the fair development of man's natural resources would result in national, instead of class profit, which can only be achieved through NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Your faithful Friend and Representative,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

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TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends, —
If ever there was an eventful period in England's history it is now. She was formerly the empress of the world, she is now the footstool of despots. Far be it from me, who have been the butt of slander myself, to offer an ungenerous comment upon those whose acts may be as faithfully represented and as blackly painted as my own. I am not going to offer any opinion as to the truth or falsehood of GEORGE, the Hungarian General, having surrendered himself and his Hungarian soldiers to the "Northern Star." The Press tells you that he has done so unconditionally, and that his reward is to be the commission of General in the Russian army. No matter what the condition upon which he surrendered may be, it must result in a confederation between Russia, Austria, a great portion of the German States and France, for the overthrow of democratic and republican principles, in the hope of once more establishing the league of despots against the league of people. Both Austria and Russia dread the power of republican France, and France not only rejoices in, but aided in, the overthrow of the Italian republic.

The SPECIAL CONSTABLE is about to be wedded to the relative of a LEGITIMATE MONARCH, and the terms upon which that marriage ceremony will be performed will be, the restoration of monarchy in France, and the proclamation of NAPOLEON the Second, as Emperor. Every act of his, in connexion or in correspondence with foreign potentates, as well as his violation of the Constitution which he was bound to maintain, establishes this belief in my mind, and must lead to the same conviction in yours. I did not wait for recent events to convince me of the result; I published my opinions—perhaps presumptuously, when he was elected President. I published the Land Scheme, which he propounded when as a fugitive he was catering for the support of the agricultural mind of France, and I stated that, as the head of a nation, he carried his principles into practice, he would be one of the first rulers in the world. But mark, that he has laid great stress upon the great truth that there is a difference between men seeking power, and men exercising power. Power is recruited under the cry of "PEACE, RETRENCHMENT, AND REFORM;" "CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY;" "HIGH WAGES, CHEAP BREAD, AND PLENTY TO DO." They are fascinating cries, but those on whose behalf the cry is raised, find themselves lamentably disappointed, when it has achieved power for those who promised to carry it out. Then the first object of the possessors of power is to crush the voice of those who created it. They are aware of the strength it must have possessed to create it, and they dread lest they may destroy it. So it was during the Reform agitation with the MELBOURNE administration, when TOM YOUNG, of the Home-office, was the recruiting sergeant of the Government, and the result was, the suppression of Trades Unions, and the transportation of the Dorchester labourers, when power was transferred from Tory to Whig. And now, the great opposition that you have to apprehend and to dread, is the disunion of your own party. Those continental—gay, European—revolutions that have so long convulsed the world, will now cause a change that you are little prepared for. As I have frequently told you, English rule and Government has for centuries been managed by foreign, rather than by domestic, policy. England, during the times of war—when she had a monopoly of the trade of the world, when she commanded the ports of the world, and when the shedding of human blood abroad constituted her MARKET NOTE—preserved domestic peace by domestic contentment, and levied taxes by the standard of domestic fear. The cry of "KEEP DONEY OUT," frightened the squires out of their wits; they cheerfully submitted to any amount of taxation to save their land from the foreign invader; while the poor who were employed—and most of them were not employed by individual masters, were provided with materials at home, instead of being consigned to the tender mercies of a POOR-LAW BASTILE.

Now the landlords are paying for their loyalty, and the people are paying for their ignorance. But, thank God, a change has come over the spirit of the dream of both serf and lord; the serf has gained wisdom from experience, and the lord has discovered that he is now paying a perpetual and enormous tax for his then enthusiastic loyalty.

Working men! "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Thirty-four years ago, THE NAPOLEON—not the SPECIAL CONSTABLE—told you that in fifty years Europe would be a Republic or Cossack. And can a man, with common understanding, doubt that the chains of Turkey and of Poland, will now be more closely rivetted; and that the NORTHERN BEAST will seek vengeance for the English sympathy expressed for the Poles and Hungarians? And can any man of common sense entertain the shadow of a doubt, that the sterling mind and action of JOHN BULL is the only force that the English Government can oppose to that fratricidal despotism monarchs which is now about to take place? While the attempt to uphold the present evil system of Government, would so paralyse the state as to make her an easy prey to her invaders.

Well, then, as this country has ever been governed by foreign policy, let our rulers glean wisdom from what is passing around them. Let them unite, and wield the English labour-mind by doing justice to the labourer, and then they may defy the world in arms. I have shown you that the "Russian Bear" entertains strong feelings of prejudice and hostility against England, while you may rest assured that the French people never have forgotten—and never will forget—Waterloo—the murder of Marshal Ney—and the cruel tyranny practised on their EMERON under the English jailer, Sir HUDSON LOWE.

Well, then, Englishmen, as the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war, let the English people develop their power and their resolution, and show to the league of Kings that the English people are resolved to be no longer slaves. It is what the "Times" may call "a contemptible farce," to read such an appeal from Lords and Members of Parliament to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, upon behalf of the Hungarians, which I extract from the "Times" of Thursday. Here it is:—
HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The following memorial, drawn up by Lord Fitzwilliam, was in course of signature when the late disastrous intelligence arrived from Hungary; it would probably otherwise—in addition to the names of those with whom it originated—have been appended to the signatures of many other Peers and Members of Parliament:—
"To the Lord John Russell, First Commissioner of the Treasury; and the Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"The undersigned (being Peers or Members of the House of Commons) desire to express to your lordships, and through your lordships to the rest of her Majesty's confidential servants, the deep interest which they take in the contest which is now carried on between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of Austria. It is their anxious wish to see this contest speedily terminated, in the manner which they conceive most conducive to the interests of the Austrian empire, viz., by the recognition of the just demands of Hungary, the most important of the hereditary dominions of the house of Hapsburg."

The undersigned are of opinion, that it is both the interest and the duty of England to contribute, by every legitimate means, to the tranquillity of Hungary. They are of opinion, however, that this object, so desirable, cannot be obtained, so as to ensure its permanence, unless the terms upon which its accomplished, be consistent with the ancient laws and constitution of the country.

While so many of the nations of Europe have engaged in revolutionary movements, and have embarked in schemes of doubtful policy, and of still more doubtful success, it is surprising to the undersigned to be able to assure your lordships, that the Hungarians demand nothing but the recognition of ancient rights, and the stability and integrity of their ancient constitution, and your lordships cannot be unknown, that that constitution bears a striking resemblance to that of our own country. King, Lords, and Commons are as vital parts of the Kingdom as of the British Constitution. So far, therefore, from the undersigned being animated by a revolutionary spirit, or being actuated by principles inconsistent with regular government, and with the established order of things, they beg to assure your lordships, that it is with the view of maintaining regular government, and of perpetuating institutions which, though occasionally modified, have had an unbroken series of existence since the foundation of the Hungarian monarchy, that they venture to invoke the interference of the British Government.

"They have witnessed with great alarm the application of the Austrian government for the assistance of Russia. They conceive that this assistance will not be granted upon terms consistent with the integrity of the existing dominions of the house of Austria. Their anxiety, however, is not for the aggrandisement of your lordships, but for the maintenance upon the present boundary between the two empires. They apprehend that a powerful intervention on the part of Russia, a state in which the existence of a constitution is not acknowledged, cannot be effected without danger to the free institutions of the country in which it is invited to interfere. They conceive that the undersigned conceive that the essential character of Russia's intervention must be to disregard rights which the spirit of the government of that empire does not recognise; and that, if effectual, the intervention must lead to the subversion of the ancient constitution of Hungary, must destroy her prosperity, and endanger the security of states in whose welfare and independence England is deeply interested."

"It is to avoid this fatal result that the undersigned feel impelled to intreat her Majesty's government to use such means as shall seem to them the most effectual for producing a reconciliation between the Emperor of Austria and the people of Hungary, on the basis of those rights which the Hungarians have never ceased to demand, and the firmest attachment to which has hitherto been found not only to be compatible with, but to promote, the most fervent loyalty to the house of Hapsburg, and has enabled them to render such services in the hour of danger as could never have emanated from the spirit of a subdued or servile people."

(Signed)—Fitzwilliam, Northampton, Zetland, Beaumont, Kinnaird, Nugent, R. M. Milnes, F. Murray, A. Smith, H. Salway, B. M. Wilcox, W. Finney, J. Townsend.

Now, then, here is the recognition of the memorialists of the right of the Hungarians to all the privileges of their Constitution, while, with the exception of the brave and philanthropic LORD NUGENT—every man who has attached his name to the above memorial, both in the Lords and Commons, nightly violates the English Constitution, and refuses to the English people those rights and privileges which the English Constitution guarantees. Well, does not this prove to you the difference between men seeking power and men exercising power; and does it not prove to you that mock philanthropists can express their sympathy in such a way wherein they have no possible interest, while they withhold that sympathy where they have an interest, and may exercise a powerful influence?

My fond aspiration was, that the brave Hungarians might erect a pyramid of Cossacks, and cap it with the Czar; while I felt somewhat nettled, as an Irishman, that not a single word of English sympathy was expressed in public meetings for nearly a million of Irishmen who were starved to death in a fertile land, within three years. The pious forget the difference between the soldier who falls in battle, and the man who is stricken down by famine; they forget the Bible, which tells them that

"They who die by the sword are better than they who perish from hunger, for their bodies pine away stricken through for want of the fruits of the field."

You, Labourers, are aware that I cannot address you every day; and therefore I am obliged to make my appeals rather discursive, all being bearing upon the question of Labour. You are aware that I have, over and over again, shown you Irish difficulties and Ireland's capabilities. I have shown you that there is capability of soil, and ability to cultivate it, and that gratitude would be the repayment of those who developed the principle; while I have shown you, also, that the want of such practice has been the cause of your Labour market being glutted; while I have proved to the English manufacturers that Ireland, if fairly governed, would constitute one of their best markets. Well, now read the following from the "Morning Chronicle" of Wednesday last:—

"There are in the midst of the wilderness of the West and its suffering and neglected population, several English settlers, some actuated by legitimate enterprise, others by the purest benevolence. Amongst the latter is an English merchant, Mr. Ellis, a member of the Society of Friends I believe, who, after securing a competence in trade, determined to make his home in the west of Ireland, and assist the peasantry by his experience in agriculture and the benefits of his personal outlay and example as a farmer on a large scale. Mr. Ellis has in cultivation a farm of fifteen hundred acres, and the result of his residence and intimate acquaintance with the peasantry, is the conviction on his mind that the people as well as the soil have been most sadly neglected, and that there is no better field for the exertions of the capitalist or the philanthropist. Mr. Ellis has an extensive farm, and he requires no police for the protection of his property, even in the midst of severe privation amongst the peasantry."

Now, bear in mind that this is a picture of what may be done in the WESTERN WILDERNESS—the wilds of Connaught—and see the result produced by this excellent gentleman; and never lose sight of the fulfilment of one of the DEVIL'S PROPHECIES, for how often have I told you that, under a well-regulated system, you would not require a single soldier or a single policeman in Ireland, or in England either; nor would that enmity, consequent upon Irish paupers reducing English wages, exist.

I have told you, in the commencement, that you are your own greatest enemies; and my strongest desire is to destroy that enmity, by proving to all that the working classes have the strongest interest in union, and that nothing but union can or will relieve their order from the oppression and injustice of the privileged classes. We have a great many lip-philanthropists—cowards who would sacrifice their lives for the cause; and, however

distasteful it may be, I will illustrate the present mind of Labour, as it regards self-interest. I will presume that there are twenty of a trade, in a town or village—all professing the principles of Chartism; and I will suppose that there are Whig, Tory, and Chartist employers. The Chartist employer comes to the twenty workmen on Friday evening, and says:—"I will give you 100L. to complete such an order, and I will give 20L. towards the relief of the Chartist victims, and I will give you till Monday to decide." The Whig employer comes on Saturday, and offers 110L. for the same order. When he is gone, the Tory employer comes and offers 120L. Now, I am not going to make an observation; but, answer yourselves, which of the orders would the twenty Chartists accept? Well, if they accepted the Tory order, I should not blame them, but I should blame the system, and I would destroy the vice by destroying the system—by giving to every man the full benefit and full value of his own labour, and not allowing different profit-mongers to be able to offer 100L. or 200L.—the one more than the other—while the highest bidder would still make a profit upon the highest price.

The twenty Chartists, if they did accept the Tory bid, would say: "A man, or twenty men, cannot do a nation's work, and we have no right to be expected to do more than others professing our principles," while, by the Chartists' principle, as regards the support of their cause, the maxim is: "What's every one's work is nobody's work." Now, working men, that is a definition not of your character or of your feelings, but of the system which establishes the character and develops the feelings.

Have you thought of this one "GREAT FACT"—upon the fact that the QUEEN and the Royal family, noble placemen, and pensioners, and a great portion of the aristocracy, live upon drunkenness, debauchery, prostitution, immorality, and dissipation of the most revolting nature? and are you aware that if your order abandoned those vices for three months, that the power of Government and the defiance of foreign despots would be placed in your hands. Here, again, we have the maxim, that "What's every man's business is nobody's business," but when a large majority discovers the fact, that by their dissipation and immorality a small minority governs them, they will see the error of their ways.

Working men, I have now given you my opinion as to the probable result of foreign revolutions, and I have told you, times out of mind, that the working classes have always been the greatest sufferers from physical revolution, which merely transfers power from the hands of one party to those of another; the first object of the conquering party being to destroy the force that created its power; while the effect of a moral revolution is a transfer of power from the weak, the idle, and the impotent, to the strong-minded, the industrious, and the intellectual. You are now the best instructed people in Europe, as regards politics, and their application to the profitable development of the national resources to national instead of to class purposes; and if by apathy, by treachery, or folly, that opportunity should be snatched from you, blame yourselves, and not

Your faithful and uncompromising Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

I really receive so many letters from parties wishing to withdraw the money that they have invested in the Land Company, and all requiring an immediate answer by return of post, that it would be impossible for me or any other man to comply with the numerous applications, while I give the following as my general answer to all; it is this:—
In November, when term commences, if the Queen's Bench refuses to legalise the Land Company, I will apply to Parliament for a specific Act of Parliament to legalise it according to the recommendation of the Committee, or for power to wind it up. Should that be refused, then the dissatisfied members will receive their money from the Directors, not in the proportion that Mr. GUNNIS received his, which was £2 9s. 9d. for £3 6s., but will receive 20s. for every pound they have paid. Again I state, that for Mr. MONMOUTH had not admitted my handwriting to GUNNIS's scrip at Northampton, he would not have got a fraction; whereas my writing is not upon one single certificate that has been issued.

I rejoice to say that I have only been threatened with two other actions out of the vast number of poor people whose money I would be most happy to repay out of my own funds, were they not already exhausted in the Land Company; and, as I have often told the subscribers, if I could divide a house, or a four-acre allotment into £5 4s., £3 15s., or £2 10s., I would be most happy to pay all off; but I do trust that the dissatisfied will no longer allow themselves to be the dupes and the tools of my enemies.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

PURCHASE OF THE MATHON ESTATE.

Within the present month, the purchase of the Mathon Estate must be concluded. I have now received somewhat over 1,000L. representing 5,500L. when paid in full; and I do trust that this valley of England will not be allowed to pass out of the hands of the working classes. I, as you are aware, have not the slightest interest in it, beyond trouble and the welfare of the purchasers. I wish to show what may be made by purchasing land in the wholesale, and selling it at the wholesale price in the retail market; the question of the Land when cultivated in small allotments, being the question which will shortly occupy the mind of Europe; while all should understand that I still continue to receive offers of 16L. a year, with a year's rent in advance, for land at Mathon that will cost 120L. therefore, there is no such security to those who require interest for their money, and no such impetus to industry.

If a sufficient amount does not come in to complete the purchase, every man who has deposited his money to purchase any portion, shall receive 20s. for every pound he has paid, and the benefit that this new purchase would confer upon me, will be the loss of 500L. that I paid as a deposit—the mode in which I juggle my dupes, or, rather, the mode in which I am juggled in my own confidence.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries of the United States is about 1,204,000, distributed among 182 libraries. Forty-three of these libraries contain over 10,000 volumes each; nine over 20,000 each, and only two over 50,000. The library of Harvard University, the largest on the other side of the Atlantic, contains, together with the libraries of the law and divinity schools, upwards of 70,000 volumes.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE CHARTIST CONVENTION AND ASSEMBLY, WHO MET AT THE HALL, JOHN-STREET, TOTENHAM-COURT ROAD; AND TO ALL WHO DARE CALL THEMSELVES CHARTISTS, AND WHO REALLY ARE SUCH.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS,
Nothing but the most urgent necessity—nothing but that which drags our honour as a party, and our good intentions as humane beings, into question, would induce me to address you at this time; but I, who was one among you, and who feel as strongly as ever the necessity to hold on, and to assist by every means in our power the cause of struggling labour—the cause of right against might—am called upon to remind you, that the Printer who gave publicity to our cause should be, and I trust will be, paid; and, considering that it would amount to but a trifle for each locality, I feel that it is only necessary to apprise our friends of the fact, in order that arrangements may be made for the bill to be speedily paid.

My Friends, let the enemies of the working millions say what they please, but we will not merit their censure; no, my Brothers and Sisters, they have succeeded, by the vilest means, to cast odium on our cause; but they never ought to have the power to say that the Chartists—as a body—are too dishonest to pay their just debts—to pay the Printer for giving publicity to their proceedings. No, no; I cannot think that. Mr. McGOWAN has sent to me, as being one of your members, a bill for Printing; it is as follows:—
Amount due from National Convention, £29 9 3
National Assembly, £22 7 4
Ditto

I hope my friends will do their best in their several localities, and then we shall soon wipe off this disgrace to our still good cause. I am,
Brothers and Sisters, respectfully yours,
H. CHILDS.

15, Princes-street, Fitzroy-square.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

FRIENDS,—It is our duty to call your attention to a matter deeply affecting the character of each of us, and to which we are bound, by every sense of honour and justice to make an immediate and suitable acknowledgment. You are all well aware, during the sittings of the National Convention, and National Assembly, several addresses and other documents were prepared and ordered to be printed by these two bodies, and Mr. McGOWAN, the gentleman to whom they were sent, printed them all without hesitation or reserve, thereby rendering an immense service to our cause, and also risking the legal responsibilities of each of us, in the place of Mr. McGOWAN, was in no wise connected with the movement, but as a printer, relying upon the integrity of the Convention and Assembly, he executed their commands, and to their entire satisfaction. The exchequer of both these bodies was low, and, consequently, the debts contracted with Mr. McGOWAN, amounting for the Convention, to £20 3s. 3d., and for the Assembly, to £22 7s. 4d., were mislaid. These debts were contracted by the representatives in the name of their several constituencies, and the constituencies are bound to provide the means for their discharge.

After the most exemplary patience and forbearance, Mr. McGOWAN is now requiring the settlement of his accounts, and therefore we earnestly call upon all those concerned, to transmit to us, each one his share of the above liabilities.

To the members of the Convention and Assembly, especially, we address ourselves upon the question, as they are not only morally but legally responsible for the transactions of the bodies to which they belonged. We feel assured, however, that the auditor will not be put to the disagreeable trouble of law proceedings for the recovery of his rightful dues from the representatives of the Chartist body, and that no such stain as that of defrauding an honourable creditor, by neglecting to satisfy his legitimate demand, will be allowed to rest upon the ill-used escutcheon of the British democracy.

We have to request that these remarks will be read at the several meetings of the Chartist body throughout the country, and that where organisations do not exist, that the Chartists will individually send their subscriptions towards defraying the bill of their own printer.

Many thanks to our signers, however small, in postage stamps, to this office, and the whole of the receipts will be duly acknowledged in the Northern Star. Let no one be deterred from sending because his note may be small. The honour of all is at stake, and nothing is more true than the good old Scottish maxim "Every little makes a mickle."

THOMAS CLARK, and WILLIAM DIXON, 144, High Holborn, August 30th, 1849.

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

HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIR,—It was with no ordinary feeling that I lately observed in the papers your determination to quit the arena of public life. When I take a retrospect of your life for the last ten or twelve years, and consider the great exertions and pecuniary sacrifices you have made, and also the many social and domestic duties, all to enlighten and moderate the working classes, and what has been your recompense? You have been calumniated and abused for all your pains. Really I wonder not at your resolution to leave them to their impotence. Surely such contrivance of action on the part of those who were trying to benefit must be capable of explanation. Such ingratitude must be the result of the most gross ignorance, or of a complete difference of opinion regarding the means you propose to better them. I have as good an opinion of the working classes in this country as you apparently have, and I cannot help thinking that "Truth" must be in the majority of their minds; "that no form of government whatever, in a competitive system of society, will ever meliorate the condition of those that produce it." This truth has lately been demonstrated in France, but, indeed, it can easily be demonstrated by the history of all nations of which we have a record. Unfortunately for mankind "competition" has been the result of "civilisation," with very few exceptions, and it is an undisputed fact, that in countries the most enlightened the greatest disparity of classes is apparent; our own country, for instance, shows to the world affluence the most gorgeous and poverty the most miserable.

Your plan of small farms was admirable for the melioration of the producing millions of this country; it was a step in the right direction. Unfortunately, the task was hopeless, for the mind of the old beaten path of "Competency," and sure I am, that no man in the British dominions is better or as well qualified as yourself to do this, if ordinary success had attended your great labours. But not only to bestow your valuable time and your money, but to sacrifice your great talents, for the one object of bettering those the best I saw in my journey from here, and get nothing but abuse in return, more than human nature can bear, so it is not to be wondered at your resolving to leave them. However, you have the approval of your own mind, and, as assured, also of every enlightened mind that has observed your life for the last twelve years. Few, indeed, would have borne so much and so longer, you have done, yet all who wish well to humanity will deeply deplore the day your resolution is carried into effect.

Your character has been eminently a "preursor," and you have nobly done your duty, and it is sincerely hoped by the writer that you will not relinquish the field of politics till "you have seen of the travail of your mind and been satisfied."

Yours, with all respect,
H. MAXWELL.

Glasgow, Aug. 27.

A VISIT TO CHARTERVILLE.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
On Saturday, the 10th of August, I paid a second visit to my brother, and I was surprised with the improvement on the estate. I think great credit is due to the allottees for their perseverance; the crops are most promising, the wheat in particular; the carrots are the best I saw in my journey from the Westons-under-Edge, a distance of forty-five miles; the mangels and potatoes are also looking well; I found my brother in the best of spirits and very

thankful he is one of Mr. O'Connor's dupes. I visited Mr. Willis's allotment, and found him and his wife full of hope; he has a fine crop of wheat. Mr. Bathway's is very promising; he has a good agricultural wife. I should like the Leeds Mercury man to go there and see the gravelly land that will not produce seed and labour, and then, I think, he would blush for shame to think of the Directors will give them (the allottees) time to get their crops out, and not compel them to sell at a sacrifice, it will be all right, as, I think, all wish to pay the demands of the Company. Go on, noble Sir, and heed not the grumblers. I am glad to say there are not many in this locality—there are a few selfish slaves. I am, yours, &c.,
A paid-up Shareholder of the first section,
W. BENNETT.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR,—As we may confidently rely upon a change in the government of our country, and a shorter space of time than present appearances would lead some to expect, it is desirable that all Democrats should endeavour to be prepared with just principles of social and political economy, in order to supply the place of that mass of fraud, of device, of trickery, and of lies, which now, unhappily, passes for political wisdom.

I have observed with pain, that there are some professed Democrats who have a hankering for some wonderfully improved sort of paper money. They have seen bankers acquire wealth and obtain large possessions, and, as a matter of course, they have seen the laws made to favour such men; they are, therefore, desirous that the privilege of money-making should be extended to the numerous classes, in order that they also may have a share in such a profitable business—may become bankers, and obtain wealth.

Now, Mr. Editor, either these men are very much mistaken, or I am: that which they teach to be a good, I believe to be an evil; that which they appear to think capable of being made a blessing, is, in my opinion, a curse in every possible shape. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that a corner of the Northern Star might be usefully appropriated in endeavouring to come at the truth respecting this important subject, and especially as I am fully certain that it is to this system alone (with its necessary concomitants, "free-moneying" and "free-banking"), that the "reactions" now taking place on the continent of Europe are fairly to be ascribed.

It is quite true that bankers make money, but how do they make it? Where does it come from? As we know that they produce nothing, either mentally or physically, calculated to benefit mankind, all their wealth must come from the labour of others, who are so completely robbed by the process, as if the parties had broken into their houses and stolen the victuals from the cupboard.

If ever the laissez-faire principle was of any use, it is with respect to the principle of currency—the best thing is to let it alone. The only thing desirable for all honest men is that it should be as free as possible from fluctuation; and whatever has a tendency to cause such fluctuations, either by increasing or decreasing the quantity, is sure to produce mischief. Mr. Goldsmith goes to California, and comes home with a million of sovereigns; he purchases estates, builds houses, sets up gilt carriages, keeps hunters and hounds, and hires a whole regiment of hunkies, fiddlers, and toadies. Now some will be ready to exclaim, "What a good thing this is to the country! See what a number of hands are set to work, and what a quantity of money is put into circulation. How thankful we ought to be to Goldsmith for going to California, and bringing us home so much wealth." Simpletons! Every shilling of the money which Goldsmith expends, is just as completely taken from the pockets of the people, as if instead of going to California, he had stood in the place and laid a tax upon the rest of the community for the amount. There is nothing more certain, than that every increase in the quantity of money causes a corresponding decrease in the value. Now supposing the quantity to have been twenty millions before, Goldsmith's additional million will have caused an increase of value, or, stand in the place of the chasing power of every sovereign will have been reduced to nineteen shillings, and of course every holder of a sovereign will have been defrauded out of a shilling—will in fact, and indeed, have had to contribute for the whole of Goldsmith's additional wealth. How can it be otherwise? How can an increase of that which is a mere conventional representation of wealth, or, stand in the place of the thing represented? That it does so, in the case of bankers and gold-hunters, is unhappily too true, but all that is got in such a way is got at the expense of others.

I will now conclude these introductory observations with the following three propositions, for the truth of which I am not responsible.

First.—If all the other institutions of a community were as they ought to be, the quantity of the circulating medium, or money, of the community is not of the slightest moment.

Second.—That no gain can be made by banknote-makers, money-mongers, gold-hunters, or swindlers, without producing an equal amount of loss to other parties.

Third.—That of all the evils inflicted upon the honest and industrious man, those evils inflicted by banknote-makers have been, and now are, the greatest.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD BLOOM.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR,—For your kindness in inserting my former communications relating to the unfortunate affair of the "Royal Etchings," and to the order obtained by the Prince Consort for me to pay, not only the costs of my own case, but also the costs of the case (since taxed, amounting to upwards of £120.) which his Royal Highness had wholly obtained in the case of Mr. Stirling, and according to which I was even made a party to the suit, I beg to return you my most grateful acknowledgments.

Notwithstanding I am a "pauper," (admitted by the Master of the Rolls, in the case of the Duke of Devonshire, to a "pauper's privileges.") I was apprehended yesterday afternoon, "by virtue of the Queen's writ," directed to the High Sheriff of Berks, for a "contempt" which is alleged I have committed against her Majesty, for not paying the sum of £181 1s. 8d. costs, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and I am now incarcerated in "the common gaol" at the County of Berks at Reading. "At the suit of His Royal Highness, and where I shall be compelled to remain, away from my wife and young family, until I purge myself of the said 'contempt.'" This, however, is only to be effected by my paying to the Prince Consort £181 1s. 8d., an utter impossibility for me to accomplish, as the sum of £181 1s. 8d. is the cost of the case, the suit of the Queen's writ, and, I may say, oppressive proceedings, were commenced against the "Court of Chancery, I have been compelled to pawn the very blankets from off our beds, and the clothes from our backs (as Mr. Radnor, the pawnbroker of Windsor, can testify) in order to enable me to meet some only of the enormous expenses to which I have been subjected by the conduct of my Majesty, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. This is no "joke" to excite comm

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, AUGUST 18.—The papers say little about the great event of the day. The "Presse" states that there has been brought to a termination by the Austrian government rather than generalship. "Lloyd" writes that on the 11th, at Neudorf, the Hungarians held an assembly of the Diet, in which General Gyulai, on the proposal of Kossuth, was appointed dictator. Both "Lloyd" and the "Wanderer" report from good sources, that Kossuth, after having resigned the head place in the government to General Gyulai, on the 11th, fled to Belgrade, accompanied by Beny, on the 12th. The "Wanderer" adds that General Gyulai, having submitted on the 13th, sent commands to the garrisons of Peterwardein and Komorn to follow his example and lay down their arms. Arad had already surrendered. Another report describes the Hungarian government as having retreated to Orsova, and mentions a proclamation of Kossuth declaring this. The Schutt seems to be the place where warlike Magyarism is most active at present. Here the troops of Klapha seem still to hold the same threatening front towards Presburg. Neutra has been abandoned by the Magyars.

The transportation of the Ban's troops across the Danube was effected on the 1st. On the night of the 7th, the corps sustained some loss before the lines of Poros, within which there were 4,000 Magyars. On the following day these were abandoned and occupied by the Austrians. Pannos was evacuated without resistance. The unfortunate Major Leyser, burgomaster of Pannos, whose daughter had proved such an object of attraction to the captain of the Deutschbater regiment, whom Jellachich ordered to be put in irons after his defeat at Hegyes, on a charge of treason, was shot by sentence of court-martial.

Bem, in his last battle, got a heavy fall, and hurt his shoulder. His watch, which he left in the jungle under Temesvar, is now in the hands of General Haynau. A considerable magazine of arms was found at Lipca.

If Temesvar had not been relieved by Haynau shortly, disease would not have left a man there alive. On the day of the Austrian commander's arrival, 120 men of the garrison died.

The re-occupation of Raab by the Hungarians has been already officially announced in the "Wiener Zeitung" as follows:—
"Raab was occupied by the Austrian troops on the 15th. The burned bridge at Abia was replaced, and a squadron of Hussars, left behind in the city, was expelled by a division of imperial cuirassiers. All preparations were made for a general assault, but the enemy retired, without accepting battle, to Komorn."

It does not appear, however, that a regular direct communication has been yet re-established with Pesth. The Magyars still maintain their ground in the Schutt, and their outposts are in Bus. Decebal Schmitt was in Presburg on the 16th, and the batteries sent suddenly into the Schutt defied before him. These troops, however, were presently countermanded and sent to Raab.

A Berlin correspondent writes, on the 21st ult.,—
"Local politics have lost their interest in the presence of the last Hungarian events. We have received here from Russia and Warsaw fragmentary intelligence concerning the last movements of Georgey, which may be woven into the following concealed narrative."

Georgey was, on the 2nd ult., in the neighbourhood of the confluence of the Terna with the Theiss. As we see from Kossuth's letters, he had orders to join the army on the Theiss and Maros. Paskiewich, however, having occupied Debreczin on the 2nd ult., Georgey had no other road left but that of Nyiregyhaza and Nagy Karoly; and it is possible he would form a junction with Bem at the foot of the mountains of Transylvania. In the meantime Nagy Sandor, whose mission it was to keep Paskiewich in check so as to facilitate Georgey's passage southward, was attacked by the Russian corps under Rudiger and that under Caprianow, together with detachments commanded by Generals Beulow and Gillschmidt, and beaten in a bloody battle, the details of which have just appeared in a Russian bulletin. Georgey had in the meantime passed, with forced marches, to the east of Debreczin, from which he was only thirty-five versts distant the day after the battle. So far, the Russian bulletins.

The "Kurier Warsawski" helps us to a step or two more in this strange journey. When the Hungarian leader neared the mountainous basis of Transylvania he learned the fate of Bem; who, after his encounter with Luder and Szecheny, had turned towards Hermannstadt, and received before Hermannstadt and in the streets of that city a severe defeat on the 5th ult., at the hands of the Russian General Isakoff, and was then, by reinforcements despatched long before Kossuth, enabled to reach the Maros, which he crossed at St. Irvy, and from thence reached Klausenburg, from which place he made his way to Arad. But on the 6th ult. was overtaken at Grossschwarz by Luder, and defeated in a bloody engagement, which lasted twelve hours. His troops being pursued, dispersed among the mountains. Georgey, followed on his right flank still by Rudiger, left Grosswardein, as he had done Debreczin, to the right, and so came to Vilagos on the 13th.

A letter from Vienna, dated August 21st, states that notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities in Hungary, after the news of Georgey's surrender, a fresh regiment of infantry left Warsaw to join the army of Paskiewich. This commencement of the general opinion expressed by persons in Warsaw, who have good opportunities of information, that the most iron coercion is mediated towards the Hungarians, and that Hungary will be reduced to the abject state of servitude in which Poland lies prostrate. I met lately with a young Polish squire, or count as he was titled, who was on the point of returning to his estate. A friend asked him if there was much gone on his property. His answer was striking: "Come, gone, but no guns; I am not allowed to keep a gun; we are taken up by robbers and all sorts of terms. I consider the whole of a whole kingdom not allowed to shoot over their estates—not allowed to keep a gun! The Hungarians are now on the point of being trampled upon by the same chameleon tyranny; and the noble Magyars will be crushed into serfs. The whole nation will be disgraced; and the iron police network of the Czar will be nailed down over one of the finest countries in the world, and one which has proved itself the most deserving of the blessings of freedom. A great free nation has been extinguished; a charter of 600 years has been torn; and the destructive inundation of Russian power creeps like the lava from a volcano through the Carpathians into the rich basin of that virgin land, burning and burying all before it, until it settles down into a cold, stony, sterile tyranny, which will take ages to decompose into a soil fit for the growth of free freedom and prosperity."

The "Ost-deutsche Post," contains two documents of importance, if authentic. One is a proclamation of Kossuth laying down his office of governor, and the other an address of Georgey to the Hungarian nation. Although the date is wanting to both no internal evidence militates against their genuineness.

KOSSUTH TO THE NATION.

After the unfortunate battles, with which God in these last days has afflicted this people, we have no longer any hope of being able to continue our struggle of self-defence against the great might of the united Austrians and Russians, so as to achieve a successful result. Under such circumstances, the salvation of the nation and the security of its future can only be expected from the general who stands at the head of the army, and according to the clearest conviction of my mind, the continuance of the present government in office, would not only be useless to the nation, but even harmful. I therefore make known to the Hungarian people, that inspired with that pure feeling of patriotism, which has guided my every step, and devoted my whole existence to the fatherland, for myself, and in the name of the whole ministry, I retire from the government, and I invest with the supreme civil and military power, General Arthur Gorgey, for as long as the nation, according to its right, dispose not otherwise. I expect from him, and make him, therefore, before God, the nation, and history, responsible, that he exercise this power according to his best strength for the saving of the national and political independence of our poor country and its future preservation. May he love his fatherland with the same disinterested affection that I do, and may he be more fortunate than I have been in founding the prosperity of the nation. I can serve the fatherland no longer usefully by action. If my death could do the country good, I would lay down my life for it with joy. The God of justice and grace be with the nation.—LOUIS KOSSUTH, governor of Hungary, and an immensely strong artillery, and

SEBASTIAN BUKOVICH, minister of justice; LADISLAUS CSANGI, minister of public works; MICHAEL HORWATH, minister of worship, GEORGEY TO THE NATION.

Citizens.—The provisional government exists no more. The governor and ministers have voluntarily retired from office. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to establish a military dictatorship, which, together with the chief civil power, provisionally assume. Citizens.—Whatever can be done for the country, under these adverse circumstances, I will do, either in war or in the way of peace, as need shall require; in all cases, however, I will do so, that the sacrifices which have been borne may be mitigated, and that persecutions, cruelties, and murders, may cease. Citizens.—The state of things is extraordinary, the laws of the fatherland are in such a situation of calculation beforehand is not possible. My only advice and wish is that you should retire quietly to your habitations; and that you should not mix yourselves up with resistance and battles, even when the enemy is in possession of your town; for you can, according to the greatest probability, only attain security for your persons and property by remaining quiet in your homes, and attending to your civil occupations. Citizens! Whatever fate God, in his inscrutable decrees, destined for us, we will resign ourselves with mainly resolution to bear, upheld by the inspiring consciousness that the true right can never, through all eternity, be lost. Citizens! God with us.—ARTHUR GORGEY.

KOSSUTH'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH BEM.

The following letters, found in the travelling canteen of Bem, which was captured at the battle of Schasburg, and written by Kossuth to the commander of the army in Transylvania, have been given to the world in the "Oesterreichische Correspondenz." They appear to be only a small fraction of the documents which fell into the hands of the Austrians on that occasion, but they are replete with interest, and throw much light not only on the war, but upon the character of the man who has been its soul.—LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The first of these letters was written by the Governor to Bem on the day after he issued that celebrated proclamation of the 27th of June, calling upon the people to unite in a general crusade against the invaders. Georgey, after the capture of Buda, had taken command of the army in the north, and was at this moment retreating before Paskiewich through Miskolcz to Waitzen and Komorn. Kossuth contemplated this retreat without making a stand as a fatal mistake, pregnant with ruin to the Hungarian cause. He mentions particularly in his proclamation the advantages for defence presented by Erlau, and urges the landsturm to build barricades there. Anything to stay the Russians from reaching Pesth before a decisive blow could be dealt by Klapha on the army of Haynau. He therefore determined at once to abandon the defence of Transylvania, to bring Bem with his whole corps to Grosswardein, and appoint him commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army. This abandonment to Paskiewich of the whole road from the Duka to Pesth, without striking a blow, was the origin of disagreement between Kossuth and Georgey, whom the Governor had not long before appointed Minister of War. He now sent Georgey his corps, appointed Messaros Minister of War, and Danbinski commander-in-chief of the forces, Bem not being able to disengage himself from Transylvania.

In all these letters of Kossuth are stamped the qualities which distinguish the greatest men. He sees instantly the thing to be done, and sets about the doing of it with an irresistible energy of will. He works with the spirit of a man who sees at hand distinctly the event, which others can only vaguely anticipate. "To save the country this must be done; if it is not done we are lost." Such is his language. Clear of eye, strong of will, indefatigable in work, just in purpose, of a loving tender heart. Nothing about him strained; plain in speech and straight forward in dealing; with an utterance full of fervour when he harangues the multitude, full of ease and even at times humorous and playful when he writes to a friend. His style is pregnant with genius. Each transition brings a fresh mood, which clothes itself in the most apt language. He steps to make an arithmetical calculation of the impossibility of furnishing Bem with the bank notes which he asks for, with all the exactness that could be demanded from a senior optician. Then he flashes out about Bem's suspension of the constitution. Now he is fretted by the dissensions of the generals in the Banat, "when all must be as one or we are lost; but if we can only achieve the concentration of our forces, we will beat the Russian and Austrian corps, one after the other, and conquer the freedom of the world."

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LAND TO LIEUTENANT-FIELD-MARSHAL BEM.

Lieutenant-Field-Marshal.—The corps d'armee of Georgey overwhelmed has retreated without battle to Miskolcz. The generals, chiefly out of fear of being crushed and dispersed by the enemy's cavalry, 18,000 strong, will not risk an engagement; their idea is to unite with our main army, and they refuse that they thereby bring the Russian army about our ears here, and leave us no time to deal a decisive blow against the Austrians, so that we shall fall between two fires. I announce this to Lieutenant-Field-Marshal, in the firm conviction that we can only be saved by a rapid concentration of all our forces (which will then be placed under your command-in-chief). We shall have the Russians in a week at Pesth; still worse, we shall have them in the rear of our army. We will do what is possible. I await news from you most anxiously. (Signed) KOSSUTH, Governor.

Pesth, June 28, 1849.

Lieut. Field-Marshal.—Your letter, dated Klausenburg, 23rd, has just reached me. The intelligence it contains concerning the Russian invasion in Transylvania was already known to me. The death of Colonel Kis, at Cronstadt, has pained me deeply. I regret to see that the Lieut. Field-Marshal cannot come from Transylvania into the Banat. Great is the danger there too, as it is, in fact, everywhere. Now come our heaviest days. May God bless our endeavours, for truly we need it. In the Banat there is perpetual squabbling among the commanders. And yet without order, discipline and union we are lost. For the Banat is since the Lieut. Field-Marshal cannot come, we have arranged thus. There are three corps d'armee: 1. The one formerly commanded by Vesezy, now by Guyon. 2. The Bass corps of Perczel, now commanded by Toth. 3. That which you, Lieut. Field-Marshal, were to lead there in person, in compensation for the auxiliary corps sent you to Deva, commander of the corps Banffy. Head commander of all the army corps and divisions assembled in the Banat, Lieut. Gen. Vetter. Other contentions have settled; but Col. Banffy appeals to your order to serve under no one but you (on the supposition that you are coming in person) or Gen. Perczel. I have sent him the necessary instructions; but I beg that you will also have the goodness, Lieut. Field-Marshal, on your part, to inform the military commanders detached from your army that, so long as they are separated from that army, they must regard as their commanding officer the person who is so appointed by the government. In the present instance this is General Vetter, since you are prevented from coming yourself. I must sincerely and openly declare my opinion, that if we can concentrate our forces rapidly, rapidly mind, the country is saved; if not, it is lost. My heart bleeds to say it, but I do say it with the firmest conviction, that if this were done quickly I would be ready to give up my whole provinces, five-four-fifths of the whole land, to see our forces concentrated with rapidity. For so we shall beat the enemy, and the enemy beaten, the provinces are our again; but the army scattered, the nation is ruined, and the provinces avail us not a jot. Therefore it was my wish, that you come with your whole force to unite with the other corps, and ask the commander-in-chief so shall we beat our enemies in detail one after the other, and conquer the freedom of the world. If this is not practicable, then I fear that within a fortnight we shall have a catastrophe. Meanwhile, I will defend the country to the last man. I have just summoned the whole Hungarian people to arms. The order has been despatched to Grosswardein to get ready in the course of this and next week the two batteries, and to send them to you immediately, as I promised. Whether they were to be horse or foot, but I believe that I shall have a foot battery is better to-day than a horse battery in a couple of weeks, for who knows how long Grosswardein may be ours? I beg you not to forget to despatch immediately instructions to the Banat about the commander-in-chief of Lieut.-General Vetter over the troops there—it is most urgent; else all will be chaos there. And commend me to your friendly sentiments, which I highly value. (Signed) L. KOSSUTH, Governor.

General Georgey has been attacked at Raab by 50,000 men, and an immensely strong artillery, and

refused. In consequence of this the plan that he should advance against Austria and the lower army concentrated here is become impossible. Hence the resolution has been taken to have a strong garrison in Komorn, and concentrate the whole army lower down, so that the Transylvanian, the Deutsch-Banat, and the upper army together with the corps of Visecky should draw towards Szegedin, and unite with the Russian army. I have to add that the Russian army has sent a strong detachment across the Theiss at Tokay, of 8,000 men, and according to calculations of 20,000, and that these are to-day at Nyiregyhaza. The intention of this movement seems to be to occupy the country between Debrezin and Grosswardein in your rear, and cut you off from the upper army. To hinder this must be at present our main task, and for this purpose the above-mentioned concentration has been resolved by the government. It is tonight. At this moment the minister Csatvar, Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Kiss and General Aulich start to take Georgey the decisive order for the concentration of the troops on Szegedin. I may add confidentially that the seat of the government will be also removed thither.—Perseverance and hope for the victory of our just cause. (Signed) L. KOSSUTH, Governor.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LAND TO GENERAL L. F. BEM.

I hasten to inform you that the battle fought yesterday before Raab has turned out unfortunately for us; our troops were obliged to evacuate Raab. So much the more urgent is the necessity for you, L.F.M., and your brave troops, to unite with us; if this junction can be speedily effected, the country is saved.

'Buda Pesth. The Governor, KOSSUTH.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE LAND TO L. F. BEM.

Pesth, July 4, 1849.—The course of action adopted by Georgey during the last days bespeaks the intention of operating with the corps d'armee under his command upon his own bottom, and independently of the government. After the battle lost at Raab it was his opinion that the government should transfer its seat, without loss of time, once more to the other side of the Theiss, as he could not answer for their security in Pesth for twenty-four hours. Under such circumstances, as governor of the country, I conceive it to be my imperative duty timely to transfer to a place of security the movable property of the state, and particularly bank, ammunition, military clothing, arms-manufacture, &c.; but to keep the seat of the government as long as possible in Buda-Pesth. The reports upon the march of the enemy to Grosswardein appear to be not quite exact. Nevertheless, Visecky has received instructions to cross the Theiss on the 7th. Meanwhile Perczel will pass that river, with nearly 10,000 men, to-morrow. There was a bloody battle before Komorn on the 2nd. It lasted from nine in the morning till late in the evening, when the enemy, completely defeated, fled and was pursued by our troops.

In consequence of this, the government is still at Pesth, and hopes not to be obliged to decamp. Meanwhile, myself must, for a time, take up my abode in Czechel. Of the main army 20,000 men abide as garrison in Komorn, and while these keep the enemy busy, the remainder will withdraw against the Russians, and in connexion with the army of the Bass-Banat, hold as base of the next operations of the war the line of the Theiss and Maros. General Kmeti goes from Sintheissenstadt to Pass, crosses the Danube with the help of a boat-bridge which has been floated down thither from this, and puts himself in communication with the army of the Bass-Banat, in order to strike a decisive blow at Jellachich, and raise the siege of Peterwardein. Arad is already ours, and that Temesvar follow soon, should be our united aim. Visecky and Deszffy have had agents for procuring intelligence. They never knew where the enemy is. The last report is that he crossed the Theiss at Polgar. If this be confirmed, we will fall upon his flank with 18,000 men. This is a compressed sketch of our operations. Let me know, L.F.M., what is going forward in Transylvania, and what we are to expect there; and please to send me reports, if only short ones daily by the way of Deva-Ban, Miro-Tur, Szolnok, and Czechel. LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Czechel, July 8, 1849.

I hasten to inform the L. F. M. on the state of the war here. Komorn has remained occupied by 18,000 to 20,000 men, to hold in check the Austrian army, or at least a great part of it. From 20,000 to 24,000 men are on the march from Waitzen towards Hatvan. General Perczel has the chief command here over two army-corps, his own, which were newly formed of 10,000 men, and the corps of Visecky and Deszffy, 12,000 men. The first of these is to-day at Abony, and the second at Tokay. They proceed according to circumstances across the Theiss, or along it upwards, when the army moves on from Hatvan. Powerful columns of landsturm are at Nagy-Evan, Karaczag, and Paszoki. The Russians, who crossed the Theiss and marched on Debreczin, were 15,000 strong; but they have withdrawn again to join their army at Miskolcz, which consists of 15,000 more. The Austrians are marching on Buda, and yesterday their outposts were in Borosbar. The bridge between Buda and Pesth is broken down. The government is going to Szegedin. In the Bass-Banat, General Vetter commands; under him Guyon. He has been reinforced by 6,000 veteran troops under General Kmeti, and has orders to fall on Jellachich. He is, moreover, to raise the siege of Peterwardein, and take Temesvar. The commander-in-chief of the forces is General Messaros, with Dembinski at his side as general quarter-master. This is the state of things, L.F.M. I look at the future full of trustfulness, but under the condition of a smart energetic military authority being at the head. I offer to you herewith, L.F.M., the command in chief of all the Hungarian armies, and beg your speedy answer whether you accept, under what conditions, and whether you consider Transylvania sufficiently secured during your absence. I request your answer at Szegedin. L. KOSSUTH.

TO GENERAL BEM.

Szegedin, July 13, 1849. I have received your valuable despatches of the 8th and 9th of July, and I am glad to assure you that for the present Transylvania has nothing to fear from the Russian army, which is on the side of Grosswardein and Debreczin. I have set the upper corps d'armee under the command of General Perczel, and placed 12,000 new troops at his disposal. With these 24,000 troops he has marched from Czechel to Szolnok, ready, according to circumstances, to cross the Theiss, or to threaten the Russians on the right bank. At the same time we caused an immense levy of landsturm of the brave Camarans, at St. Agata, not far from Kardazag, under Colonel Kompany; and for the covering of Grosswardein we provided with two battalions of infantry, two divisions of Hussars, and eight guns, strengthened by a partial recruitment to the amount of 9,000 men, in the camp at Paszoki. The consequences of these movements were the rapid retreat of the Russians from Debreczin, and their evacuation of the whole line of the Theiss; so that the left bank of that river is completely free from the enemy, and the right bank is also in our hands. Gen. Perczel is to-day in the camp at Szolnok and Abony, with the intention of covering the right bank of the Theiss, and the space of land between the Danube and Theiss, together with Szegedin, as well as, according to circumstances, to operate on the flank and rear of the Russians, who sweep with their main force towards Hatvan, from thence to Pesth and Waitzen. The Austrian general, Rumberg, entered Buda on the 11th, with 6,000 men, but seems to have retired again. After we have destroyed the fortifications of Buda, no regard will be paid to the occupation of either of these completely untenable places. Nevertheless we would have him remain in Pesth; but, in order to do this, I should have had to bring up and concentrate the Theiss and Danube army, and thereby to evacuate regions out of which I could stamp armies with my foot after lost battles, while Pesth suffered no resources whatever. Therefore I have established it as a principle not to make the operations of the war subservient to the security of the seat of government, but to suit the seat of the government to the requisitions of the war. I know that it is better so. To-day we are at Szegedin, next week perhaps we shall be at Arad or Grosswardein, which I should prefer to any other locality. As for myself I am on the point of going from village to village to pick up volunteers, for I wish to form a new reserve of 30,000 men, and to command this reserve army in person. In a month I believe that I shall have the 30,000 men. General Vetter has begun to take the offensive towards Jellachich. The brave Guyon has beaten Jellachich, who is fled to Titel. Guyon pursues him to-day, while General Kmeti relieves Peterwardein to-day. Meanwhile, Colonel Banffy taking up by forced marches the columns in Esca-Lucasfalva and Aradazag, is speedy towards Perlas, and will try to take Titel before Jellachich can get there, although he will hardly succeed. I think, and Titel will again be a hard nut for us.—Vireno The troops and their leaders are valiant. The upper

army (that on that subject I shall have much to tell you) is still at Komorn. On the 12th it had a great battle without result, still in the entrenched camp, great loss on both sides, but the enemy's much the greater—particularly in cavalry.

The following appears to form part of an earlier letter from Kossuth to Bem:—"There is one circumstance for me, for you, and the whole country extremely affecting and painful. General Georgey wrote from Komorn on the 2nd of July: 'The battle of Raab is lost. The enemy outflanked us towards Bicske, for I cannot, in the face of 60,000 men extend my line so far from the point d'appui. The enemy will, within forty-eight hours, be in Buda. The government will do well to think of securing the stores, bank, &c.'"

According to 'Lloyd,' the surrender of Georgey was so utterly unexpected that at first it was looked on as a snare; and Rudiger demanded that the Hungarians should destroy their ammunition, which, upon Georgey's command, was immediately done. Not until then did the delivery-up of arms take place. Georgey is reported to have sent out, accompanied by General Schick, for Komorn, where he was to have a personal interview with Klapha concerning the surrender of the fortress. It is even rumored that the Hungarian general is already at Presburg, and that he will make his appearance at Vienna to-morrow. It is perceived that Klapha has declared himself resolved to hold out Komorn. Meanwhile Gulyay, the Minister of War, has appointed a term for the surrender of the garrison, beyond which they will no longer obtain the same favourable conditions.

The 'Constitutionelles Blatt aus Bohmen' offers some remarks upon Georgey's submission which are worth quoting:—

Georgey already some weeks ago gave up the cause of the insurrection for lost. This explains the frequent dissensions between himself and the Hungarian government. He was chosen in spite of these dissensions. As such he declared that the only way to save Hungary from further devastation was to make immediate submission to Austria, and entered forthwith into negotiations with Paskiewich. He required an amnesty embracing all the officers; for himself he made no conditions; Paskiewich rejected all conditions. Georgey at last agreed to send a courier to the Czar, who should bespeak an amnesty for the officers, in return for which he promised as dictator to procure the surrender of Arad, Peterwardein, and Komorn.

According to private intelligence of the 16th from Temesvar, the Ban had reached that fortress without firing a shot. The Magyars had everywhere thrown away their arms. On the roads and in the villages; arms, and all sorts of soldiers' gear, are found. From the Agrap papers we learn that after the Magyars had left Pannos and its environs they concentrated at Orsova, not to offer battle, but with view of collecting arms, &c. at Adakale, and retreating to Turkey. A Magyar emissary had been seized in Servia. Letters to the Sultan were found upon him, the purport of which was to request an asylum for Kossuth and his adherents in the Turkish dominions. The individual was conveyed to Belgrade to be examined.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR—HUNGARY NOT YET CONQUERED.

Accounts from Vienna, dated August 22nd, state that the feeling of joy which the news of Georgey's submission, and the prospect of the immediate termination of the Hungarian war spread in the capital, were beginning to be succeeded by misgivings, which are not lessened by the protracted silence of the government concerning this mysterious event. Up to the above date nothing official had been uttered on the subject beyond Haynau's telegraphic despatch. All the rest was gleaned from bulletins out of Warsaw. On the 22nd, the reports from Hungary took a fresh turn. The party which usually speak out for the war are said to be in by no means so weak and subdued a state as was at first imagined. Dembinski has taken the chief command, and a considerable part of Georgey's force, that refused to lay down arms, is united with the corps that retreated before Haynau. With these forces Dembinski is concentrating his position towards Transylvania, and is resolved not to give up the war without risking a decisive battle. None of the other leaders had followed Georgey's example. Neither the Komorn nor the Peterwardein garrisons thought of surrendering; and Klapha, Vetter, Guyon, Perczel, and others, of equally heroic temper, were resolved to die sword in hand rather than surrender unconditionally.

A letter from Presburg, of the 21st ult., alludes to an engagement that had taken place on the 18th between Raab and Komorn, which lasted two hours. Since then, a violent cannonading had been heard in that direction, so that Klapha cannot make up his mind, it appears, to give in.

(From the 'Times').

Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 23d ult. They inform us of the capture of Arad of Mr. Kossuth's bank-note press and the staff of his Ministry of Finance. It is also officially asserted that Prince Paskiewich was preparing to surrender Georgey and his disarmed troops to the custody of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief. The exact number of the cannon which Georgey surrendered was 138.

To prevent a famine in Transylvania, a decree has been published which orders a temporary suspension of the duties on corn and provisions, when imported from the Danubian principalities, and the Turkish Commissioner in the Principalities has been solicited to license the exportation of provisions from the provinces under his care.

VIENNA, AUGUST 23.—The following official account appears in the "Wiener Zeitung" respecting the new position of the armies: The head-quarters of General Haynau were on the 18th still at Temesvar, those of Jellachich at Jellachich. Arad was occupied by the first corps of Schick, which had thrown out a strong advance post towards Lipca, and was in communication with the Russian army corps, commanded by Rudiger, was evacuated, having been joined again by the division of Gen. Pannin. The reserve corps, the Walmden cavalry, and the third corps, all under Prince Franz Liechtenstein, had advanced to Lugos, on the way to Transylvania, and there split into two columns one of which marched to Esca, while the other, much fatigued, took the road to Grosswardein, while the Hungarian forces, under Vesezy and Guyon, had retreated on their way to Orsova. The second corps, before Komorn, had, on the 20th, reached the heights above Aca, and re-established communication with Stuhlweissenburg, which was entered on the 18th without resistance, by the brigade of Jellachich. Couriers from Temesvar have already reached Vienna by this road. Raab is occupied by the brigade of Teutsch, while the brigade of Melzer is advancing from Jankowas towards Sany, dispersing the single bands of insurgents which yet show themselves here and there, and take refuge in the Bakony woods. The troops of Klapha have retired to Komorn. Their commander proposed an armistice till he should receive confirmation of the surrender of Georgey. The Russian colonel, Isokow, had been at Komorn.

GERMANY.

BADEN.—MANNHEIM, AUGUST 22.—Andreas Schmidt, of Blumberg, formerly a lieutenant in the Baden service, was placed to-day before the court-martial, charged with having been concerned in the late treasonable insurrection. From a defensible dictum handed over the case to the civil tribunal.

RENNES, AUGUST 21.—The soldier, G. Kromer, sentenced to death on the 20th, was shot this morning near the town.

BASTARD, AUGUST 21.—Backof, an artillery quarter-master, has been sentenced, not to death, but to ten years' hard labour at Bruchsal.

BADEN.—The 'Cologne Gazette' of Aug. 26 informs us that an amnesty would be proclaimed on the 29th inst., the birth festival of the grand duke, for a great part of the insurgents not seriously compromised; and, further, that from this day no more summary executions would take place, as the drum-head court-martial would then suspend their labours. Kinkel, as was removed, would be spared.

More Murders.—The 'Deutsche Zeitung' has letters from Rastadt of the 25th ult., stating that four persons, who were guilty of taking an active part in the Baden insurrection, were tried, condemned, and shot at Rastadt on the 25th ult., viz., Zenthofer, gunner, and Leuzinger sergeant, natives of Baden; and Lieutenant Bernigun, and Janes, natives of Prussia. Niewski, a Pole, was tried and condemned on the same day; his execution was to take place on the 26th ult. M. Niewski acted as major of the Polish Legion during the revolution in Baden.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, AUGUST 22.—The intelligence conveyed of the Danes having consented to deliver up their prisoners without restriction, is consequently the main objection to the installation of the Commission of Administration on the part of Prussia is removed, and this formality will also be

carried out immediately. The remonstrances of Sir W. Wynn, Lord Westmorland, and Colonel Hedges have, it is admitted, principally contributed to the removal of this difficulty.

FRANCE.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.—The 'Republique' publishes the following letter, dated London, August 23, addressed by M. Ledru-Rollin to the 'Journal des Debats':—
"Monsieur le Redacteur.—I call upon you to contradict the infamous calumny which you have extracted from a departmental journal, the 'Charente Interieure.' You say that I was in intimate relation with a liberated convict at Saintes, who pointed out to me such citizens as had amassed a certain fortune by their labour, in order that they might be despoiled of it. I really cannot conceive that political hatred and baseness can go beyond this."

PARIS, MONDAY.—The 'National' announces this morning that the president of the republic has asked and obtained the hand of his cousin, the daughter of the Queen of Sweden. Matters are not, however, so far advanced as the French journal would lead people to believe. There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon has asked, and that negotiations are going on to obtain the hand of a lady who would bring a dowry of four millions of francs, but nothing has been concluded as yet. The attempt to obtain a Wurtemberg princess failed, and this second attempt may fail further in the perspective. In either of these channels, whether through Wurtemberg or through Sweden, the Russian sword weighs down the balance, and it becomes daily more evident how devoted to Russia the president and his immediate entourage have become. It is well known, and has been said in this correspondence, that General La Motiere assisted, in his official capacity, at a grand review and ceremonial in commemoration of the surrender of Georgey. This mark of sympathy has not been held sufficient, and an autograph letter of the president's, congratulating the Emperor of Russia on his success, was sent off yesterday from the Elysee, the bearer being M. Flalin de Persigny—one of the most reactionary councillors of Louis Napoleon, whom he unceasingly pushes on to the empire. That France should have refused her support to Hungary is easily explained when we see the eagerness with which every occasion is taken to flatter the Emperor Nicholas. The 'Opinion Publique' quotes a mot, which characterises curiously, but well, the conduct of the government, which has last issued from the revolution of February, 'Louis the XV. is solved.' As it was with Poland so it is now with Hungary, and already one can see that the Hungarian struggle will again be characterised as a Polish one by the friends of Austria, who pretend to see the result in the surrender of Georgey, the pure Hungarian, whilst Dembinski and Bem, both Poles, still hold out. Until the motives of Georgey's surrender are more clearly defined, it is useless to make deductions which would probably be ill-founded. Meanwhile the position of Count Teleki, who is now in Paris, is most awkward, for he is the accredited agent of a power which, it is feared, no longer exists, and it is impossible to say at this moment whether he is a plenipotentiary or an exile.

The 'Assemblée Nationale' and 'Courrier Francais,' both the determined opponents of M. Duvauc, have been the journals that daily threatened a ministerial change. Two days ago the former announced a Mole ministry, of which it gave the names. Yesterday the latter said that the Mole ministry would be inaugurated at the meeting of the Assembly in October. The 'Constitutionnel' yesterday denied any change in the cabinet.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—M. Victor Girardin, a well-known member of the Legislative Assembly, and formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and who, besides, is one of the most extensive manufacturers of France, died in Paris, yesterday, of cholera. M. Ceret, one of the former secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies, and General de Guichenot, brother-in-law of Marshal Lannes, the Duke of Montebello, died on the previous day of the same complaint.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—MORE TYRANNY.—The Abbe Chatelet, a socialist, was tried yesterday before the Court of Assize of the Seine, and acquitted, on a charge of exciting the military to insubordination. A National Guard named Philippe, who was chief of Battalion of the 8th Legion, dissolved after the insurrection of June, 1848, was sentenced, on Tuesday, to one month's imprisonment, for having illegally worn the uniform of his corps at the manifestation of the 13th of June. Another, a sapper of the 5th Legion, was condemned to eight months' imprisonment for having carried a carbine on the same occasion. A brigadier of the Artillery of the National Guard, arrested on the 13th of June in the Conservatoire des Arts with two packages of ball-cartridge in his pockets, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. M. Rohillard, editor of the 'Revue Democratique et Sociale,' was sentenced on Tuesday to three years' imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for a seditious article, entitled 'Messieurs les Royalistes, First Part.' M. Barthe, editor of the 'Republique,' was sentenced on the same day by default to 500 francs fine for neglecting to deposit in the office of the Attorney-General the number of that journal of the 16th inst.—M. Marcouffais, a representative of the people and editor of a paper has been sentenced, by default, by the Court of Assize of the Dordogne, to a year's imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine.

Letters from Rome of the 21st ult. state that a note was presented on the 19th by the French Minister to Cardinal Antonelli, containing a solemn and pressing admonition to the Pontifical Government against the course that has been adopted hitherto. We read in the 'Assemblée Nationale':—Meetings of Montagnards are held every night in the populous quarters of Paris. On Saturday night more than 800 agents were on foot, and at three o'clock in the morning the police had received the accounts of all the nocturnal stirrings. A pamphlet, entitled 'Petition demandant l'Appel au Peuple,' has just been seized, by order of the President of the Republic, and a prosecution has been commenced against the author and printer.

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from Ferrara of the 14th states that the corpse of the female, which was said to be that of Madame Garibaldi, who had perished from fatigue and privations during her flight, has been examined, and recognised to be really that of the fugitive chief's wife.

Many circumstances have contributed to the chaos and persons who recollect Donnybrook some two years back, could not now recognise the ghost of former years' fairs. There are a good many tents erected, but they are of an inferior class compared with those of past times; the shows too are of a mean, and in a neglected state, the influence of the place betokens the wretchedness of times. Still large numbers of the citizens visit "de brook," but there was a total lack of bustle and activity which used whilome to prevail—Freeman's Journal.

The fair commenced on Sunday, and as the evening fell upon Sunday, the cattle and horse was observed, as usual in such cases, on Monday. The fair was a discouraging one. Black stock were neither numerous nor well-conditioned.

beasts at fair were the most mischievous-looking that we have observed for some time, and, from inquiries in the best informed quarters, we believe that such a single heifer or bullock changed owners. The cows and springers were rather good-looking, and fairly supplied present, but there were hardly saleable for either, and we did not hear of a few calves, none were effected. The only person in a few sales, but the exception of the heifer in charge of them, we furthered was taken of the flock. The heifer's fair was well stocked in every particular, and "a bit of blood" down to the worn-out "jars" and although we have witnessed large horse fairs have seldom observed a better stock of the "naked animal," cantering over the green, however.

were few persons "in want" of a nag, as the general seemed all the other way—namely, disposal (of the buyer be had); but the buyers were like the angels, and with the exception of a few mule sales, nothing more was done. The general fact, that is, "the fun and frolic" part of the business was a dead failure. To be sure a great number of persons drove out on cars and other vehicles in order to afford the juvenile portion of their families a treat by looking at (not *in*) the shows, the merry-go-rounds, and other "ingenious devices," but

would be a matter of considerable difficulty to distinguish between the disappointment of either party—the juvenile, for not finding what he or she led to believe “would be his,” or the soberer crowd, who felt that the theatre was the first in the world;—but the external appearance at once put the internal of the “pavilion” and this put the “young idea” to “shoot” in some other quarter. The fair green was admirably kept by the police, the “tents”—if they deserve the name—were new, the “decorations” were of the last twenty years, the presenters, perhaps, the most wretched fair of the nyrook during that period.

DUBLIN, AUGUST 28.—The accounts from country still continue to be favourable. The weather seemed set fair yesterday, but it has again become moist.

POTATO CROPS.—A variety of communications received in the course of yesterday lead to the belief that there still exist some grounds for apprehension of at least a partial return of the blight of the last years. It is, however, satisfactory to learn upon the concurrent authority of a number of persons, that although the weather has been so manifestly inimical to the potato, the crops are, in many places, the mischief has not extended beyond the stalks and leaves of the plant, the roots being free from all appearance of taint. Nevertheless,

must be borne in mind that there was in this district
and precisely at the same period, that this district
was the theatre of a terrible pestilence, which on the
4th or 5th of September that the painful fact
came G. Naylor known that for a third time the
of the staple food of the poor was doomed to pa
destruction. It would be premature, therefore,
consider the crop as perfectly safe until the lapse
mother fortnight shall have revealed the progress
decay; but, under any circumstances, it is now
the fact that the crop is in a state of decay
as disastrous as that of the past three years
for there is already a sufficient quantity saved
banish all idea of downright scarcity, and should
material portion of the remainder escape the rav
of the threatened blight, there is no reason to do
the prospect of the year 1850 being one of surp
ing cheapness and abundance.

DECLIN. WEDNESDAY THE 26th OF OCTOBER
was the day appointed by the Dublin govern
that three quantities of the inferior kinds, from

dis-ase, are purchased by the starch-manufacturers. This demand prevents the prices from descending still lower, but potatoes of very superior quality be purchased at from 6d. to 6d. per stone. In the case of the other articles the prices are lower. At the Dublin corn exchange yesterday there was a considerable supply of new wheat, various in quality ranging from 18s. to 21s. per barrel of 280 lbs.

THE QUEEN'S CHARITIES IN BELFAST.—The Lieutenant has handed over her Majesty's bounty (£300) for Belfast to the funds of the General Dispensary.

EXCISED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The Commissioners, Baron Richards, Professor L. Field, and Charles Jas. Hargreaves, Esq., have been duly installed. Mr. Hargreaves took the office on Monday last, before Chief Baron Pigott. He will commence their duties on Tuesday in the ensuing month.

TENANT-RIGHT ORGANISATION.—It appears, printed circular transmitted to the Coleraine Tenant Right Association, that an organisation is in progress amongst the tenant-farmers of the south and

IRISH REAPERS.—The *Dammer of Ulster* says: "Immense numbers of the poorer classes of labouring population of this province have for some time past left this and other parts for Scotland to assist in cutting down the harvest. These are the poorest and most wretched of the poor plying in one season of the year, and the vessels for Scotland and England are packed with them almost from stem to stern. Strange to say, they generally speaking, present a healthier and more comfortable appearance than the reapers from the west of Ireland. From Derry the numbers leaving are immense. Scotland papers compute that 100,000 Irish reapers have been brought to Glasgow in one trip, and that in one case the ordinary number of 1,000 deck passengers were embarked from one steamer at the Broomielaw. It is evident that the crowding of steamers, such a manner exposes the passengers to serious danger."

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.—A vessel, water-lod and bottom up, was fallen in with on Tuesday by Her Majesty's revenue cutter Badger, off the sea Island, which remained by her nine hours out being able to take her in tow, from the lagoon when running. She was again seen on Wednesday drifting near the Dursey Sound, in tow of a tug, having been towed to the Dursey Sound.

ing. At four a.m. on Thursday morning she was taken in tow by the Badger, and, with the assistance of a hooker belonging to Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan and the Liverpool, R. C., which joined company, was safely towed into Berehaven at seven that night. A waterlogged vessel is at all times most difficult to manage or tow, even with the assistance of a tug.

SUNDAY TRAINS ON RAILWAYS.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, held on Tuesday week, the question of Sunday trains on Sundays was discussed at considerable length. —*M. H. Cox, W. S.,* moving that a morning and evening passenger train, retaining first, second, and third-class carriages to be run between Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sundays, calling at the intermediate stations; and, as to the cost of their disservice to the railway, the directors, previous to their decision in 1845, appeared to be of the opinion for the public. —*Mr. Cox* stated that the hours of divine service, that is, not interferred with by now adopted as nearly as possible arrangements. The question to be decided, he said simply, whether the running of a morning and

passengers upon that line on Sunday was required by the exigencies of society—which in short, such management was indispensable to enable the public duly to perform the works of decency and mercy. That train was composed of four hundred proprietors of the company, of four requisition the meeting was called; and a committee, with whom the requisition originally had put into it, of every proprietor a member of the evidence which they thought should that public opinion was properly with this matter.—Colonel Dundas was properly with this matter:—“That the meeting refuse the motion, having entire confidence in the present board of management, resolve to leave this matter or on each side of the question.”—After several speeches on Sunday, 21st, 1837, the closing of the votes.—For the amendment, 707 to run trains for the motion to run trains, 673 by majority 34 votes, 241. This majority was not sustained on proxies. If the directors had used 240 proxy votes left to their discretion, the proportion of the votes, instead of having been a minority of 34 votes, would have been a

Ireland.

near put into the hands of every proprietor, and the result of the evidence which they thought fit to give to the public opinion was decidedly with this matter.—Colonel Dundas proposed as an amendment, “That the meeting refuse the motion for having entire confidence in the present board of management, resolve to leave this matter in the hands of the directors.”—After several speeches on each side of the question, the closing of the vote on Sundays was carried by the following vote.—For the amendment not to run trains on Sundays, 241. For the directors had seen to the running of trains, 767; majority against the amendment, 526. If the majority had seemed to rest on proxies, if the directors had seen to 1,830 proxies, 241 votes to their discretion, the porters of Sunday trains, instead of having the majority of 524, would have had a majority of 84.

THE BEDMANS, BY NELL LEACH

STREET ROBBERY.—William John South, 23, of Smith, was indicted for stealing eight Bank-notes of the value of £330, the property of John Tipler, from Mr. Metcalf prosecuted.—The prosecutor and his

the piece of taburet which he saw in the window. The shopman replied that it was 3s. 9d. per yard, and he added that it was "very cheap" at that price. He saw a gentleman in the shop and informed him that the taburet had been stolen, and he then inquired how they became possessed of it, and he was informed that they had purchased it of a person named Jones - "the lad had purchased it for me," he said. Upon receiving this information he took the prisoner Jones into custody, and inquired of him if he had sold any taburet lately in Leicester-square, and he replied that he had, but said he had forgotten the price he received for it.

tyranny. This murder, they said, they executed with the man was drunk, by pouring boiling water into the ears and on the face, and by afterwards cutting and slashing the body. The sentence was, that they should be crushed on the foot, as they were at the feet; but the King commuted this into simple decapitation. — *Galignani*.

DESTRUCTORS.—A shot is stated, by the *Oleograph Chronicle*, to have been invented in that city by a workman, which is filled with a peculiar powder, and becomes red hot for military purposes within twenty seconds of being fired from the gun!

WEDNESDAY.—Return of new

man, but very faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. During the whole of the session more than ordinary precautions have been taken to keep a current of pure air continually passing through the courts, which, coupled with other sanitary operations, had the desired effect of destroying all the nauseous miasma, which of necessity would arise where so many human beings—a greater portion of whom are of the lowest class—were so crowded together, and it is in all probability owing to the excellent arrangements that more cases have not arisen.

hood or turning the meridian of life, as its beneficial effects are acknowledged by numberless mothers of families.

It was used by a lady of the name of Mrs. Cure by "Abechny's Pile Ointment."—Robert Whitwell, of Clapham Common, Surrey, had been several years afflicted with piles and fistulæ, besides a general bearing-down of the most painful nature. He had tried all internal medicines for that complaint without deriving the least benefit. He was advised by a friend to purchase a pot of "Abechny's Pile Ointment," and on the first application found great relief, and by using three or six pots was completely cured, and has not had a return, which is now eighteen months since he used the ointment.

very little conversation with him, flushed as he was with hope, and it is said, something else, told him that there must be some mistake; for those situations were only 'intended for gentlemen's sons, or, in other words, for persons of education. It is needless to say that he got no appointment.

O'CONNOR'S FIRST COME TO LONDON.

The following incidents in the life of O'Connor are curious, and tend to throw further light upon his character. On arriving in London from Ireland,

O'CONNOR'S FIRST COMING TO LONDON.

[illegible][illegible]

BREATHING inquiry for the best class of Gilevitz. In other words, the imports for the week, 1,290 bags; at previous time, 6,685.

FOREIGN.—There are several public sales announced next week of East India, Egyptian, Buenos Ayres, and other goods, which has prevented much business by private sales this season. Imports for the week before last, previously this year, 38,288 bales;

TALLOW.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27.—Since this day's enlightening for all kinds of tallow has been in a very large sale, and prices have given way quite old price fine P.T.C. on the spot is selling at 39s, and inferior 38s to 38s 6d per cwt.; so far forward delivery, 37s 6d per cwt., net cash, 36s 6d per cwt. Tallow, 37s 6d per cwt., net cash, 36s 6d per cwt. Forward, 38s 6d per cwt. Just at hand from St. Petersburg stop a good deal was passing in tallow for shipment to England, 44s; Russia, 44s; Ukraine, 116s roubles; and fine, 114 roubles; soap tallow, 119 roubles; and usual, 114 roubles; 132 roubles.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.—The attempt to raise the price of last week, in consequence of the advance in cotton material has proved failure; in nearly all cases parcels have changed hands it has been at the cost. In consequence of the attempt, however, but the market has been done in; nearly all cases printer's cloths and heavy domestics have been sold the last week, the demand for them being limited. The state of the market is decidedly firm, there is no want of activity, and both the trade and country are doing well. Some of the late week comparatively little has been done. The home trade was not quite so active as it was some weeks since.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, AUGUST 27.—The market has not been so brisk at this season of the year for many years past. Strong Yorkshire goods, and particularly flannels, were in good demand, and the advance of 1s. 6d. for "people" a week ago has been fully realised. The particular sorts of goods was greater than supply. All sorts of flannels, in great request, and higher prices are on the advance. Several of the merchants have advanced wages, and others have increased their standing of following the example. There are still moderate brisk work, and demands at cotton are continuing fully employed, and there are clearing up of a good trade and cheap provisions. The free trade principles are begun to be felt.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, August 12th, Mrs. Mary Paris, wife of Paris in veteran Chartist of Greenwith, in her 47th year, died of Asiatic cholera. Mrs. Paris was one of those brave and energetic of the People's Cause. Whenever a meeting was to be presented, she was one of the foremost in giving signatures. In 1842, at the presentation of the petitions of signatures, and by her own exertions, secured a concession which accompanied it to the House of Commons was universally respected, and her loss is a lamentable one who knew her. She was an affectionate wife and kind mother. She was an actress.

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