

My friends, as to the people being humiliated by this new move, do not allow such a notion to enter your mind. The first step in the treat would be followed by their final overthrow, while the union affords to your order the only opportunity of which you could avail yourselves, of convincing those who base their power upon your presumed ignorance of the true nature of knowledge you possess. Out of Par

**MOYNIHAN.** A meeting of members was held on the 11th of June, when a resolution was brought forward to the effect,—"That a committee be appointed to point out the steps to be taken by the members of the disaffected members." An amendment was moved and carried—"That no steps be taken in the matter until the trial now pending in the Queen's Bench has been concluded." The result of the decision was subsequently come by the Conference at St. George's. Thus we concluded that the affair was settled until that time. However, a meeting was again called on the 3rd instant, when the members were again asked to consider the question of their intention, that day week, to make a resumption of their former resolution, and to appoint a committee to carry out their object. They were again informed that the committee would be composed of members and was of the opinion of a majority of the members; and seeing that there was no other business to transact, they should not so far forget themselves as to keep continuing to do so. They were asked, by my business, therefore, to be considered as transacted on that occasion would be might be as

these men knew at once the extent of their losses, and had nothing but their subscriptions to regret. The "fortunate" holders have gone, money is in the advance, and the men of labour and now the whole state is gone. Whatever occupations they abandoned for the chances of this scheme they must resume, if they can—and, if not, the state will be the loser. The men of labour, all in one—*but blind belief bugs its dear falsehood, all the closer for contradiction, and the stern realities of adversity can alone disenchante men from the attractions of a chimerical foil.*

It is time to come upon these credulous and deluded men, and we notice their unhappy error less for their sakes—since it is out of our power to replace them in their former position—than as a caution and a warning to others. Although informed by the unfortunate victims of this bubble project, we would, at all events, endeavour to afford our honest and industrious fellow-countrymen of the working-class the opportunity of a warning, which consists in clear appreciation of the advantage which, from experience, to be chary of believing in extravagant promises of impossible advantages; to put no faith

THE CANADA (steamer), in her passage home from America, made 892 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers. — *Liverpool Mercury*.

offerings, it will be more easy for you to judge whether you leave this ground, and you each hold dear the same. Remember, think of the widow whose orphan child is in the company of the partner who has lost his wife; think of the partner who each hold dear, reflect upon the sad condition of the widow whose husband has died, and whose dear children are left to her whose comatual hopes lie buried in the grave. Think of the home without the protector—without the provider—and your own feelings will tell you that you can do only one thing, and that is, to unite with the friends of the oppressed, my thanks to those who are the friends of the oppressed, and of the committee, who have condescended this demonstration, to tender you our joined and hearty acknowledgments for your magnificent conduct and to exhort you to union and good fellowship in the cause of the oppressed, which Whittier has persisted, so that Whittier's abolitionism of despotism, and there are many witnesses of the establishment of Justice.

Mr. EDWARD STALLWOOD, at the request of the

near destroy their rule upon  
William's dominions led the way!  
Trump, bless his name respected:  
Lions' like him do *viators* rise,  
Liberty's price shall be protected,  
Freedom's shout shall rend the skies,  
With appalling voices of thunder,  
Whether gain'd by peace or war,  
Merciless villains cease to plunder,  
Who is man, and who is more?

Mr. GRANTZOFF now announced the close of the proceedings, exhorting all friends to depart in peace, and by all means to remember the widow and orphans as they passed out at the gates. The exhortation was strictly followed, the dense mass quietly separating, and we hear that on opening the boxes a large sum was found to have been contributed by the women, and they got up this fine demonstration of sympathy. Thanks to these women who composed the demonstration, and peace to the mapes of the patriot.

FORTRAN 77  
BTAK



## Foreign Intelligence.

## AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, SEP. 10.—The 'Wiener Zeitung' officially confirms the news of the surrender of Peterwardein, in the following words:—

"San Jellachich announces, on the 6th inst., from Vinkovce, that the fortress of Peterwardein, surrendered on the forenoon of this day to the besieging corps."

"The Commander of the City."

Vienna, Sep. 10, 1849.

The Emperor is not yet returned from Dresden. (Count Comorn seems preparing for desperate defence. The garrison amounts to 40,000 men, a number which otherwise sounds incredible. Klapha has issued a proclamation earlier, which declared in favour of surrender; but no sooner was the division which appears to have broken out between the Austrian and Russian governments known by the besieged, than negotiations were broken off.

BOMBARDMENT OF COMORN.—A letter from Pest, dated the 6th inst., states that hostilities had probably recommenced at Comorn, as a heavy cannonade had been heard in that direction, and a number of wounded had arrived from Comorn.

The latest news is that Haynau has given orders for the erection of as many gibbets about Comorn, as he craves victims out of the unyielding garrison; and the source from which this news comes forbids its being accepted as mere gossamer invention. Before Comorn there are, according to the best sources of information, at this moment 42,000 Austrian troops. Concerning the number of the garrison, the report which at first appeared improbable, that it consisted of 40,000 men, is more and more confirmed. A great number of dispersed Hovvcs appear to have found their way thither during the armistice. The most determined spirit pervades these troops, and it is certain that their present intention is rather, at the end, to blow up the fortress than surrender. All the arrangements for putting into execution this desperate resolution have already been made.

Letters from Biala reported that George had passed through that town on the 8th; a notice quite at variance with the report of his having passed it through Vienna, on his way to Klagenfurt, on the 7th inst.

Several executions have recently taken place at Pest, and among the other sufferers was a priest.

VIENNA, SEP. 11.—The great news here is the withdrawal of all the Russian troops into Hungary. Nuta Cossack is to remain in any part of the Austrian dominions. Galicia, Transylvania, all land where the black and yellow flag floats, is to be called in, and has done his work, and now he is sent about his business, perhaps to appear later with his little account. Of this, I mean the retirement of the Russians, there can be no doubt; 7,000 troops crossed the Russian frontier from Cracow in a single day; and all the locomotives on the Silesian and Polish lines were taken entirely up with tugging back the Russian regiments to whence they came. In less than a month there will not remain a Russian soldier in the Austrian dominions. The seat of war will be swept clear of them as a chess-board of the pieces after a game.

The Austrian government has, on the ground of existing treaties, required Turkey to oppose the entrance of the Hungarian rebels into her dominion, and to give up all as are already there, among whom are Deminski, Kossuth, Perczel, and Messaros. Bem and Cuyon have lately also taken refuge in the territory of the Porte, so that all the leading men of the Magyar revolution are in the hands of the Turks.

Intelligence from Semlin of the 5th states that the Russian General Lovin had left Belgrade for Turkey on the 3rd, with the Sultan's firman, to affect the arrest of Kossuth, Deminski, and 190 other marked persons. 650 Hovvcs, who were brought to Semlin, although almost in a state of nudity, were in no want of money, for a Hovvcs gave twenty-four imperial ducats for a Turkish chibuk and moustache.

The 'Wiener Zeitung' publishes a manifesto of Jellachich's, addressed to the populations of the united kingdom of Croatia Slavonia, and the military districts, which is highly eulogistic of the new Austrian constitution, "a boon," says the Dan, "that has been received with gratitude by all the provinces of the empire." The document in question is dated July 28.

VIENNA, SEP. 12.—LEGAL MURDERS BY THE AUSTRIAN DESPOT.—At a moment when it is understood that the Austrian government is about to adopt a lenient policy, and to deal mercifully with the prisoners taken in the Hungarian war, the columns of the 'Presburg Gazette' are daily filled with such official notices as the following, which appear in the latest number:—

"Norbert Aufferberg, native of Dobruza, in Bohemia, aged thirty-six years, of the reformed religion, but formerly a Catholic, married, without children, as lieutenant in Count Leiningen's 31st regiment of line infantry, condemned in the year 1847 for high treason by participation in the Polish revolution, to incarceration in irons for fourteen years, entered voluntarily into the ranks of the Hungarian rebels, was aid-de-camp of Kossuth, and later colonel of the 1st Jager-corps of the rebellious army. The same having been convicted on the clearest evidence of repeated high treason, was according to the existing laws and proclamations, in the court-martial held Aug. 22nd, 1849, condemned to death by hanging, and this sentence executed upon him the same day."

"By the Imperial Royal Court-martial."

"Head quarters, Arad, Aug. 22, 1849."

Julius Hurby, Knight of Schwanenberg, native of Werschetz, in the Banat, twenty-three years of age, Catholic, single, upper lieutenant of the Imperial Kaiser Ferdinand I., Hussar regiment, has, by the support of the Hungarian rebels with arms and hand, incurred the guilt of high treason, and having been on this account, after establishment of the facts, unanimously condemned by the court-martial held on the 20th of August, 1849, in addition to the existing laws and proclamations, in the court-martial held Aug. 22nd, 1849, condemned to death by hanging, and this sentence executed upon him the same day."

"By the Imperial Royal Court-martial."

"Temesvar, Aug. 20, 1849."

Samuel Murezan, native of Odenburg in Hungary, aged thirty-two years, Evangelical lieutenant-colonel, on half-pay in the Imperial Royal service, went over to the ranks of the rebels, and took part in the insurrection. The same having been convicted of high treason, was unanimously condemned, by the court-martial held on August 25th, in addition to the confiscation of his property and loss of his commission, to suffer death by powder and lead, which sentence was executed on him the same day."

"By the Imperial Court Martial."

"Temesvar, Aug. 25, 1849."

VIENNA, SEP. 13.—The following important particulars concerning the new organisation of the Hungarian army are gathered from a good source. Henceforth there will be no Hungarian regiments. All the Hungarian soldiers and officers, from colonel downwards, will be emptied into the Austrian army as privates, and dispersed throughout the same, so as to lose their nationality as much as possible. The officers will be, as far as is possible, German. The same system will be pursued towards other nationalities.

MORE MURDERS.—The Hungarian mails cease not to bring daily the accounts of fresh executions. The last news of this kind is the shooting of the brave Col. Kiss, the Commandant of Peterwardein, and Gen. Lenkey, formerly Commandant of Comorn, who were sent prisoners to Arad. This intelligence is not, however, yet confirmed from official sources.

Two very remarkable letters of Arthur Georgey, which bear valuable historical documents, have been published in the 'Oesterreichische Correspondent.' The first of these is addressed from Arad on the 11th of August, to the Russian General Rudiger, to whom two days later he surrendered unconditionally.

The second letter written from Grosswardein on Aug. 16th, to Klapha, is undoubtedly the most valuable document which has been published upon the latter events of the war. In it two main facts are brought out which throw the strongest light upon the personal animosity between Georgey on the one hand, and Kossuth and his Polish friend on the other. Kossuth is accused of having secretly appointed Bem to be commander-in-chief, while his answer to the diet's motion, naming Georgey for that office, was so evasive as to lead them to suppose that he had complied with this proposal. Then again, Deminski's extraordinary move in retreating to Temesvar, a fortress garrisoned by the enemy, instead of Arad, is attributed to jealousy of him (Georgey).

Advices from Bucharest, of the 4th, announce the arrest of Bem by the Russians. A report to the same effect from the Russian authorities at Bucharest had reached Constantinople; adding that Bem had escaped from the Turks, who probably were glad to be relieved of all responsibility, and caught on the

Wallachian territory. This intelligence requires official confirmation.

A letter from Acs, of September 10, inserted in the 'Soldaten Freund,' says that the aggressive has again been taken up before Comorn, and a general advance of troops in order on Dotis, Pupa, Eram and Herkaly, and the Acs forest; then in Schutte Major to Sz-Pal and Ujfalva. All this took place without opposition being made. In like manner Papi's brigade pushed on to Ekel and Koszegfalva. The Russian general (Grab) has a concentrated position between the Waag and the Danube, on the table-land of Heteny, facing Comorn, while the Cossacks do the outpost duty. Klapha has released all Russian prisoners.

The state of siege has been removed from Trieste and the Istrian coast.

In compliance with the demands of the Porte, the Austrian government has prohibited the exportation of arms and munition along the Croatian and Slavonian frontier, in order that the Bosnian insurgents may be deprived of this resource.

## GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, SEP. 12.—The news of the Grand Duke Michael's death has reached us to-day from Warsaw.

The first answer to the categorical question, put latterly by Prussia to the German governments, whether they will adhere or not to the league of the three kings, has been received from Bavaria. The cabinet of Munich has met the Prussian proposal with a direct negative.

The death of the Grand Duke Michael has affected the czar deeply. The violence with which the emperor has been snatched suddenly from the excess of joy to extreme grief, has lent more than ever a countenance of reality to those fears which have been lately entertained, lest the reason of this extraordinary sovereign should give way. The violence with which the symptoms of his grief burst out was equal to the extravagance with which he manifested the opposite sentiment, upon hearing of the decided success of Russian arms in Hungary. The physicians exhausted the resources of their art to tame the furious expression of the passion of sorrow which dominated this overgrown will. Only by the continued application of ice to his head during a whole night could the Emperor be calmed; or rather, but for this remedy, it was the opinion of his medical attendants that he would have fallen a victim to the same malady which struck his brother.

BERLIN, SEP. 14.—The Prussian special envoy that was sent to Warsaw, has brought back such accounts of his interviews with the Czar, as have produced a most painful impression upon the mind of the King. The tone of the Russian autocrat was exceedingly harsh and haughty. He disapproved of the steps taken by the Prussian government in the matter of the Bundestag in terms of arrogant displeasure, which have been deeply galling to royal sensibility at Berlin. It seems that the Czar refused to listen to the representations made to him of the inevitable necessity of these steps in consequence of the unconditionality of Austria. He recognised no urgent ground whatever for the concessions in favour of popular institutions, which have been made by Prussia and condemned unequivocally the draft of a German constitution drawn up at Berlin. Finally, his mood was most ungracious, and he said several things which were deeply wounding to the King. Nevertheless, on General Neumann he was pleased to bestow the order of the White Eagle.

The Russian losses have been considerable in Hungary, inasmuch that a new recruitment of eighteen to the thousand has been proclaimed. All who are not 'adscripti glebe,' all who can get out of the way of this galling conscription, fly. The Russian proprietors have their incomes pared prodigiously by these levies, for every man is worth to them as much as the slave to the planter. Large dispirited troops will be necessary to carry this oppressive measure into execution.

The court of Berlin go into mourning for fourteen days for the Grand Duke Michael. This prince was remarkable for a singular union of brutality and kindness. The same man, who would put under arrest for a deficient button or a very stock, and visit pipe-clay peccadilloes, with temperate personal abuse as well as punishment upon a princely fortune in pensions to poor retired officers and their families.

To-day the Chambers did not meet. The next steps of the government on the German question are awaited with impatience. The attitude of the democratic party on this subject is apparently passive, but really a great hindrance, for their present aim is to play into the hands of the Russian party, whom they wish if possible to bring into power, feeling sure that after General Gerlach's revolution has once more a chance.

HAMBURG, SEP. 17.—It has been decided by the commission in Schleswig to refuse the Schleswig-Holstein paper-money as payment for taxes—the decree says 'till further arrangements.' The natural consequence of such refusal will be, that the commission receives no taxes at all, the paper-money will be taken as hitherto in mercantile and other transactions, and the commission will become bankrupt by its own act. The merchants and dealers in the different towns of the duchy have declared to take such paper-money as payment. The order of the regency of the 18th October, 1848, by which Danish vessels are treated as privileged in the Schleswig-Holstein harbours, has been annulled by the commission, likewise the payments to the compulsory loan of May 2nd, 1849; most of these have been made, and are in the hands of the regency. The campaign against the civil officers goes on. The city of Husum has been threatened with a fine of 2,000 dollars, to receive M. Davids as burgomaster. Troops are sent to Tonnung and Fricdrichstede to introduce the new civil officers there, and to force the old ones to send their cash to the central office in Flensburg. Eckernforde is certain to receive a similar visit, for the authorities there refused to deliver their cash to such office. M. Wiggers, custom-house officer, in Flensburg, has thrown up his office, was to alter the Schleswig-Holstein arms on board the Schleswig vessels, which he refused. The redoubts near Duppeln, which were to remain untouched during the armistice, have been destroyed by disguised Danish soldiers from Aisen, the few Schleswig police officers were obliged to run away, and the Prussian troops did nothing to prevent such demolition.

FRANKFORT.—The 'Cologne Gazette,' of the 16th, gives the following, under the date of the 14th, from its Frankfort correspondent:—The proposals of the Vienna cabinet have already reached Berlin. Austria and Prussia are each to appoint two members, and Austria is to preside. In cases of difference that cannot be settled by themselves, the governments of the other four German kingdoms, in their turn, are to decide as arbiters."

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The question of the flags and marks to be carried by Schleswig vessels, so as to enable them to enter ports under the same advantages as Danish vessels, has been settled, in a certain degree satisfactorily to the Schleswigers; inasmuch as a second decree of the commission relative to the subject orders that ships shall carry the Danish flag, but that the Schleswig arms, with the two lions, shall be worked in upon the upper part of the flag, close to the staff. This interim flag will entitle to the privilege of the most favoured nations having treaty with Denmark, and the same rights as Danish vessels in Danish ports.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—One department only has demanded, through the organ of the 'conseils généraux' that the constitution should immediately be revised. This wish has been put forward by too few among the masses of the French people to render it possible that any weight can attach to it, but it must be remarked that the department that has signified itself by putting forth an eccentric desire, is that of the Gironde, which in the old revolution furnished so many remarkable men to the Constituent Assembly.

M. de Tocqueville has protested in energetic language against the baseness of Milan.

The circumstances under which M. Furet, the editor of a republican journal, was conducted from brigade to brigade, chained like a felon, to take his trial at Rouen for a political offence, are nothing in comparison to the treatment to which he has been subjected. M. Collet, a person who was arrested on the 25th of July last, on the presumption of a political offence. This man was transferred from Paris to Dijon on foot, and from brigade to brigade, chained to criminals condemned to the galleys. He underwent this punishment for forty-five days, and reached Dijon on the 4th of September. On his arrival, and after remaining two or three hours at Dijon, he was set free, without an explanation being given as to the reasons of his arrest. Government has ordered an inquiry.

M. Foucault, responsible editor of the 'Gazette de France,' appeared yesterday before the juge d'instruction, and was told that, in consequence of the

publication of an article by M. Remy, recommending an appeal to the people (for which article the journal was seized), he would be prosecuted on the charge of exciting to hatred and contempt of the republican government.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—It seems that, after all, the resignation of General Rostolan will not be accepted. General Randon's protestantism is said not to be the real cause of his non-departure to Rome. Gen. Changarnier, when he heard of the nomination, opposed it energetically, and it was then that the lucky chance turned up, and it was found out that General Randon was a protestant.

de Falloux's illness is bad enough to cause the gazing this morning of M. Lanjumeau in the interior of his ministry.

M. André, a barrister, against whom a warrant had been issued on the 14th of June, and who had evaded the pursuit of the police, was arrested on Saturday at the Barrier of the Chôpette, and placed at the disposal of the Attorney-General of the High Court of Justice. M. André was a member of the Committee of Twenty-five, who replaced the Socialist Committee after the last general elections.

The Court of Cassation has ordered that, to prevent disturbances, the trial of the persons concerned in the *emule* which took place at Montlignon in June last, shall be tried by the Court of Assize of the Loire, instead of by that of the departement of the Allier, in which Montlignon is situated. The accused in the outbreak of Albi are, for the same reason, to be tried by the Court of Assize of Tarn-et-Garonne, instead of that of Toulouse.

PARIS, MONDAY.—THE EXPEDITION TO MOROCCO.—Letters from Toulon, of the 13th, state that the French fleet, which had weighed anchor on the 11th, and was ready to sail, had been countermanded, had again anchored in the roads, and the troops and military stores on board landed.

M. Mercier, Secretary of Legation, who has been several times employed on missions to Rome, was despatched on Sunday morning to that city with fresh instructions to General Rostolan, who remains in command of the army.

The health of M. de Falloux is improving under the care of Doctors Recamier and Blache.

The Attorney-General has ordered the 'Almanach du Peuple' for the year 1850 to be seized, and the editor prosecuted for having published an attack against property, and excited the hatred of one class of citizens against the other.

Several arrests were made at Lyons on the 15th for political causes.

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder has been seized at Toulouse, in the house of an operative machinemaker, who has been arrested and committed to prison.

The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior and by the advice of the Commission des Misses en Liberté, has ordered the release of 225 of the insurgents of June, 1848, confined in the poudrons of Brest, Cherbourg, and L'Orient. In consequence of this release there are now no more insurgents in the naval establishment at L'Orient.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—There was a council of ministers held to-day at the Elysee, at which M. O. Barrot was present. Despatches received from Rome were laid before it, the substance of which generally was, that the pope was ready to accede to the desire expressed in the president's letter to M. Edgar Ney; but that, if the French government urged their demands with the least appearance of force or coercion, he would again draw back.

Letters from Naples, received from our correspondent there, under date the 10th inst., state that the greatest anxiety was visible amongst the Camarilla at Portici at the attitude of France, and our correspondent himself expresses the fear that Plus will stick out against diplomacy which cannot do anything. The Pope has already been from Portici to Naples once, to be present at a religious ceremony.

The accounts given of M. de Falloux's health were not altogether as favourable last evening as they were before. He was seized during the day with a shivering fit, afterwards followed by fever. A warm bath was then prescribed, which gave him relief. He is to be removed to the country as soon as his strength will permit the fatigue. The 'Evening News' states that the illness of M. de Falloux is a nervous intermittent fever. 'It is certain,' adds the 'Evening News,' 'that M. de Falloux will not retire from office before the discussion in the assembly, in which he will defend the line of policy that he has pursued.'—Daily News.

WEDNESDAY.—A case entirely similar to that in which Mr. More O'Ferrall has made himself conspicuous has occurred at Ancona. Four vessels arrived there the other day with 800 refugees from Venice; they were refused an entrance there, and went on to Pescara. The Neapolitan authorities there refused to allow them to land, and the unfortunate refugees returned in a state of destitution and famine to Ancona, where they arrived on the 11th. They were again refused an entrance, and have been sent back to Venice.

## SWITZERLAND.

We have news from Berne to the 12th inst. The federal council has determined that all the refugees who have figured as chiefs of movements in Germany shall leave the territory of the confederation within three days. Other refugees also are comprised in this measure. France allows them to pass through her dominions. The refugees who are at Geneva will thus be sent away.

The 'Suisse de Berne' says that, according to the latest accounts, the Austrian troops on the Vorarlberg only amounted to 10,000 men, most of whom were in barracks. This was an answer to the exaggerated statement of the 'Deutsche Zeitung.' It is admitted, however, that the Austrian garrisons on the frontiers of the canton of Tessin are on the increase.

The Swiss government has ordered the expulsion of Heinzen, Struve, Brentano, and Mierowski, chiefs of the insurrection of the Grand Duchy of Baden. They have the choice of passing through France, or going to Genoa.

## ITALY.

ROME.—Accounts of the 6th mention the arrival of M. de Rayneval at Rome, with hopes that an accommodation was possible with the Pope, who was brought to make several important concessions in the sense of the old Statuto. But the *Cole Napoleon* still stuck in the throat of his illness. Pius has created Cardinal Oudinet Duke of San Pancrazio, and has pensioned him.

The 'Nazionale' of Florence, of the 7th, states, with all possible reserve, that it has received letters by express from Rome, announcing that the military commandant has definitively taken the power of the state into his own hands, and deposed the cardinals.

The 'Nazionale' of Florence of the 8th inst. publishes the following letters from Rome:—I have politico-literary news to give you.

The singer, Madame Robussini, had been loudly applauded for some time past by the French party at the Argentine Theatre. The *rondeau* of Marino Faliero one evening excited the most enthusiastic applause, in the midst of which a French captain threw a bouquet on the stage from his box. The singer did not pick it up, but as soon as she had retired behind the scenes she sent a servant to pick it up; she reappeared afterwards, but without the bouquet. The French officers were offended at this, and resolved upon revenge for the affront. The next evening the theatre was nearly full of French; there were only about 100 Romans in the pit, and very few in the boxes, which had almost all been taken by the French. After the *rondeau* the bouquet was before her before the feet of the singer, who made her exit without picking it up. Immediately the French drew whistles from their pockets, and commenced a most terrific concert mingled with cries of 'Take the bouquet!' All the Romans who were in the theatre, on the contrary, applauded and cried, 'Bravo! bravo! no! no! Show them our sympathy!' At last the Romans, seeing that the French officers persisted, left the theatre; the French dejected, and the act of 'Columella' began. About fifty Romans then re-entered, when the French re-commenced their clamours; a Roman then exclaimed, 'Let all Italians leave the place!' But instructions had been given to the *gendarmes* who were at the door, and who prevented the Romans from leaving. Meanwhile some French officers, having taken the stage by assault, forced the singer to appear with the bouquet, the cause of so much tumult. Madame Robussini appeared pale and dishevelled, with tears in her eyes; she held the bouquet in her left hand. The French then loudly applauded in the midst of the whistles of the Romans, and of the violent apostrophes they had addressed to the singer who had been weak enough to give way. This little history, for the present, has had no further consequences.

The 'Piedmontese Gazette' of the 10th inst. states, in a letter from Rome, dated the 8th inst., that the *ultimatum* of the French government had been reduced to the following demands; Council of

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A letter from Rome, in the 'Nazionale' of Florence, states that the director of the Argentine theatre had been obliged to close it on account of the late disturbance about Mme. Robussini, but that the theatre was to be re-opened on the 8th. Great ill-feeling was to be re-opened on the 8th. Great ill-feeling was to be re-opened on the 8th. Great ill-feeling was to be re-opened on the 8th.

The 'Riforma' of Lucca, of the 10th, states that the Holy Father intends taking up his residence at Benevento, after the festival of Pie de Grotta.

Letters from Leghorn of the 9th announce the arrival there of twenty-four of Garibaldi's men. The famous priest Maineri is of the number.

The 'Concordia' of Turin contains the following from Rome, Sept. 17:—Several Spanish soldiers lately entered a house at Zagorolo, in order to carry off a young woman. Her husband defended her some time, but at last, seeing that resistance was vain, he killed her with his own hand. Several peasants, attracted by the noise, hastened to the spot, while more Spaniards came to the assistance of their comrades. A fray ensued, in which the peasants had the worst of it; three of them were killed and shot on the spot. Since this event, Zagorolo has become a desert, every one having retired to the country to avoid similar scenes.

Things are still going on unsatisfactorily—whole-sale arrests take place without the observation of legal forms, and are effected by shirri frequently in plain clothes.

The 'Concordia' of Turin quotes a letter from Genoa of the 12th, stating that it being known that Garibaldi was to leave for Nice on the 11th on board the San Giorgio steamer, crowds assembled at the port, and many persons occupied boats for the purpose of seeing and cheering him. The boats had been in waiting for upwards of an hour around the steamer when she suddenly had her steam up, and moved towards the mouth of the port. On being questioned, the sailors declared that Garibaldi was not on board. Before leaving the port, however, she stopped; a boat left the St. Michael frigate, and approached the steamer. The people in the boats, perceiving this, cried: 'There's Garibaldi! make haste, ply your oars! Vive Garibaldi!' But before they could reach the steamer she had resumed her course, and they only arrived in time to learn that Garibaldi was really on board of her.

ANCONA, SEPT. 10.—There is at present a garrison of about 1,500 men here, commanded by Gen. Pianzeller, and consisting of part of the Hohenlohe regiment, with detachments of artillery and Hungarian cavalry. Martial law still prevails, and an unfortunate wretch was shot a fortnight ago under a combination of most horrible circumstances. It appears that his wife, in order to indulge more freely in an intrigue in which she was engaged, resolved to get rid of her husband by concealing a musket (belonging to her son) in his room, and then denouncing him to the military authorities. A search was made, the gun was found, and the presumed culprit was immediately shot. His son, however, struck with remorse, gave himself up as the real offender in having the gun in his possession, and revealed the plot of his mother. The commandant was rather puzzled what to do, as one man had already been shot; but he ordered both mother and son to be well bastinadoed meanwhile. At the third blow on the stomach the woman died, and the son was tragically ended.

SARDINIA.—The 'Concordia' of Turin, of the 10th, adds to the particulars to these already known concerning Garibaldi. His wife, it appears, really died from fatigue, in a state of pregnancy, on the sea-coast, after landing to escape from the attack of the Austrian fleet, as our readers will remember. The newsman sent to Ravenna for a physician, but he came too late to save her. Garibaldi, after this heavy blow, wandered for thirty-five days, under different disguises, in the fields, among the woods and mountains of the Apennines, sleeping by day, and travelling by night, sometimes a guest at the table of the Crociati, at other times walking unheeded among the very men sent to apprehend him; till, at last, having crossed the Tuscan Maremma, he succeeded in embarking in a fishing boat, and in the disguise of a fisherman arrived at Chiavari. The intendat had the simplicity to ask him for his passport, legalised by the Sardinian Consul! Garibaldi unhesitatingly gave him a passport which a friend had forced upon his acceptance, and observed that he had unfortunately met with no Sardinian Consul in the forests and ravines which he had crossed. Our readers know the rest. At Genoa Garibaldi inhabits an apartment belonging to the questor, where both he and his companion, Captain Leggero, who had served under him in America, are treated with every mark of consideration; though in fact they are under a sort of arrest. This arrest has caused a fierce scene in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin. Liberal orators demanded his immediate liberation. Pinelli, the minister, pleaded that Garibaldi by taking service under the Roman Republic, had ceased to be Piedmontese! He could thus be treated as an alien. In despite of this mean and begrudging defence the chamber voted that the arrest of Garibaldi was an outrage on the rights of a citizen, and an insult to the Italian nation.

A letter from Genoa of the 11th inst. states that Garibaldi had been placed on board the frigate Saint Michael, to be conveyed to Nice, his native place.

NAPLES, SEPT. 10.—The King, who has shut himself up from public gaze for nearly eighteen months, appeared in the streets on the 8th, to celebrate the great national feast of Piedigrotta. It was a well-chosen moment for the appearance of his Majesty, since the whole of the road on the present occasion (as usual) from the royal palace to the church, at the extreme end of the Chiaia, was lined with soldiers, and beyond this every precaution had been taken by the police, who obliged the owners of houses to give a list of the company they expected to witness the feast. Some few arrests took place on the occasion; buildings were examined, drains searched, and every possible means taken to protect his Majesty from the assassin. The cortege passed with solemn pace down the Chiaia, and his Majesty having received the benediction of the church, the pious pageant returned, without any unusual manifestation of enthusiasm. Many families had left Naples expressly to avoid the show. Domestical visits of the police were attempted on the apartments of British subjects, but, in most instances, very properly resisted.

VENICE.—By a decree of General Garzkowski, dated Venice, the 31st ult., the province of Venice is restored to its former limits, and the political administration of the districts comprised in them again belongs to the provincial delegation of Venice.

The Swiss Consul at Venice has delivered passports to the refugees who from that city desired to seek a refuge in Switzerland. They are about 150 in number, and have in general sufficient means to live upon. The Federal Council consents to receive them, but reserves to itself the right to place them in towns in the interior of the country if it thinks fit.—Times.

The Free Harbour of Venice now extends no further than the borders of the island of St. Giorgio Maggiore. Goods warehoused elsewhere must be removed to within the limits within three months, or they will have to be introduced for consumption and pay the import duty.—Daily News.

TURKEY.—Six shiploads of refugees from Venice arrived here a week ago, but General Pianzeller peremptorily refused to let them land. Two of them died during the passage, but, on examining their bodies, the surgeons decided that their malady was not cholera, as was at first apprehended. The refugees received their clearances for Corfu and Pedrecca, a little port on the Neapolitan coast. At the former place they will certainly not be received, and will most likely be repulsed also from the latter. England or Turkey will then probably be the destination of these political outcasts.

## INSURRECTION AT CORFU.

The Vienna paper of the 14th inst. contains the following later particulars of the insurrection at Corfu.

The last accounts from Cephalonia represent the insurrection as on the increase. On the 2nd a steamer returning from that island to Corfu brought news that the number of troops sent was too small to produce any effect, and that the appearance of so insufficient a force had emboldened more than dismayed the rebels. The Lord Commissioner repaired in person, with reinforcements, to the scene of the outbreak, whither all disposable troops from Zante

were also sent. It seems that Mr. Ward had a narrow escape, a soldier having been shot at his side.

The courts-martial are in full swing; seven insurgents have been shot and hanged, and four more are to-morrow to suffer the same fate.

The government of the Ionian isles has allowed the deportation of the Venetian emigrants Manin, Tomasco, and others, which arrived by the French steamer Pluto; but on account of the prevalence of cholera in Venice all passengers from thence were subjected to a quarantine of twelve days. The Lord Commissioner, in a note to the French consul, expressed the willingness of the government on this occasion to make an exception in favour of the refugees; but that, as a general rule, fugitives would not be allowed to land, on account of the small force present in the islands to remedy any mischief that might arise from the agitation of such dangerous guests. Tomasco and Manin were going to London, Pepe to Paris; many of the others to Constantinople and Alexandria, but the majority remain in Greece.

## MALTA.

THE ROMAN REFUGEES.—SEPT. 8.—The poor Roman auxiliaries are still in quarantine, supported by the benevolence of private individuals. A few pounds from some of the numerous London committees, in aid of foreign refugees, would be well applied to the unfortunates now lingering out their wretched existence in our quarantine harbour.—Daily News.

## AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship Canada, Captain J. G. L. Kins, arrived at Liverpool on Monday afternoon. All fears for the safety of the Hibernia are at an end. The following is a report of the accident which befell that vessel:—On the 31st ultimo, the Hibernia was proceeding towards Halifax at low speed, the weather being foggy. She had a sea pilot on board, and at six a.m. received a harbour pilot, under whose charge she was then placed, and continued to proceed on the same reduced speed. At 6.30 a.m. she struck on Chebucto Head rocks, and sprang a leak forward. The engines were immediately reversed, and the ship trimmed by the stern. At 6.55 the port anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain cable were dropped under foot, and she was backed off, and proceeded up the harbour to her station. After undergoing repairs she resumed her voyage on the following day with her passengers and the mails. On the 4th inst. she experienced unfavourable weather, which caused her to labour heavily, and the leak to increase to three feet an hour by nine a.m., up to which time her four huge pumps, with the aid of one injection every hour for eight minutes kept her free; she had now increased nine inches in fifteen minutes upon the four huge pumps, being at the rate of three feet per hour, as above stated. Circumstances having rendered it necessary to use the injection for ten minutes every quarter of an hour, an attempt was made to place a thrummed foresail over the leak, but it was unsuccessful. A consultation was then held between the Admiralty agent, her commander, and the chief engineer, who having maturely considered the imminent risk of continuing on her course, agreed upon the urgent necessity of bearing up for Halifax, where she arrived at



Portry.

IMPROMPTU

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

ALL day the darkness and the cold  
Like shadows on the winter sky,  
Like frost upon the pane!  
But now my torpid fancy wakes  
And, on thy Eagle's plume,  
Rides forth like some bird on his wing,  
Or writhes upon his horn!

Below me roar the rocking pines,  
Before me spreads the lake;  
Whose long and solemn sounding waves  
Against the sunset break.

I hear the wild Rite-eater thrash  
The grain it has not sown;  
I see with flashing scythe of fire  
The prairie harvest mown!

I hear the off-voyager's horn;  
I see the Yankee's trail—  
His foot on every mountain pass,  
On every stream his sail.

He's whittling round St. Mary's falls,  
Upon his loaded wain;  
He's sleaving on the Pictured Rocks  
His fresh tobacco-stain.

I hear the mattock in the Mine,  
The axe-stroke in the dell,  
The clamor from the Indian lodge,  
The Jesuit's chapel bell.  
I see the swarthy trappers come  
From Mississippi's springs;  
And war-chiefs with their painted brows  
And crests of eagle-wings.

Behind the scared squaw's birch canoe  
The steamer smokes and raves;  
And city dots are stalked for sale  
Above old Indian graves.

By forest lake and water-fall  
I see the pedler's shop;  
The mighty mingling with the mean,  
The lofty with the low.

I hear the tread of pioneers  
Of nations yet to be—  
Of the first low wash of waves where soon  
Shall roll a human sea.

The rudiments of empire here  
Are plastic yet, and warm;  
The chaos of a mighty world  
Is rounding into form!

Each rude and jostling fragment soon  
Its fitting place shall find—  
The raw material of a State,  
Its muscle and its mind!

And, westering still, the star which leads  
The New World in its train,  
Has tipped with fire the icy peaks  
Of many a mountain chain.

The snowy cones of Oregon  
Are kindling on its westward way,  
And California's golden sands  
Gleam brighter in its ray!

Then, blessings on thy Eagle quill,  
As, wandering far and wide,  
I thank thee for this twilight dream  
And Fancy's airy ride.

Yet, welcome that regal plume,  
Which Western trappers find,  
Thy free and pleasant thoughts, chance-crown,  
Like feathers on the wind.

Thy symbol be the mountain bird,  
Whose glistering quill I hold;  
Thy home the ample ark of Hope,  
And Memory's sunset gold!

In thee let Joy with Duty join,  
And strength unite with love;  
The Eagle's pinions folding round  
The warm heart of the dove.

So, when in darkness sleeps the vale  
Where still the blind bird sings,  
The sunshine of the upper sky  
Shall glitter on thy wings!

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW: A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,  
Late Secretary to the National Charter Association  
and National Land Company.

CHAPTER XXV.

The sails are filled, and in pride she turns  
From the red west where "The sunset burns,"  
And the streamers have caught the glowing hue,  
As they sport in joy o'er the waters blue.  
Listen again to the gladsome song  
Sent from the hearts of that joyous throng.  
Where it is, we waters, and they, the sea,  
Land of our birth, and return to thee!

The jarring elements unite to urge  
The buoyant vessel through the boiling surge,  
Against adverse winds she holds her steady sway,  
Nor can the ruder tides her course delay.  
The skill of feeble man triumphs brave  
The power of air, and lords it o'er the waves.  
But whence that skill? Is gratitude be given  
When it is due to the working men?  
Who had the sense that taught us to aspire,  
To rule the world by water and by fire.  
And nature's laws contracting to a span,  
Plac'd power gigantic, in the hands of man.

Persian tribute to Steam.

I do not vouch the fact; but 'tis too clear,  
Things are not as they should be; so pass us  
To think upon these matters, coolly, swear  
There never was effect without a cause:  
And if old England be gazzetted, there  
Must be a well, and hope not that the new laws  
Will keep the people from the sea!  
Are placed to call the lower class—the new  
The latter term is somewhat incorrect,  
And, therefore I wish my friends to drop;  
For both by cook and chemist I suspect,  
The sea is mostly found upon the top.  
Indeed, without the slightest disrespect,  
I may as well observe, before I stop,  
That milk—like plums in pudding when we've  
got 'em—  
Is often apt to settle towards the bottom.

Reads.

On a June morning in the year 1842, the sun  
shining as it shines only in warmer climates,  
and throwing its splendour far across the broad waters  
of the Manhattan, reflecting its rays on the crowd  
of sails that adorn this glorious bay of the New  
World, bringing into broad outline the whole sur-  
rounding coast, and the islands with which it ap-  
pears to be inclosed, many a young man, and many  
a point of beauty to the proud bay of Naples itself,  
whilst in commerce, and as an agent of civilisation,  
it is fast outstripping its boasted rival, even in its  
palmiest days, Arthur Morton embarked on board  
the "George Washington" steam vessel, and left  
New York to return to his native land. There is  
some mystic tie that ever binds the heart to the  
land of its birth, to the home of its early recollec-  
tion; and though Arthur was a young man, and his  
point of return to the land of his birth, and his  
domes perhaps awaited him, and he left friends be-  
hind kinder than he could expect to meet with in  
his own land—yet did his heart beat with joy at  
the thought of once more beholding the white cliffs  
of Albion, and again embarking in the arduous en-  
terprise of achieving the long withheld rights of her  
freedom.

The "George Washington" was a small  
steamer, and the passengers were not numerous.  
The captain, a man of middle age, and of a friendly  
disposition, was a native of the United States, and  
had been for many years in the service of the  
company. He was a man of a friendly disposition,  
and was well known to the passengers. The pas-  
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immediate employment. After spending a few days  
in Liverpool, he proceeded to Manchester; here, as  
in Liverpool, misery abounded, most of the mills  
and manufactories were running short of steam,  
and of every description was in a depressed state;  
in Burnley, Colne, and other parts of North Lancas-  
hire, the distress was still greater, thousands were  
unable to procure even bread sufficient for their  
sustenance—many actually died of starvation.

The Anti-Corn Law League, taking advantage of this  
circumstance, had, at their various meetings, attrib-  
uted the whole of this destitution to the working of the  
bread tax; and, in language of the most violent char-  
acter, had called upon these men, whom misery had  
goaded to desperation, to rise and overthrow the  
tyranny of the law, and ensure cheap bread, high  
wages, and plentiful employment. Well was it for  
the peace of England that Chartism was the pre-  
valent creed of the operatives in this district—that  
they knew the fallacy of the reasoning of the in-  
terested employers, and had too often been led  
astray by their pretended friendship to put trust in  
their physical force leadership. Still hunger was  
powerful, frenzy was beginning to supersede reason,  
and it needed all the influence of the Chartists  
leaders to counteract the insurrectionary doctrines  
propounded by the emissaries of the League. Nor  
was this state of things confined to Lancashire alone;  
the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, subject to  
the same influences, were alike brought to a state  
of incipient revolution. But it was in the mining  
districts of Staffordshire that the League influence  
was brought most actively to bear; there the pre-  
stige of their power was superior, because their char-  
acters as magistrates and employers was only par-  
tially known, and it needed but the tocsin of revolu-  
tion to be sounded to the ears of the thousands of  
trials in confusion. Artificially had these results  
been brought about; aware that the Charter was the  
paramount object with the working men, they pro-  
pagated their doctrines through the agency of  
Chartist orators and preachers—men, who had  
deserted the cause of principle for the pelf sup-  
plied from the coffers of expediency; and these men,  
half renegades, so mixed up the two questions,  
and appealed to the religious and political sym-  
pathies of their audience, that these poor  
dupes were easily led away by their promises of the  
Charter, and a repeal of the Corn Laws, within a  
few weeks, provided they carried out the measures  
propounded by the League. Such was the state of  
the political world, in which Arthur Morton, under  
the name of a student, was about to embark. How  
changed the scene and actors during the few years  
of his absence; scarcely one member of the Conven-  
tion of '39 was now active in the Chartist move-  
ment, exile, persecution, desertion and death, had  
scattered that once formidable body. Frost and  
his companions were in exile; Lovett, Collins, and  
Vincent (the beau ideal of his youthful aspirations),  
had sunk into the obscurity of mere sectional par-  
tisans. O'Brien, victim to his own jealous feelings,  
was lost to the movement. O'Connor and  
McDonnell were the only men of note of that large  
array of enthusiasm and talent, that he found at-  
tached to the Chartist party. The Anti-Corn Law  
League had sprung into existence, and was then at  
the zenith of its power—strong in its organisation  
—rich in funds—powerful in talent—supported by  
the majority of the Press of the kingdom—it soared  
to an equality with the great powers of the country,  
and seemed to challenge to a trial of its representa-  
tives. It had assembled 800 delegates at its conven-  
tion in Westminster, forming a rival Parliament to  
that of St. Stephen's; it assembled in February,  
continued its sittings for a month, again re-assem-  
bled in July, and broke up at the beginning of  
August. Argument gave way to declamation; threats  
of violence were resorted to; tracts and the  
organ of the movement, "The People's Friend," dis-  
tributed far and wide; the note of preparation was  
sounded, and the public daily expected the conflict  
would commence, but their leaders were men of  
talk, not of action, they wanted the advantages of  
a revolution in their favour, but they dreaded its  
risks. Amongst other plans propounded, was the  
strike of the colliers, to cause all other trades to  
come to a standstill, and thus to bring about a  
month's holiday, was again revived by a dissenting  
minister, a delegate from a town south of  
London, this latter plan was referred to a committee  
of the body, who never publicly reported thereon,  
nevertheless, after events proved that it was the  
plan adopted. Meanwhile, day after day passed,  
and no decisive steps were taken; the people were  
not disposed to please violent talkers. Contempt  
was heaped upon the supply of the plan, when they  
wisely broke up their Conference, and sought  
refuge among their constituency. Chartism was  
powerful, the influence of the Northern Star, the  
organ of Mr. O'Connor, and the Chartist body too  
widely spread for the inflammatory speeches of the  
League orators having failed, the first act of the drama  
closed, meanwhile the riot proceeded, and a few  
weeks disclosed its many hues.

(To be continued.)

PRIOR ESSAY ON DIRECT TAXATION.—The essay to  
which has been awarded the prize of £70, offered by  
the National Confederation for the best essay on the  
subject of "NATIONAL TAXATION and the EQUITABLE  
ADJUSTMENT of the same," has just been published.  
We have barely had time to glance into its pages  
here and there, but that glance has been sufficient  
to convince us that it is a most interesting history  
of the subject, and that the author, Mr. J. G. Wheeler,  
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MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM

liability for crime is a virtue that, among the many others, we have not yet heard ascribed to it. But, although we cannot see any relationship between the QUEEN'S visit and the murders at Dolly's Brae, we can clearly appreciate the position of the EARL OF ROXES, in relation to these melancholy events; and we are not at all surprised at his Lordship's anxiety to stay all proceedings in this case.

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THE TOTAL receipts [at the Birmingham Musical Festival, were £3,840; number of visitors, 10,209.

P.S. I presume there is no doubt of the legality of the course pursued by the Governor of Malta?

the county sheriff; the accused were ably defended by John Millar, Esq., advocate, who did all that logic could to upset the indictment, which was altogether a *non sequitor*, and to stop the unequari-

regulating our labour the whole 100 men will get 3s. per day each, and that is but what the trade at present will afford. Mr. Fawcett sat down with moving the resolution.

granting political reforms to his subjects, and that the only way to regain the favour of Heaven was by at once retracing his steps, and restoring the old regime as in the days of Gregory XVI.

It has been ordered, that in future all the assessed taxes, including the income tax, shall be received by the collectors of the inland revenue. The separate offices now held will, therefore, shortly be abolished.—*Globe*.

**SUSPENSION BRIDGE FOR ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests are about erecting a suspension bridge across the ornamental water in the enclosure, St. Jan of Park, similar to those thrown across the Regent's Canal, to connect Primrose Hill Park and Regent's Park. The proposed bridge is to be constructed directly opposite Queen-square gate.



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—On Tuesday a special meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the question of the proposed association of the various societies in the city. It was decided that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of action. The committee will meet on Wednesday next to discuss the matter further.

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should be brought up again on Wednesday next, next, three o'clock, unless that day should be set aside by order of the Court.



